

V. Hanzeli
Romance Lang

Oxford French Series

BY AMERICAN SCHOLARS

GENERAL EDITOR: RAYMOND WEEKS, Ph.D.

PROFESSOR OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE AND A SUMMARY OF
USAGE IN WRITING AND PRINTING

BY

JAMES GEDDES, JR., Ph.D.

PROFESSOR OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES IN BOSTON UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

AMERICAN BRANCH: 35 WEST 32ND STREET

LONDON, TORONTO, MELBOURNE, AND BOMBAY

HUMPHREY MILFORD

1913

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Copyright, 1913
BY OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
AMERICAN BRANCH

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, U. S. A.

PREFACE

THE path of any one undertaking to furnish a guide to French pronunciation is a thorny one. Nevertheless, despite this fact and the thanklessness of the task, the subject receives, in a variety of forms, some attention annually. Most of this attention is of the obligatory kind and is found in the opening chapter of almost every French grammar that appears. Such treatment, while necessarily concise and brief and generally well adapted to the purpose in view, of introducing the student to the subject, hardly ever goes beyond that goal. Besides the grammars, there are quite a few manuals, or treatises, on pronunciation that appear from time to time, and in their way are helpful to the serious student of the subject, no matter how objectionable he may consider many features in such works. Lastly there are the recent dictionaries, in most of which the most cursory examination reveals an amount of attention given to the subject of pronunciation proportionate to the very considerable interest therein manifested of late years.

During this period the above sources have been quite fully drawn upon by the writer in giving the course on French pronunciation to the students of advanced courses in French in Boston University and in the course on phonetics given among the courses for teachers at the same institution. The need, however, of something more tan-

gible, particularly in the way of drill exercises illustrating the principles involved, has yearly made itself more sensibly felt. The present treatise is an attempt to supply this want. The system of indicating pronunciation of the International Phonetic Association has been adopted because it is the system now most universally in use for indicating pronunciation in dictionaries and standard works of reference. For that reason it is better known than any other system. Moreover, it is well adapted for indicating the sounds of French, and in itself may be made to do excellent service in introducing the student to the subject of general phonetics, a most valuable asset in the study of language.

Quite a number and variety of books of reference, more or less "authoritative," have been in use constantly during the preparation of this treatise. From many of them, simply a word, a sentence, an idea, a suggestion has been taken. Others have served continually as a *vade-mecum*, particularly in noting pronunciation. The difference of opinion among educated French people as regards the pronunciation of some words is, in many instances, considerable. In view of this lack of agreement, the writer's aim, in justice to all concerned, has been simply to record what he believes from printed data to be the facts. The student may be absolutely certain that, barring mistakes, every indicated pronunciation in the treatise has more or less endorsement as vouched for in the French sources of information. This testimony serves as an affidavit to which any one can turn at any time. The opinion of the educated Frenchman or of the experienced teacher is undoubtedly most helpful in such cases. It has the disad-

vantage, however, of being verbatim testimony, as over against written statement, and for that reason its weight is less enduring. Investigation of the records will very rarely result in other than additional proof verifying the correctness of any one particular pronunciation noted.

Undoubtedly many a scholar will condemn roundly a number of the books of reference cited in the appended list. The subject is many-sided. What appeals to one will shock another. It will be remembered, however, that it is hardly possible to produce a work of any kind whatever on the subject that may not in some way contain at least a suggestion, if not more, that may be of practical use to somebody. Therefore, such as it is, and containing most of the publications consulted in the preparation of the present treatise, the list is herewith offered as a bibliographical guide to others working up the subject of French pronunciation.

The brief portion of the treatise following that on the "spoken word" has been suggested by the many questions of teachers in regard to the "written word": "Is a hyphen used between the parts of such and such a word?" "Do you abbreviate the first part?" "Is it written with a capital?" "What corresponds to 'Sincerely Yours'?" etc. The answers to such questions are not readily found in the ordinary grammar and composition book, although it is possible to locate them in a very few of such works. Therefore it is hoped that the treatment here of this part of the subject embraced in the Summary will help to make more complete and accessible the information already available.

It only remains for the writer to thank his friend Pro-

fessor Weeks, the editor of the series, for reading the manuscript and for making a number of valuable suggestions which have been carefully carried out.

JAMES GEDDES, JR.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, May 1, 1913.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
BIBLIOGRAPHY	ix
I INTRODUCTION	1
Key to pronunciation	1
Symbols to be noted	1
Table of French sounds	3
Vowel differences	4
Consonant differences	5
Stress	6
Quantity	7
French alphabet	9
Orthographic marks	11
Division of syllables	13
Double consonants	16
Written and spoken forms	17
II ORAL VOWELS	19
a = [a] 19	i = [i] 36
a = [ɑ] 21	o = [o] 37
e = [ə] 25	o = [ɔ] 40
e silent 26	eu = [ø] 43
é = [e] 30	eu = [œ] 44
è = [ɛ] 33	ou = [u] 45
e without accent 36	u = [y] 46
III VOWEL COMBINATIONS	47
ai, ei, au, eu, ou, etc.	47, 123
IV NASAL VOWELS	49
an, am, en, em 50	on, om 54
in, im, etc. 52	un, um 55

	PAGE		PAGE
V SEMI-VOWELS			57
i + vowel = [j]	57	u + vowel = [ɥ]	62
o + vowel = [w]	60	Semi-vowels + nasals	64
VI CONSONANTS			65
Distinctions between French and English consonants			65
General principles			65
b, c	68	m, n	93, 95
ch, sch	71	p, q, qu	96, 98
d, f	73	r, s	101, 104
g, gn	76	sc, sch	108
gn = [ɲ]	78	t, th	109
h, j	81, 85	ti + vowel	112
k, l	86	v, w	118
l mouillé	87	wh, x, z	119, 122
VII REVIEW. RÉSUMÉ OF VOWEL COMBINATIONS			123
VIII REVIEW. CONSONANT COMBINATIONS			125
IX LIAISON			126
b, c, f, k, l	128	z	133
p, q, r, t	130	d, g, s, x	134
t in -ect, etc.	131	m, n	138
Special cases, exceptions, etc.			140
X ELISION			142
XI CAPITALS			145
XII PUNCTUATION			154
XIII CONVENTIONAL FORMS USED IN LETTER-WRITING			157
XIV ABBREVIATIONS			161
INDEX			165

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ALVERGNAT, V. *The modern class-book of French pronunciation*, containing all the rules with their exceptions which govern the pronunciation of the French language. Boston (Schoenhof), 1891. (Particularly useful and suggestive as regards the syllabication of the written and spoken forms of many difficult words.)
- BEASLEY, H. R. *Sure steps to intelligent French*. London (Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.), 1905. (An elementary treatise employing the system of the International Phonetic Association to indicate the pronunciation.)
- BERNARD, C. H. L. N., and LÉON E. BERNARD. *Visible French pronunciation*. Boston, 1899. (The authors employ a phonetic transcription of their own, silent letters appearing in red.)
- BERNARD, Victor F. *Les fautes de langage ou le français comme on le parle*. New York (Jenkins), 1900. (Pp. 59-69 contain a list of common words likely to be mispronounced.)
- BESCHERELLE aîné. *L'art de conjuguer*. Paris (Fouraut et fils), s. d. (Few more handy works of the kind have ever been devised in order to locate at once a peculiar verb-form than this "old standard.")
- BEVIER, Louis, Jr. *A French grammar*, with exercises by Thomas Logie. New York (Holt), 1896. (The Phonology (pp. 9-46) is unusually complete.)
- BEYER, Franz. *Französische Phonetik*. 2d ed. Cöthen (Schulze), 1908. (Pp. 136-153 contain instructive *Textproben*. A few characters indicating sounds differ from those now used by the I. P. A.)
- . *Idem*. Dritte Auflage im Auftrage des Verfassers, neu bearbeitet von H. Klinghardt. Cöthen (Schulze), 1908. (Of interest as compared with the first edition because of the progress made in the subject of phonetics during the twenty years between the two editions and the additions to its *Literatur*, pp. 224-230.)

- BEYER und PASSY. *Das gesprochene Französisch*. Cöthen (Schulze), 1893. (*Grammatik*: pp. 77-170; *Specimens of pronunciation*: pp. 1-76; *Useful phonetic glossary*: pp. 174-218.)
- BÔCHER's *Otto's French grammar*. New York (Holt), 1884. (*Pronunciation*: pp. 13-27.)
- BONAME, L. *Study and practice of French*. Philadelphia (1930 Chestnut St.). Part I, 1899; Part II, 1908; Part III, 1899. (Considerable attention is paid, particularly in Parts, I and II, which are of an elementary character, to the subject of pronunciation. Useful simple examples abound.)
- . *Idem*. A handbook of pronunciation. *Ibidem*, 1900. (Particularly useful for those who do not care for phonetic transcriptions and desire the subject stated along ordinary lines in the simplest and most direct form.)
- BRACHET and TOYNBEE. *A historical grammar of the French language*. Oxford (Clarendon Press), 1896. (Good common examples and very clear statements.)
- BRITAIN, Margaret. *Historical primer of French phonetics*, with introductory note by Paget Toynbee. Oxford (Clarendon Press), 1900. (One of the few books of the kind in English showing up-to-date scholarship.)
- BRUNOT, F. *Précis de grammaire historique de la langue française*. Paris (Masson), 1887. (A standard work.)
- CAMERON, J. H. *The elements of French composition*. New York (Holt), 1901. (Useful hints to students on capitals, punctuation, etc.: pp. 103-116.)
- CAUVET, Alfred. *La prononciation française et la diction*, à l'usage des écoles, de gens du monde et des étrangers. Dixième édition accompagnée de lettres adressées à l'auteur par MM. Delaunay, Got et Massenet. Paris (Ollendorff), 1889. (Offers many useful suggestions *passim* throughout.)
- CHARDENAL's *Complete French course*, revised by Maro Brooks. Boston (Allyn & Bacon), 1907. (*Pronunciation*: pp. 1-16.)
- CHURCHMAN, P. H. *An introduction to the pronunciation of French*. Cambridge, Mass., 1907.
- . *Exercises on French sounds*. New York (Jenkins), 1911. (A revised edition of the preceding *Introduction*, etc. Both of

these manuals are among the best of the kind published in the United States.)

CLÉDAT, L. *Grammaire élémentaire de la vieille langue française*. Paris (Garnier frères), 1887. (A standard work.)

——. *Grammaire raisonnée de la langue française*. Paris (Soudier), 1894. (A standard work.)

COLIN and SÉRAFON. *Practical lessons in French grammar*. Boston (Sanborn), 1910. (Pronunciation: pp. xxix-xxxv.)

DELAHAYE, Victor. *Dictionnaire de la prononciation moderne de la langue française*. Montréal (Beauchemin), 1901. Seul ouvrage portatif donnant la prononciation figurée de tous les mots de la langue française. Précédé d'une lettre à l'auteur de Louis Fréchette. (A simple system of indicating pronunciation is employed. The syllabication of every word receives more thorough treatment than can perhaps be found in any other similar work.)

DUMAIS, Joseph. *Parlons français*. Montréal, 1905. (Particularly adapted to the needs of the French-speaking inhabitants of Canada.)

EVE and DE BAUDIER. *The Wellington College French grammar*. 16th edition. London (David Nutt), 1904. (One of the best grammars of the kind published in England. Hints on pronunciation: pp. 324-339; phonetic transcription: pp. 363-365.)

FRASER and SQUAIR. *A French grammar for schools and colleges*. Boston (Heath), 1908. (Many editions; widely used in Canada and the United States. Phonetic introduction: pp. 1-12.)

GRANDGENT, C. H. *A short French grammar*. Boston (Heath), 1894. (Pronunciation and spelling: pp. 1-11.)

——. *The essentials of French grammar*. *Ibidem*, 1900. (The first fifteen chapters (pp. 1-44) are devoted to a detailed study and analysis of the essential features of French pronunciation. Both this work and the preceding, because of the marked originality of treatment of the entire subject of French grammar, are highly suggestive.)

——. *Selections for French composition*. *Ibidem*. (Pp. v-vi and 53-54 *et seq.* contain the most complete guidance for the conventional usage in letter-writing that has yet appeared.)

HATZFELD, DARMESTETER et THOMAS. *Dictionnaire général de la*

- langue française* du commencement du xvii^e siècle jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, s. d. [Publié en fascicules en 1893-4-5]. (A standard work very generally considered the most authoritative work of the kind.)
- JESPERSEN, Otto. *Lehrbuch der Phonetik*. Autorisierte Übersetzung von Hermann Davidsen. Leipzig und Berlin, 1904. (This author's works are among the most authoritative of the kind.)
- KNOWLES-FAVARD. *Perfect French possible*. Boston (Heath), 1910. (French sentences expressed in English words.)
- KOSCHWITZ, Edward. *Les parlers parisiens*. Paris (Welter), 1896. ("Anthologie phonétique" made up of records taken of the speech of a number of well-known educated Frenchmen and transcribed according to the system of the I. P. A.)
- KUHN, Maurice N. *Elements of spoken French*. New York (American Book Co.), 1900. (Twenty lessons, French on one side of the page, English on the other, studying the individual sounds, with exercises on them and a good many examples.)
- LESAINTE, M. A. *Traité complet de la prononciation française dans la seconde moitié du xix^e siècle*. 3^e éd. Halle (Gesenius), 1890. (One of the best and most useful works of the kind ever published. It has been reprinted several times but not revised; or if any revision has been made, it has been very slight.)
- LIET, Albert. *Traité de prononciation française*. Théorie et pratique. Paris, 1900. (Very useful in indicating both syllable division and pronunciation.)
- LAROUSSE, Pierre. *Grand dictionnaire universel du xix^e siècle*. Paris, 1865. (The fifteen-volume work with the two supplements, as an encyclopedia, is even to-day unsurpassed, except, of course, in matter that is modern and made possible since the publication of the Larousse.)
- LITTRÉ, E. *Dictionnaire de la langue française*. Paris (Hachette), 1889. (The four volumes and the supplement, like the preceding work, in its way is even to-day a most valuable work. The small Larousse and Littré dictionaries generally furnish pronunciation only in particular cases where without it the difficulty is apparent at once.)
- Maître phonétique*, organe de l'Association phonétique internatio-

- nale. Bourg-la-Reine, Seine. (A monthly review devoted to sounds and their expression according to the I. P. A. system.)
- MATZKE, J. E. *A primer of French pronunciation*. 3d edition. New York (Holt), 1906. (An excellent brief and concise treatise of the subject, employing the I. P. A. system throughout.)
- MICHAELIS-PASSY. *Dictionnaire phonétique de la langue française*. Hanovre, 1897. (A unique work and perhaps the only one of the kind. Many "popular" pronunciations not considered "standard" by scholars are given. That they are heard cannot be doubted. This in itself gives a peculiar value to the dictionary.)
- MÜLLER, August. *Allgemeines Wörterbuch der Aussprache ausländischer Eigennamen*. 7th edition, in collaboration with G. A. Saalfeld and H. Michaelis. Leipzig (Haberland), 1903. (The difficulty of finding the pronunciation indicated of proper names is very real. This work, as a book of reference, may at times prove helpful.)
- NICHOLSON, G. G. *A practical introduction to French phonetics*. London (Macmillan), 1909. (A scholarly exposition of the subject up to date and along modern lines.)
- PASSY, Paul. *Choix de lectures françaises phonétiques*. Cöthen (Schulze), s. d. (Specimens of the "popular" pronunciation of children. The French rendering is not given on the opposite page. Many teachers prefer it should not be given. Well adapted for class-room use, provided the teacher explains the difference between "popular" and "standard.")
- . *Étude sur les changements phonétiques et leurs caractères généraux*. Paris (Firmin-Didot), 1890. (A most useful work to students interested in sound-change and general phonetics.)
- . *Le français parlé*. 2^e éd. Heilbronn (Henninger frères), 1889. (Specimens of spoken French.)
- . *Petite phonétique comparée des principales langues européennes*. Leipsic et Berlin (Teubner), 1906. (Of particular value to students of phonetics and linguistics.)
- . *Lectures variées mises en transcription phonétique*. 2^e éd. Paris, 1910. (Specimens of spoken French (without the French rendering; cf. what is said above under the author's *Choix de*

- lectures, etc.). The language is not of quite as "popular" a character as that found in the *Choir*.)
- . *Les sons du français*. 6^e éd. Paris, 1906. (This well-known, clear and simple *exposé* of the subject furnishes as good an introduction as is available.)
- . *The sounds of the French language*, translated by D. L. Savory and D. Jones. Oxford (Clarendon Press), 1907. (This is a translation of the above with useful notes and suggestions, making it thoroughly desirable.)
- PASSY-HEMPL. *International French-English and English-French dictionary*. New York (Hinds, Noble and Eldridge), 1904. (A useful work and unique of the kind, giving the pronunciation in both parts, French and English, according to the I. P. A. system. Moreover, the pronunciation of a number of proper names is indicated.)
- PASSY-JONES. *Exposé des principes de l'Association phonétique internationale*. Bourg-la-Reine, 1908. (A pamphlet of 20 pages containing, besides the *Exposé* of the principles of the organization, specimen selections.)
- . *The principles of the international phonetic association*. Bourg-la-Reine (Seine) and University College, London, 1912. (New, revised, and enlarged edition in English of the *Exposé*. It contains 40 pages including quite a complete Bibliography of the entire subject.)
- PASSY, Jean, et Adolf RAMBEAU. *Chrestomathie française*. 2^e éd. New York (Holt) and Paris (Soudier), 1901. (One of the best books of the kind and the most complete both as regards exposition of the principles of sound-change and the selections. The French rendering of the phonetical transcriptions is found throughout the work on the opposite page. Pp. xlvii-li contain a good bibliography of the subject.)
- RIPPMANN, Walter. *Elements of phonetics*. English, French and German, translated and adapted by Walter Rippmann from Professor Viëtor's *Kleine Phonetik*. London (Dent), 1907. (For the student of phonetics, one of the best books published.)
- RIVARD, Adjutor. *Manuel de la parole*. Traité de prononciation. Québec, 1901. (An excellent work of the kind, giving briefly

and clearly the many peculiarities of pronunciation of Canadian French children and thereby proving most helpful linguistically and phonetically.)

- ROCHELLE, Philippe de la. *Guide to French pronunciation and practical phonetics*. Philadelphia (Fuller Building), 1909. (The ordinary difficulties explained more from the popular than the scientific standpoint.)
- ROUSSELOT et LACLOTTE. *Précis de prononciation française*. Paris and Leipzig, 1902. (A well-known useful work of reference.)
- SAILLENS and HOLME. *First principles of French pronunciation*. London (Blackie & Son), 1909. (One of the few up-to-date scientific contributions that are beginning to appear in English.)
- SIMONSEN, Elna. *Franske Lydskrifttekster*. Copenhagen (Gyldendalske Boghandel), 1908. (Selections well adapted for classroom use.)
- SNOW, Wm. B. *Fundamentals of French grammar*. New York (Holt), 1912. ("Letters and their Sounds": pp. 1-12. Phonetic transcriptions at the bottom of the pages.)
- STORM, J. *Englische Philologie*. 2 vols. Leipzig (Reisland), 1892. (See vol. I, *Allgemeine Phonetik* and the portion dealing with P. Passy: pp. 158-188.)
- SWEET, Henry. *A handbook of phonetics*. Oxford (Clarendon Press), 1890. (A standard work.)
- TASSIS, S. A. *Guide du correcteur et du compositeur*. Paris (Firmin-Didot), 1856. (Despite the age of this little guide, in-16 (90 pages), "donnant la solution des principales difficultés pour l'emploi des lettres majuscules et minuscules dans l'écriture et l'impression," nothing has been found by the compiler of this list to equal it in its way. It is *sui generis* unique.)
- TESSON, Louis. *Le français fonétique*. Revue trimestrielle. Paris (Ch. Amat), 1909-'10-'11.
- . *Le verbe français raisonné*. *Ibidem*, 1909.
- . *Le livre de lecture fonetico-ortographique*. *Ibidem*, 1909. (In each of these three publications, the author uses a simple method of indicating pronunciation which has the advantage that it can be printed by the ordinary printing-press.)
- THIEME and EFFINGER. *A French grammar*. New York (Macmil-

- lan Co.), 1908. (The I. P. A. transcription is used throughout, and very effectively as far as appearance on the page is concerned.)
- THURWANGER, Camille. *Musical diction*. Boston, s. d. [1911]. New England Conservatory of Music. (Although written for students of singing, it contains many good points for others as well as most useful examples.)
- . *Phonetically annotated songs in foreign languages*, enabling any one to sing correctly in French, Italian, and German. *Ibidem*, 1912. (An effective exemplification of the practical utility of phonetic notation according to the system of the I. P. A.)
- TUCKERMAN, Julius. *Simplicité*. A reader of French pronunciation. New York (American Book Co.), 1908. (Pedagogically this manual in its first edition far surpassed its scientific worth. The later editions, however, have made amends in the latter respect.)
- VIËTOR, Wilhelm. *Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoepie des Deutschen, Englischen und Französischen*. 5. Auflage. Leipzig, 1904. (A standard work.)
- . *Kleine Phonetik*. 8. Auflage. Leipzig, 1912. (A simple and practical condensation of the preceding *Elemente*, etc.)
- VREELAND and KOREN. *Lessons in French syntax and composition*. New York (Holt), 1907. (Pp. 98-102 useful hints in regard to conventional forms used in letter-writing.)
- WHITNEY, W. D. *A practical French grammar*. New York (Holt), 1886. ("Pronunciation": pp. 1-26. Like the Bôcher's Otto's grammar mentioned above, the Whitney holds well its own with the newcomers. The examples are numerous and well chosen.)
- YERSIN, M. and J. *The Yersin phono-rhythmic method of French pronunciation, accent, and diction*. French-English. Philadelphia (Lippincott), 1897. (Contains the teaching experience of two teachers remarkably successful in imparting an excellent pronunciation.)
- ZÜND-BURGUET, Adolphe. *Méthode pratique, physiologique et comparée de prononciation*. Paris (Gymnase de la Voix), 1902. (Showing especially how sounds are produced, their position by means of the artificial palate, the mechanism of the subject.)

I INTRODUCTION

1 Key to pronunciation. As the sounds of French and English are rarely identical, it is impossible to give exact equivalents taken from both. Nevertheless so similar are in many cases the sounds respectively of either language that it is often possible to get quickly a more adequate idea of nearly corresponding sounds by comparison than in any other way. Spelling in French, although not so irregular and inconsistent as in English, offers many difficulties. This must necessarily be so, for in French there are thirty-seven sounds, exclusive of minor distinctions, and only twenty-six letters to express them. The advantage, therefore, in a treatise on French pronunciation, of having an alphabet in which one letter or symbol, and only one, shall represent each sound, is at once apparent. Such an alphabet has for many years been used at home and abroad. It is known as the International Phonetic Alphabet. Twenty-four of the characters used to indicate pronunciation are those of the ordinary alphabet and consequently are familiar to the student: [a], [α], [b], [d], [e], [f], [g], [h], [i], [j], [k], [l], [m], [n], [o], [p], [r], [s], [t], [u], [v], [w], [y], [z].

2 Symbols to be noted. Of the thirteen remaining symbols, which are unlike the characters of the alphabet, five represent oral vowel sounds: [ə], [ɛ], [ɔ], [œ], [ø]; four

represent nasal vowel sounds: [ã], [ẽ], [õ], [œ̃]; one represents a semi-vowel or semi-consonant sound: [ɥ]; and three represent consonant sounds: [ɲ], [ʃ], [ʒ].

Of the symbols just noted, [ə] and [ɥ] are respectively inverted *e* and *h*; the open [ɛ] is "the Greek epsilon"; [ɔ] is an open *o*; [ø], a Danish letter representing approximately the vowel sound in English *hurt*; [œ], so written in French, is the union of the letters *o* and *e*, about as in English *pup*; [ã], [ẽ], [õ], [œ̃] are simply the oral vowels [a], [e], [o], [œ] nasalized; [ɲ] is pictorial for the union of *g* and *n*, a sound somewhat like that in English *pinion*; [ʃ] is an old English *s*, used for the *sh* sound in English *shall*; and [ʒ] represents the corresponding voiced sound heard in English *pleasure*.

3 Open and closed. In speaking of the vowels, the terms "open" and "closed" are frequently used. "Open" applied to the *symbols* [a], [ɛ], [ɔ], [œ], shows pictorially that these symbols, having a break or opening somewhere about their contour, are "open" compared respectively with their "closed" correspondents [ɑ], [e], [o], [ø], which are closed in. In pronouncing "open" and "closed" vowels, these terms may be the better fixed in the memory if it be remembered that "open" and "closed" applied to the *sounds* indicate, in a general way, that the mouth is to be opened wider when pronouncing an "open" vowel than when pronouncing its "closed" correspondent.

4 Table of French sounds, with approximate English equivalents:

VOWELS			CONSONANTS		
SYMBOL	EXAMPLES	ENGLISH APPROXIMATE	SYMBOL	EXAMPLES	ENGLISH APPROXIMATE
a	<i>patte, part</i>	pat	b	<i>bout, robe</i>	harbor
ɑ	<i>pas, pâte</i>	palm	d	<i>dent, rude</i>	needy
ã	<i>en, tante</i>	want ¹	f	<i>fort, neuf</i>	fee
e	<i>été, déjà</i>	fate	g	<i>gant, dogue</i>	frigate
ɛ	<i>fait, tête</i>	met	h	<i>honte, oho</i>	w(h)ich
ẽ	<i>vin, teinte</i>	lamp	k	<i>car, coq</i>	rocket
ə	<i>de, crever</i>	villa	l	<i>long, seul</i>	jolly
i	<i>nî, pîre</i>	police	m	<i>mot, dame</i>	steamer
o	<i>pot, côte</i>	note	n	<i>ni, âne</i>	many
ɔ	<i>robe, tort</i>	nor	ɲ	<i>régner, peigne</i>	onion
õ	<i>blond, trompe</i>	don't ²	p	<i>pas, tape</i>	taper
ø	<i>peu, creuse</i>	hurt ³	r	<i>rare, drap</i>	error
œ	<i>seul, peur</i>	pup	s	<i>si, danse</i>	miss
œ̃	<i>un, humble</i>	bu(r)n	ʃ	<i>chat, hache</i>	machine
u	<i>tout, tour</i>	food	t	<i>tas, patte</i>	entry
y	<i>pu, pur</i>	(German <i>ü</i>)	v	<i>vent, rive</i>	ever
SEMI-VOWELS			z	<i>zèle, rose</i>	cosy
j	<i>yeux, bien</i>	year	ʒ	<i>Jean, rouge</i>	pleasure
ɥ	<i>huile, nuage</i>	sweet	ː	sign of length	
w	<i>oui, poêle</i>	well			

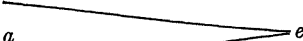
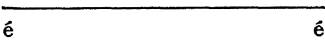
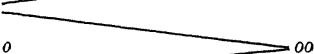
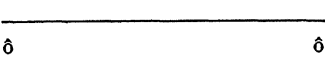
¹ Approximately as in the New England pronunciation of *wan*, *want*; not with the vowel in *law* which is more widely in use elsewhere. More accurately the sound is *a* in *mar*, nasalized.

² For those who pronounce *haunt* and all similar words (cf. note 1) with a nasal vowel (as in *law* somewhat nasalized), that sound would be nearer. The New England vowel of *want*, *haunt*, *daunt*, etc., enjoys a very limited use in the United States.

³ The vowel sound meant in *hurt* is that of the standard English of England and that of New England. West of the Hudson, and generally in New York City, one hears the "cerebral *r*." It may be said as regards parallelism of sound between *φ* and the vowel in *hurt*, and between *œ* and the vowel in *pup*, *hut*, *cup*, that in the speech of those who pronounce no *r* in *hurt*, a parallel exists between the vowel in this word as compared with that of *hut*, and the French vowels *φ* and *œ*. *φ* is sensibly more tense than *œ*.

5 Vowel differences in English and French. The vowels in English frequently begin with one sound and end with an entirely different one. If the first letter of the English alphabet *a* be pronounced, and the sound prolonged, and then allowed gradually to die away, it will be found that the vowel begins with the letter *a* and ends with English *e*. If the letter *i* be pronounced in the same manner, it will be found that the vowel begins with an English *ah* sound and ends with the sound of English *e*. If *o* in a like manner be pronounced, the vowel will be found to begin with *o* and end with the sound of *oo* in English *boo*. The approximate French sounds corresponding to the English first letter of the alphabet *a* and to the letter *o* are *é* and *ô* respectively. If these French vowels be properly pronounced, no such sliding scale of transition as occurs in English will appear. The beginning, middle and end of the French sound will be identical.

6 The respective differences of these two English vowels and their corresponding French approximates *é* and *ô* may be graphically shown thus:

English vowel sounds <i>a, o</i>	French approximates <i>é, ô</i>
<i>a</i> 	<i>é</i> 
<i>o</i> 	<i>ô</i> 

Therefore in the above Table the vowel sound in English *fate* incorrectly represents the vowel sound in *été*, because the former sound is a diphthong, while the latter is a pure vowel. The same is true of *pot*, *côte*.

The vowel sound in English *note* is a diphthong, while the sound in French *pot* and *côte* is a simple, uniformly even utterance throughout. It is of the utmost importance at the start to realize and to observe this vocalic difference between the two languages.

7 Consonant differences in English and French. Nearly every English consonant is more or less unlike its French approximate. In general the transition in English from consonant to vowel is slower than in French. Such words in English as *pear*, *coat*, *tour*, when forcibly pronounced, suggest something like an *h* sound inserted between the stopped consonants *p*, *c*, *t*, and the following vowel. The French words *père*, *côte*, *tour*, though similar to English *pear*, *coat*, *tour*, lack any such suggestion, nor have they that hardness which is apt to be noticeable in a beginner's pronunciation. The transition from *p*, *c*, *t* to the following vowel is abrupt, short and quick. If the two consonants *d* in English *don't* and *d* in French *don* be compared, something similar as regards sound effect is noticeable. The French *d*, being pronounced farther forward in the mouth than the English *d* and nearer the English *th* position, is softer and pleasanter than the English *d*, which, as at times in the word *don't*, may be very harsh.

8 In the above Table it will be noticed that the key-words given to illustrate approximately the corresponding French consonants *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g* are *piper*, *harbor*, *entry*, *needy*, *rocket*, *rugged*. In each case, the consonant in question occurs as medial. In this position these con-

sonants lack a certain kind of explosiveness that they have when initial. When medial they are a nearer approximation to the respective French correspondents. For analogous reasons, *jolly*, *steamer*, *many*, *error* are selected to illustrate the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*. It is essential to avoid coming down too hard upon the French consonants, the effect of which is un-French. Consonant differences, to be discerned by observation as here suggested, are no less important to observe and realize than are the fundamental vowel differences pointed out above.

9 Stress. A third important general difference is that of stress in the two languages. Stress, in the sense of emphasis upon one syllable rather than on any other, a characteristic of English pronunciation, is in the same sense non-existent in French. The syllables of a French word receive, one about as much emphasis as the other, all being very evenly pronounced. It is true that when slightly more stress can be observed upon one syllable rather than upon another, that that syllable is usually the last, not counting a final *e* mute syllable.

10 French words are largely of Latin origin; Latin words have the stress, as a rule, on the penult, which in French usually became the last syllable: L. *a-ma'-re* = Fr. **ai-mer**; L. *bo-ni-ta'-tem* = Fr. **bon-té**; L. *ca-mi'-num* = Fr. **che-min**. It is convenient in French to apply the term "stressed" or "accented" syllable to the last, care being taken to avoid stressing or accenting the syllable forcibly as in English. It should be remembered that *written* accents have nothing to do with stress, which applies merely

to the force with which one syllable is pronounced compared with another syllable in the word.

11 Quantity. By quantity is meant the length of a vowel or syllable as regards the time taken in pronouncing it. As it is possible to dwell more or less time on any vowel sound, there may be many degrees of quantity. But for practical purposes it is sufficient to distinguish two degrees of length, long and short.

12 Long vowels occur only in the stressed, or last pronounced, syllable: **ar-ri-ve** [a-ri:v] *arrives*; **fou-gè-re** [fu-ʒɛ:r] *fern*; **fro-ma-ge** [frɔ-ma:ʒ] *cheese*; **tra-vail-le** [tra-vai:j] *works*.

13 Any vowel in the stressed syllable before the sounds [j], [v], [z], [ʒ] and [r] final (or followed by silent consonants) is regularly long: **seu-il** [sœ:i] *threshold*; **tra-va-il** [tra-vai:j] *work*; **a-chè-ve** [a-ʃɛ:v] *finishes*; **ca-ve** [ka:v] *cellar*; **gaz** [ga:z] *gas*; **ro-se** [ro:z] *rose*; **pla-ge** [pla:ʒ] *beach*; **pha-re** [fa:r] *lighthouse*; **ver** [vɛ:r] *worm*; **ci-re** [si:r] *wax*; **port** [pɔ:r] *port*; **dur** [dy:r] *hard*.

14 The vowel sounds [ɑ] [o] [ø] and the nasal vowels in the stressed syllable when followed by a pronounced consonant are long: **es-pa-ce** [ɛs-pa:s] *space*; **flam-me** [fla:m] *flame*; **mi-ra-cle** [mi-ra:kl] *miracle*; **i-dio-me** [i-djo:m] *idiom*; **to-me** [to:m] *volume*; **zo-ne** [zo:m] *zone*; **creu-se** [krø:z] *hollow*; **gueu-se** [gø:z] *beggar-woman*; **meu-te** [mø:t] *pack (of hounds)*; **tan-té** [tã:t] *aunt*; **pen-te** [pã:t] *incline*; **sem-ble** [sã:bl] *seems*; **min-ce** [mẽ:s] *thin*; **crain-dre**

[krɛ:dr] *to fear*; **fein-te** [fɛ:ɪt] *feint*; **poin-te** [pwɛ:ɪt] *point*; **fon-te** [fɔ:ɪt] *fount*; **lon-gue** [lɔ:g] *long*; **son-ge** [sɔ:ʒ] *dream*; **dé-fun-te** [de-fœ:ɪt] *deceased*; **em-prun-te** [ɑ-prœ:ɪt] *borrows*; **hum-ble** [œ:bl] *humble*.

15 Vowels with a circumflex accent in the stressed syllable, except **vous êtes** [vuz ɛt] *you are*, and the preterit endings { **-â-mes** [am], **-î-mes** [im], **-û-mes** [ym] }, are usually long: **tâ-che** [ta:ʃ] *task*; **blê-me** [blɛ:m] *wan*; **a-bî-me** [a-bim] *abyss*; **pôle** [po:l] *pole*.

16 Short vowels, occurring both in stressed and unstressed syllables, predominate in French, as long vowels occur only in the final or stressed syllable. All vowels in unstressed syllables are short: **de-vi-ner** [də-vi-ne] *to guess*; **me-na-cer** [mə-na-se] *to threaten*; **mi-li-tai-re** [mi-li-tɛ:r] *military*; **mor-ta-li-té** [mɔr-ta-li-te] *mortality*; **u-ni-ver-si-té** [y-ni-ver-si-te] *university*.

17 Vowel and nasal sounds when final are regularly short: **pas** [pa] *not*; **été** [e-te] *been*; **fait** [fɛ] *done*; **de** [də] *of*; **ni** [ni] *neither*; **pot** [po] *pot*; **peu** [pø] *little*; **tout** [tu] *all*; **tu** [ty] *thou*; **en** [ɑ] *in*; **vin** [vɛ] *wine*; **blond** [blɔ] *blond*; **un** [œ] *one*.

18 Vowels followed by a double consonant are regularly short: **pat-te** [pat] *paw*; **det-te** [det] *debt*; **lis-se** [lis] *smooth*; **don-ne** [dɔn] *gives*; **mous-se** [mus] *moss*; **lut-te** [lyt] *struggle*.

19 Vowels that are long in final syllables are, as a rule, half as long in the penult:

pâ-le [pa:l] <i>pale</i>	pâ-leur [pa-lœ:r] <i>paleness</i>
rou-ge [ru:ʒ] <i>red</i>	rou-geur [ru-ʒœ:r] <i>redness</i>
part [pa:r] <i>part</i>	par-tir [par-ti:r] <i>to leave</i>
tâ-che [ta:ʃ] <i>task</i>	tâ-cher [ta-ʃe] <i>to try</i>
fi-nir [fi-ni:r] <i>to finish</i>	fi-ni-rons [fi-ni-rɔ̃] (we) <i>shall finish</i>

20 The vowel [ɛ] is the only vowel that may be either long or short before the same consonant: **rei-ne** [rɛ:n] *queen*; **ren-ne** [rɛn] *reindeer*; **Sei-ne** [sɛ:n] *Seine* (river); **tê-te** [tɛ:t] *head*; **tet-te** [tɛt] *teat*. In these cases the length alone of the vowel serves to differentiate the words.

21 EXERCISE I on the sounds. In the Table it will be noticed that two examples are given to exemplify the sound of the vowel. In each case (excepting [e] and [ə], the two vowels which are always short) the *quantity* varies, being short in the first example and long in the second. The *quality* of the sixteen French vowels remains unchanged. A useful exercise to acquire quality and quantity distinctions will be to write the thirty-two examples, illustrating the sounds of the sixteen French vowels, using the key alphabet, and to pronounce each word aloud, trying to account for differences.

22 The French alphabet has the same letters as the English; but **k** and **w** are used only in words taken from

other languages: **ki-lo-mè-tre** [ki-lò-metr]; **wa-gon** [wa-gõ].

The older and more common names of the letters are:

a	<i>a</i>	[a]	j	<i>ji</i>	[ʒi]	s	<i>esse</i>	[es]
b	<i>bé</i>	[be]	k	<i>ka</i>	[ka]	t	<i>té</i>	[te]
c	<i>cé</i>	[se]	l	<i>elle</i>	[el]	u	<i>u</i>	[y]
d	<i>dé</i>	[de]	m	<i>emme</i>	[ɛm]	v	<i>vé</i>	[ve]
e	<i>é</i>	[e]	n	<i>enne</i>	[ɛn]	w	<i>double v</i>	[dubl ve]
f	<i>effe</i>	[ef]	o	<i>o</i>	[o]	x	<i>iks</i>	[iks]
g	<i>gé</i>	[ʒe]	p	<i>pé</i>	[pe]	y	<i>igrec</i>	[igrek]
h	<i>ache</i>	[aʃ]	q	<i>ku</i>	[ky]	z	<i>zède</i>	[zed]
i	<i>i</i>	[i]	r	<i>erre</i>	[ɛr]			

23 In this enumeration the letters **f**, **h**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **r** are generally of the feminine gender, the remaining letters being masculine. When a letter is named by itself, it is given as above indicated, with whatever orthographic sign it may have. The French word **ré-com-pen-se** may be spelled: *erre-é* accent aigu = **ré**; *cé-o-emme* = **com**, **ré-com**; *pé-é-enne* = **pen**, **ré-com-pen**; *esse-é* = **se**, **ré-com-pen-se**.

24 But in reading and spelling, it is now common in many French schools to name each consonant by its own sound, followed by the so-called mute *e* [ə]. The new names then are:

a	[a]	je	[ʒə]	se	[sə]
be	[bə]	ke	[kə]	te	[tə]
ke se	[kə] [sə]	le	[lə]	u	[y]
de	[də]	me	[mə]	ve	[və]
e	[ə]	ne	[nə]	w	<i>double v</i> [dubl və]
fe	[fə]	o	[o]	xe gze	[ksə] [gzə]
gue je	[gə] [ʒə]	pe	[pə]	y	[i]
he	[hə]	ke	[kə]	ze	[zə]
i	[i]	re	[rə]		

25 In this enumeration, all of the letters are of the masculine gender. The French word **in-com-pré-hen-si-bi-li-té** would be spelled: i-ne = **in**; ke-o-me = **com**, **in-com**; pe-re-é = **pré**, **in-com-pré**; he-e-ne = **hen**, **in-com-pré-hen**; se-i = **si**, **in-com-pré-hen-si**; be-i = **bi**, **in-com-pré-hen-si-bi**; le-i = **li**, **in-com-pré-hen-si-bi-li**; te-é = **té**, **in-com-pré-hen-si-bi-li-té**.

26 Orthographic marks. There are three orthographic marks which constitute a necessary part of the written form of French words. These marks are called accents. They are the *acute* (´), the *grave* (`), and the *circumflex* (^).

27 The acute accent, **ac-cent ai-gu** [ak-sũ:t e-gy], as in **é-té** [e-te] *been*, is used only over the vowel **e**, which then has the sound heard in English *fate*, but without the vanish or glide described in 6: **dé-si-ré** [de-zi-re] *desired*; **é-cla-té** [e-kla-te] *burst*.

28 The grave accent, **ac-cent gra-ve** [ak-sũ gra:v], as in **frè-re** [frɛ:r] *brother*, is used mostly over **e** which then has nearly the sound heard in English *met*, *there*: **mè-ne** [mɛn] *leads*; **pè-re** [pɛ:r] *father*; **ré-pè-te** [re-pɛt] *repeats*. It is also used sometimes over **a** and **u** to distinguish words otherwise spelt alike: **a** [a] *has* and **à** [a] *to*; **ça** [sa] *there* and **ça** [sa] *that*; **dès** [dɛ] *since* and **des** [dɛ] (also [dɛ]) *of the*; **où** [u] *where* and **ou** [u] *or*; also over the **a** in **dé-jà** [de-ʒa] *already* and **jà** [ʒa] (rarely used now) *already*.

29 The circumflex accent, **ac-cent cir-con-fle-xe** [ak-sũ sir-kõ-fleks], may occur over any vowel, which is usually

then long: **â-ge** [a:ʒ] *age*; **tê-te** [tɛ:t] *head*; **dî-me** [di(ɪ)m]; **cô-te** [kɔ:t] *coast*; **sûr** [sy:r] *sure*. In most cases it indicates the loss of an **s** written formerly after the vowel now circumflexed, as in old French **teste** for modern **tête**; **maistre** for **maî-tre** [mɛ:tr] *master*. Such an **s** sometimes still remains in the English word taken originally from the old French, as in English *forest*, modern French **forêt** [fɔ-re]; English *isle*, modern French **î-le** [i(ɪ)l]. In other cases it shows contraction has taken place: **â-ge** instead of older **aa-ge**; **sûr** instead of older **seur**. It also serves to distinguish such words as **dû** [dy] *owed* from **du** [dy] *of the*; **mûr** [my:r] *ripe* from **mur** [my:r] *wall*; **sûr** [sy:r] *sure* from **sur** [sy:r] *upon*; although in point of fact **dû**, **mûr** and **sûr** are examples of contraction of the corresponding old French forms **deûi**, **meûr**, **seûr**.

30 When the vowels are written with a capital letter, it is not customary to put on the accents, except on the letter **e**: **LES THÉÂTRES** = **les thé-â-tres** [le te-ɑ:tr]. These so-called "accents" have nothing whatever to do with stress; in general they serve to distinguish the vowel sounds. It is quite as much a fault to omit the accent, or to use it wrongly, as to spell the word incorrectly.

31 Other orthographic marks are **l'a-pos-tro-phe** [l a-pɔs-trɔf] (') to indicate the omission of a final vowel before a word beginning with a vowel (or silent **h**) (383): "**la â-me**" becomes **l'â-me** [l a:m] *the soul*; "**je ai**" becomes **j'ai** [ʒ e] *I have*; "**si il**" becomes **s'il** [s il] *if he*. The vowel elided is almost always **e**; **a** is elided only in the article or pronoun **la** [la] *the, her, it*; **i** is elided only in **si** [si] *if*, be-

fore **il** [il] *he, it*, or **ils** [il] *they*. No elision takes place before **on-ze** [ɔ̃ːz] *eleven*; **on-ziè-me** [ɔ̃-zjɛm] *eleventh*; **oui** [wi] *yes*; **huit** [ɥi(t)] *eight*; **hui-tiè-me** [ɥi-tjɛm] *eighth* (382 *et seq.*).

32 The cedilla, **la cé-dil-le** [la se-diːj] (ç) is placed under **c** to give it the sound of **s** before **a, o, u**: **fa-ça-de** [fa-sad] *front*; **gar-çon** [gar-sɔ̃] *boy*; **re-çu** [rə-sy] *received*.

33 The dieresis, **le tré-ma** [lə tre-ma] (¨) is placed over the second of two vowels to show that it does not unite with the first vowel but, on the contrary, begins a new syllable: **ha-ïr** [a-iːr] *to hate*; **na-ïf** [na-if] *artless*; **Noël** [nɔ̃-ɛl] *Christmas*. It is also put over final mute **e** to show that the **gu** preceding is a syllable by itself and that the **u** is not merely the sign of "hard" **g** (196): **ai-gu-ë** [e-gy] *sharp*; the last **e** being completely mute; without the dieresis, the word would be pronounced [eg]; cf. **fi-gue** [fig] *fig*.

34 The hyphen, **le trait d'u-nion** [lə tre-d y-njɔ̃] (-), is used between the parts of a compound word; **arc-en-ciel** [ar kã sjɛl] *rainbow*; **beau-frère** [bo frɛːr] *brother-in-law*; and to join words that are closely connected: **a-vez-vous** [a-ve vu] *have you?* **ê-tes-vous** [et vu] *are you?*

35 Division of syllables. When divided into syllables for the purpose of spelling and pronouncing, and quite generally also for writing and printing (but not invariably, see 38-44) the syllables in the body of a French word most frequently end with a vowel and begin with

a consonant: **é-ga-li-té** [e-ga-li-te] *equality*; **é-le-ver** [el-ve] *to raise*; **mo-ra-li-té** [mɔ-ra-li-te] *morality*; **po-pu-la-ri-té** [pɔ-py-la-ri-te] *popularity*. It is essential in pronouncing these words not to divide them according to English custom: *e-qual-i-ty*, *mo-ral-i-ty*, *pop-u-lar-i-ty*. In pronouncing it is necessary carefully to avoid such divisions of syllables as in the English *tab-leau*, *trip-le*.

36 A vowel in the body of a word sometimes begins a syllable, in which case the vowel is always preceded by another vowel which ends the preceding syllable: **a-é-rer** [a-e-re] *to ventilate*; **a-é-ros-tat** [a-e-rɔs-ta] *air-balloon*; **é-blou-ir** [e-blu-ir] *to dazzle*; **jou-ir** [ʒwi:r] *to enjoy*; **Na-po-lé-on** [na-pɔ-le-ɔ̃]; **o-a-sis** [ɔ-a-zi(ɪ)s]; **o-bé-is-san-ce** [ɔ-be-i-sɑ̃:s] *obedience*.

37 If a single consonant is followed by *l* or *r* (except *rl*, as in *par-lait*), both are united with the following vowel: **mai-grir** [me-gri:r] *to grow thin*; **of-frir** [ɔ-fri:r] *to offer*; **ou-vrier** [u-vri-je] *workman*; **per-dront** [per-drɔ̃] (they) *will lose*; **ta-bleau** [ta-blo]; **tri-ple** [tripl]; **vain-cre** [vɛ̃kr] *to conquer*; **vi-tre** [vitr] *pane of glass*.

38 Other groups of two or more consonants, when pronounced, are generally so divided that the first goes with the preceding syllable, the second and third with the following: **ad-mi-rer** [ad-mi-re] *to admire*; **cer-cler** [ser-kle] *to circle*; **con-somp-tion** [kɔ̃-sɔ̃p-sjɔ̃] *consumption*; **es-ca-lier** [es-ka-lje] *stairway*; **es-pé-ran-ce** [es-pe-rɑ̃s] *hope*; **in-stant** [ɛ̃s-tɑ̃]. In the last example, as shown, the two consonants *s* and *t* are, as usual, divided in the middle,

the *s* going over and being pronounced with the nasal vowel *in*=[*ẽ*], and the *t* with the nasal vowel *an*=[*ã*]. The *written* syllable division *in-stant* is simply etymological; *in-stru-ment* [*ẽs-try-mã*]; *mar-tyr* [*mar-tiir*]; *par-fum* [*par-fœ*] *perfume*; *per-drons* [*pẽr-drõ*] (we) *shall lose*; *pol-tron* [*põl-trõ*] *coward*; *res-pec-ter* [*res-pẽk-te*] *to respect*; *res-pi-rer* [*res-pi-re*] *to breathe*; *res-ter* [*res-te*] *to remain*; *sug-gé-rer* [*syg-ʒe-re*] *to suggest*.

39 A silent *h* is not recognized in the pronunciation of a French word, yet when written the *h* apparently begins a syllable. The following words when *written* are divided thus: *bon-heur*, *in-ha-bi-le*, *in-ha-bi-ta-ble*, *in-hos-pi-ta-ble*, *in-hu-main*, *mal-heur*, but when pronounced, the principle which obtains, throughout the pronunciation of French words is carried out, that is, of ending the syllable with a vowel and beginning it with a consonant. These words therefore are pronounced: [*bõ-nœir*], [*i-na-bil*], [*i-na-bi-tabl*], [*i-nõs-pi-ta-bl*], [*i-ny-mẽ*], [*ma-lœir*].

40 A group of two consonants, but forming one sound only, is treated as a single consonant. Such combinations are *ch*, *ph*, *th*, *gn*: *a-che-ver* [*aʃ-ve*] *to finish*; *a-thénien* [*a-te-njẽ*] *Athenian*; *di-gni-té* [*di-ni-te*]; *in-co-gni-to* [*ẽ-kõ-ni-to*]; *pho-no-gra-phe* [*fõ-nõ-graf*].

41 *x*, which is equivalent to *gz* before vowels, *ks* before consonants, is treated in pronouncing like *gz* and *ks*, but when *written* the *x* always goes with the first vowel: *ex-a-men* [*ẽg-za-mẽ*] *examination*; *ex-em-ple* [*ẽg-zãpl*]

example; **ex-ac-te** [ɛg-zakt]; **ex-cel-lent** [ɛk-sɛ-lā]; **ex-près** [eks-prɛ] *on purpose*; **ex-pri-mer** [eks-pri-me] *to express*; **ex-tra-or-di-nai-re** [eks-tra-ɔr-di-nɛ:r] *extraordinary*. In the three last cases four consonants come together **k**, **s**, **p** or **t**, **r**. As usual in combinations of **sp**, **st**, the **s** goes with the first syllable both in written and spoken forms.

42 Double consonants (146, 148, 166, 168) when *written*, are divided between the two, but are *pronounced* like single consonants. Therefore when between vowels they begin the second syllable like a single consonant. This applies especially to the older and commoner words: **al-ler** [a-le] *to go*; **as-sez** [a-sɛ] *enough*; **dom-mage** [dɔ-ma:ʒ] *injury*; **don-ner** [dɔ-ne] *to give*; **bb**, **pp**, **tt**, **dd** are rarely, if ever, doubled in pronouncing a French word: **ab-bé** [a-be] *abbot*; **rap-port** [ra-pɔ:r] *report*; **bat-tu** [ba-ty] *beaten*; **ad-di-tio-nel** [a-di-sjɔ-nɛl] *additional*.

43 In newer and less popular words, showing generally obvious Latin derivation, double consonants are pronounced rather longer than single consonants. This applies particularly to **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**. This lengthening is generally noted, in indicating pronunciation, by retaining the two consonants instead of only one: **il-let-tré** [il-lɛ-tre] *illiterate*; **il-li-si-ble** [il-li-zibl]; **im-mé-diat** [im-me-dja]; **im-mon-de** [im-mɔ̃:d] *unclean*; **in-né** [in-ne] *inborn*; **in-nom-bra-ble** [in-nɔ̃-brabl] *innumerable*; **ir-ri-ta-ble** [ir-ri-tabl]; **ir-ri-té** [ir-ri-te] *irritated*.

44 In the *written* language, obvious composition of the word nullifies in many cases the principle of word division, that is, of ending syllables, whenever possible, with a

vowel and beginning them with a consonant; but in the actual pronunciation this basic principle remains intact. The written division of the following words together with the figured division and pronunciation as actually uttered will illustrate the written and spoken usage: **at-mo-sphe-re** [at-məs-fɛr]; **bon-heur** [bɔ-nœr] *happiness*; **conspi-rer** [kɔ̃s-pi-re] *to conspire*; **in-é-gal** [i-ne-gal] *unequal*; **in-ex-act** [i-neg-zakt]; **in-no-cen-ce** [i-nə-sɑ̃s]; **in-nom-bra-ble** [i-nɔ̃-brabl] *innumerable*; **in-spi-rer** [ɛ̃s-pi-re]; **in-stant** [ɛ̃s-tɑ̃]; **in-strui-re** [ɛ̃s-trui-r]; **in-u-ti-le** [i-ny-til]; **mal-heur** [ma-lœr] *ill luck*; **sub-or-don-ner** [sy-bɔr-də-ne].

45 Nasal vowels, being merely oral vowels followed by **m** or **n** in the same syllable, are treated like ordinary vowel sounds in the division of syllables, the following consonant beginning the next syllable: **an-cien** [ɑ̃-sjɛ̃]; **domp-ter** [dɔ̃-te] *to master*; **en-chan-ter** [ɑ̃-ʃɑ̃-te]; **im-po-sant** [ɛ̃-po-zɑ̃]; **in-con-stant** [ɛ̃-kɔ̃s-tɑ̃]; **pen-dant** [pɑ̃-dɑ̃] *during*; **tins-siez** [tɛ̃-sje] (you) *might hold*; **vins-sions** [vɛ̃-sjɔ̃] (we) *might come*.

46 The written and spoken forms vary particularly, 1° When **e** mute occurs at the end of a word or of a syllable in a word: **bel-le** [bɛl] *fine*; **fa-ble** [fa-bl]; **fon-te** [fɔ̃:t] *melt-ing*; **on-cle** [ɔ̃:kl] *uncle*; **pat-te** [pat] *paw*; **pen-te** [pɑ̃t] *in-cline*; **pour-pre** [purpr] *purple*; **promp-te** [prɔ̃:t]; **qua-tre** [katr] *four*; **ro-be** [rɔ̃(ɪ)b] *dress*; **ro-che** [rɔ̃ʃ] *rock*; **tan-te** [tɑ̃:t] *aunt*. 2° When **e** mute occurs at the end of a syllable in a word. By the dropping of **e** mute, a new combination of consonants is formed which are divided in the way consonants usually are: **ap-pe-ler** [ap-le] *to call*; **ca-le-**

çon [kal-sɔ̃] *pair of drawers*; **cha-pe-lier** [ʃa-plje] *hatter*; **cha-pe-ron** [ʃa-prɔ̃] *hood*; **ci-me-tière** [sim-tjɛr] *cemetery*; **é-le-ver** [el-ve] *to raise*; **lai-te-rie** [lɛ-tri] *dairy*; **ma-de-moi-selle** [mad-mwa-zɛl]; **re-ve-nir** [rəv-ni:r] *to come back*; **sou-ve-nir** [suv-ni:r]; **sou-ve-rain** [suv-rɛ̃] *sovereign*; **tel-le-ment** [tɛl-mɑ̃]. 3° When *y*=[j], or *ill*=[j]: **cray-on** [krɛ-jɔ̃] *pencil*; **pay-er** [pɛ-je] *to pay*; **roy-al** [rwa-jal]; **tuy-au** [ty-jo] *tube*; **ba-tail-le** [ba-ta:j] *battle*; **fa-mil-le** [fa-mi:j] *family*; **tra-vail-le** [tra-va:j] *works*.

47 The principle of syllable division of French words, of beginning the syllable, whenever possible, with a consonant and ending it with a vowel, is equally applicable to phrases, which are divided up in the same way into stress groups: **bon à rien** [bɔ̃-na-rjɛ̃] *good-for-nothing*; **bout à bout** [bu-ta-bu] *end to end*; **de haut en bas** [də-o-ɑ̃-ba] *from top to bottom*; **de temps en temps** [də-tɑ̃-zɑ̃-tɑ̃] *from time to time*; **mot à mot** [mɔ̃-ta-mo] *literally*; **nuit et jour** [nui-te-ʒur] *night and day*; **pas à pas** [pa-za-pa] *step by step*; **pe-tit à pe-tit** [pɛ-ti-ta-pɛ-ti] *little by little*; **pot à l'eau** [pɔ̃-ta-lo] *water-pitcher*; **six ou sept** [si-su-set] *six or seven*; **tôt ou tard** [to-tu-ta:r] *sooner or later*.

48 The principle of syllable division, which is that also of phrase division, namely, that a single consonant between vowels belongs to the following syllable, is of fundamental importance. It is the basis upon which acquiring a reasonably good pronunciation of French depends.

EXERCISE II. Write the following words, dividing them into syllables, and pronounce them aloud: agneau, ananas, aimer, animal, attaque, Canada, canal, camaraderie, capital, cataracte, classe, cra-

vate, école, fidélité, garçon, géographie, grise, mandat, marcher, morceau, Panama, paragraphe, passage, partir, poète, regardez, salade, salle, simple, union.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, dividing into syllables as heard ordinarily in spoken French, these same words, using the key alphabet, thus comparing the spoken and written forms.

II ORAL VOWELS

49 **a**=[a] **a ouvert**, or *open a*, written **a**, **â** and exceptionally in verb-endings **â**; approximately like the *a* in English *cat*, *fat*, *pat*, but pronounced with the mouth wider open so that the sound is between the *a* in *car* and the *a* in *bat*. This vowel, the commoner of the two varieties of French **a**, is generally short as in **â** [a] *to*; **la** [la] *the*; **ma-da-me** [ma-dam], **pat-te** [pat] *paw*, but may also be long as in: **ca-ge** [ka:ʒ]; **ra-re** [ra:r]. It may easily be recognized at once in the few cases where it occurs with a written accent.

50 As final with the grave accent: **à** [a] *to*; **çà** [sa] *here*; **de-çà** [də-sa] *on this side*; **dé-jà** [de-ʒa] *already*; **ho-là** [ɔ-la] *ho there!*; **là** [la] *there*; **voilà** [vwa-la] *see there*.

51 In the verbal endings **-âm-es**, **-ât-es**, **-ât** of the first conjugation where the **a** has the circumflex accent: **nous ai-mâ-mes** [nuz ɛ-mam] *we loved*; **vous ai-mâ-tes** [vuz ɛ-mat] *you loved*; **qu'il ai-mât** [k il ɛ-ma] *that he might love*; **nous par-lâ-mes** [nu par-lam] *we spoke*; **vous par-lâtes** [vu par-lat] *you spoke*; **qu'il par-lât** [k il par-la] *that he might speak*.

52 [a] occurs regularly when final, at the end of a word, or of a syllable in a word, when the next syllable does not begin with an s or z sound: **ac-ca-pa-ra** [a-ka-pa-ra] *to seize upon*; **ac-cla-ma** [a-kla-ma] *acclaimed*; **a-mal-ga-ma** [a-mal-ga-ma] *amalgamated*; **ag-gra-va** [a-gra-va] *aggravated*; **a-mar-ra** [a-ma-ra] *moored*; **a-ta-qua** [a-ta-ka] *attacked*; **ba-var-da** [ba-var-da] *gossiped*.

53 When preceding any final silent consonant, except s or z: **a-chat** [a-ʃa] *purchase*; **al-ma-nach** [al-ma-na]; **drap** [dra] *cloth*; **es-to-mac** [es-tə-ma] *stomach*; **plat** [pla] *flat*; **rat** [ra]; **sol-dat** [sol-da] *soldier*; **ta-bac** [ta-ba] *tobacco*.

54 Before any pronounced consonant other than s or z at the end of a word: **Am-ster-dam** [am-ster-dam]; **bac** [bak] *ferry-boat*; **cap** [kap] *cape*; **car** [ka(ɪ)r] *for*; **che-val** [ʃə-val] *horse*; **fat** [fat] *fop*; **Is-lam** [is-lam]; **lacs** [lak] *lakes*; *snares*; **ma-ca-dam** [ma-ca-dam]; **mal** [mal] *evil*; **paf** [paf] *bang!*; or at the end of a syllable in the body of a word: **al-ma-nach** [al-ma-na]; **An-na** [aŋ-na]; **cal-me** [kalm]; **gar-çon** [gar-sɔ̃] *boy*; **can-ne** [kan] *cane*; **gam-me** [gam] *scale*; **nap-pe** [nap] *cloth, tablecloth*; **pat-te** [pat] *paw*.

55 Special cases. The sound [a] is heard in the French adverb ending **-emment** [a-mũ] *-ly*; **ar-dem-ment** [ar-da-mũ] *ardently*; **pru-dem-ment** [pry-da-mũ] *prudently*; and in the following words: **cou-en-ne** [kwan] *rind*; **cou-en-neux** [kwa-nø] *pertaining to rind*; **fem-me** [fam] *woman*; **fem-me-lette** [fam-let] *silly woman*; **hen-nir** [a-niʁ] *to neigh*; **in-dem-ni-ser** [ẽ-dam-ni-ze] *to make good*; **in-dem-ni-té** [ẽ-dam-ni-te] *compensation*; **nen-ni** [na-ni] *no*; **so-len-nel** [so-la-nɛl] *solemn*.

56 [a] is the sound usually heard in the common endings **-oir** [wair], **-oi-re** [wair]: **mi-roir** [mi-rwair] *mirror*; **soir** [swair] *evening*; **boi-re** [bwair] *to drink*; **poi-re** [pwair] *pear*; **vic-toi-re** [vik-twair] *victory*; in a number of common words ending in **oi** (or **oi**+silent consonant) not preceded by **r** (see 62): **boit** [bwa] *drinks*; **doigt** [dwa] *finger*; **fois** [fwa] *time*; **loi** [lwa] *law*; **moi** [mwa] *me*; **soi** [swa] *one-self*; **soie** [swa but also swa] *silk*; **toi** [twa] *thee*; and generally in words written with **oy**: **Fon-te-noy** [fõt-nwa] *hearth*; **loy-er** [lwa-je] *rent*; **loy-al** [lwa-jal].

57 The letter **a** is usually silent in **août** [u] *August*, but may also be pronounced: [au]; the final **t** is sounded by many: [ut] [aut]; **a** is silent in **Caen** [kã]; **Cu-ra-çao** [ky-ra-so]; **Saô-ne** [so:n] (103); **taon** [tã] (old [tõ] 103) *gadfly*; **toast** [tøst].

EXERCISE III on [a]. Write and pronounce aloud the following words, dividing those of two or more syllables as usually divided in writing and printing: **baba**, **barbe**, **battre**, **boîte**, **chat**, **dame**, **déclare**, **donnât**, **droite**, **femme**, **gage**, **hennir**, **la**, **lac**, **lave**, **loi**, **ma**, **madame**, **Malaga**, **ménage**, **moi**, **noir**, **papa**, **parla**, **patte**, **poison**, **prudemment**, **rat**, **récemment**, **soi**, **syllabe**, **ta**, **valse**.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and pronounce aloud these same words using the key alphabet and dividing them as ordinarily heard in spoken French.

58 **a**=[ɑ] **a fermé** or *closed a*; written **a**, **â**; about as in English *palm*; pronounced with the mouth quite wide open. This sound is easily recognized whenever the **a** has the circumflex accent (except in the endings **-âmes**, **-âtes**, **-ât** (noted under 51): **bât** [ba] *saddle*; **blâ-me** [blam]; **grâ-ce** [grais]; **mât** [ma] *mast*; **pâ-le** [pa:l]; **pâ-te** [pa:t] *dough*; **plâ-tre** [pla:tr] *plaster*; **tâ-che** [ta:ʃ] *task*.

59 *a*=[a] whenever before a silent final *s* (except in *bras* [bra] *arm*, and in *-as* verb endings: *don-nas* [dɔ-na] *gave*); *bas* [ba] *low*; *cas* [ka] *case*; *cou-te-las* [kutla] *cutlass*; *da-mas* [da-ma] *damask*; *fra-cas* [fra-ka] *crash*; *las* [la] *tired*; *ma-te-las* [mat-la] *mattress*; *pas* [pa] *step*; *tas* [ta] *pile*; *ver-glas* [vɛr-gla] *glazed frost*. Derivatives of such words usually retain the *a* quality when passing from the stressed to an unstressed syllable: *da-mas-ser* [da-ma-se]; *las-ser* [la-se]; *pas-ser* [pa-se]; *tas-ser* [ta-se]. In proper names the rule of *a*=[a] before a silent final *s* is equally regular: *Co-las* [kɔ-la]; *Du-gas* [dy-ga]; *Du-mas* [dy-ma]; *Ju-das* [ʒy-da]; *Lu-cas* [ly-ka]; *Ni-co-las* [ni-kɔ-la]; *Pri-vas* [pri-va]; *Tho-mas* [tɔ-ma]; *Vau-ge-las* [voʒ-la].

60 *a*=[a] before a final pronounced *s* as in *as* [a:s] *ace*; *at-las* [at-la(ɪ)s]; *hé-las* [elɑ:s] *alas!*; before a final pronounced *z* as in *gaz* [ga:z] *gas*; and frequently before the sounds of *s* and *z* in the endings *-as-se* [as], *-as-sion* [a-sjɔ̃], *-a-tion* [a-sjɔ̃], *-a-se* [az], *-a-sion* [a-zjɔ̃], *-a-zon* [a-zɔ̃]. *-as-se* [a:s] in the words *bas-se* [ba:s] *low*; *cas-se* [ka:s] *breaks*; *clas-se* [kla:s] *class*; *gras-se* [gra:s] *fat*; *pas-se* [pa:s] *passes*. *-as-sion* [a-sjɔ̃] in *pas-sion* [pa-sjɔ̃] and derivative *com-pas-sion* [kɔ̃-pa-sjɔ̃]; *-a-tion* [a-sjɔ̃] in a numerous group of words like *for-ma-tion* [fɔr-ma-sjɔ̃]; *na-tion* [na-sjɔ̃], *sta-tion* [sta-sjɔ̃]. Nevertheless, the usage varies in regard to this ending *-a-tion* and the authorities differ. *-a-se* [a:z] in *ba-se* [ba:z]; *ca-se* [ka:z] *house*; *ga-ze* [ga:z] *gauze*; *ja-se* [ʒa:z] *prates*; *va-se* [va:z]. *-a-sion* [a-zjɔ̃] in *é-va-sion* [e-va-zjɔ̃]; *in-va-sion* [ɛ̃-va-zjɔ̃]; *oc-ca-sion* [ɔ-ka-zjɔ̃]. Here again, however, as in the words in *-a-tion*, usage and the authorities differ. *-a-zon* [a-zɔ̃]

in **bla-zon** [bla-zõ] *coat of arms*; **é-cra-sons** [e-kra-zõ] *let us crush*; but here written **-a-sons**=spoken [a-zõ]; **ga-zon** [ga-zõ] *turf*.

61 a=[a] frequently in the termination **-ail-le** [a:ɪ] in a number of words: **ba-tail-le** [ba-ta:ɪ] *battle*; **é-cail-le** [e-ka:ɪ] *scale*; **li-mail-le** [li-ma:ɪ] *filings*; **mail-le** [ma:ɪ] *mesh*; **man-geail-le** [mã-ʒa:ɪ] *eatables*; **mi-trail-le** [mi-tra:ɪ] *grape-shot*; **pail-le** [pa:ɪ] *straw*; **tail-le** [ta:ɪ] *shape*; **trou-vail-le** [tru-va:ɪ] *finding*; **Ver-sail-les** [ver-sa:ɪ]. Here again must be noted that in nearly all, if not all, of these cases, usage varies and the authorities differ. It may be convenient to regard as exceptions to the list of words in **-ail-le** just given: **fail-le** [fa:ɪ] *be necessary*; **mé-dail-le** [me-da:ɪ] *medal*; **tra-vail-le** [tra-va:ɪ] *works*; **vail-le** [va:ɪ] *be worth*, and words ending in **-ail** [a:ɪ] as in **bé-tail** [be-ta:ɪ] *cattle*; **dé-tail** [de-ta:ɪ]; **gou-ver-nail** [gu-ver-na:ɪ] *helm*; **tra-vail** [tra-va:ɪ] *work*.

62 a=[a] in the ending **-oi** (or **-oi**+silent consonant) in a few common words (156): **bois** [bwa] *wood*; **mois** [mwa] *month*; **noix** [nwa] *nut*; **poê-le** [pwa:l] *stove*; **pois** [pwa] *pea*; **poids** [pwa] *weight*. Frequently, when **r** precedes **oi**, the sound heard is [a]: **croi-re** [krwa:r] *to believe*; **croix** [krwa] *cross*; **é-troi-te** [e-trwat] *narrow*; **froid** [frwa] *cold*; **roi** [rwa] *king*; but here again, in these cases, usage varies.

63 a=[a], quite generally, in the following words: **acca-bler** [a-ka-ble] *to overwhelm*; **ah** [a:]; **ca-dre** [ka:dr] *frame*; **dam-ner** [da-ne] *to condemn*; **fa-ble** [fa-bl]; **flam-me** [fla:m] *flame*; **ga-gner** [ga-ɲe] *to earn*; **grail-lon** [gra:jõ]

scraps; **hail-lon** [a-jɔ̃] *rag*; **na-vrer** [na-vrɛ] *to wound*; **ra-cler** [ra-kle] *to scrape*; **rail-le** [ra:lj] *rails*; **rail-le-rie** [raj-ri] *bantering*.

64 **a**=[a] frequently in the following rather common words, although usage and the authorities differ: **bail-le** [ba:lj] *gives*; **boi-sé** [bwa-ze] *wooded*; **ca-da-vre** [ka-da-vr] *dead body*; **cli-mat** [kli-ma] *climate*; **dé-cla-mer** [de-kla-me] *to declaim*; **dé-la-brer** [de-la-bre] *to decay*; **dia-ble** [dja-bl] *devil*; **en-flam-mer** [ã-fla-me] *to inflame*; **es-cla-ve** [es-kla:v] *slave*; **es-pa-ce** [es-pa:s] *space*; **ja-dis** [ʒa-di(s)] *already*; **la-cet** [la-se] *lacing*; **ma-çon** [ma-sɔ̃] *mason*; **ma-su-re** [ma-zy:r] *ruins*; **mi-ra-cle** [mi-ra-kl]; **nas-se** [na:s] *net*; **noi-set-te** [nwa-zet] *filbert, nut*; **o-ra-cle** [ɔ-ra-kl]; **pou-lail-ler** [pu-la-je] *poultry-yard*; **pro-cla-mer** [prɔ-kla-me] *to proclaim*; **sa-ble** [sa:bl] *sand*; **sa-bre** [sa-br] *saber*; **soie** [swa] *silk*; **tail-leur** [ta-jœ:r]; **to-pa-ze** [tɔ-pa:z]; **voie** [vwa] *way*.

65 Summary. The variety in usage, as furnished by the examples, shows the division line between [a] and [ɑ] to be loosely drawn. Under identical or similar conditions, either variety of **a** may be heard. In the following pairs: **ta-ble** and **fa-ble**; **tra-vail-le** and **trou-vail-le**; **pla-ce** and **es-pa-ce**; **chas-se** and **clas-se**; **pas-sif** and **pas-ser**; **mas-se** and **tas-se**, the same authority gives the **a** of the first word in each pair as [a] and of the second as [ɑ]. In general, from what precedes, it may be said that in Paris [ɑ] is apt to be heard before silent **s** and before the sounds of **s** and **z** (except in verb-endings), and that under other conditions [a] is the sound usually heard.

EXERCISE IV on [a]. Write and pronounce aloud, dividing into syllables as usual in writing and spelling, the following words: âme, bataille, blâme, câble, classe, damner, dégât, diable, écraser, enflammer, fable, flamme, fracas, gaz, gaze, gazon, génération, haillon, hâte, hélas, maçon, matelas, nation, pas, pâte, paille, poêle, raillerie, roi, sable, tas, tasse, tâtons, Thomas.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide these same words as spoken, using the key alphabet and pronouncing them aloud when written.

66 $e = [ə]$ **e muet**, or so-called **e mute**, written **e** as in **de**, **crever**; about as in English *villa*, occurring 1° as final in monosyllables. In this position it sounds much like *e* in English *the* when spoken quickly as in *the man*, *the woman*, *the child*; **ce** [sə] *this*; **de** [də] *of*; **je** [ʒə] *I*; **le** [lə] *the, him, it*; **me** [mə] *me*; **ne** [nə] *not*; **que** [kə] *that*; **se** [sə] *oneself*; **te** [tə] *thee*.

67 2° $e = [ə]$ as final in the first syllable of a word of two or more syllables: **cre-ver** [krə-ve] *to burst*; **de-moi-sel-le** [də-mwa-zel] *young lady*; **de-ve-nir** [dəv-ni:r] *to become*; **fe-ra** [fə-ra] *will do*; **fre-don-ner** [frə-də-ne] *to hum*; **le-ver** [lə-ve] *to raise*; **me-ner** [mə-ne] *to lead*; **re-ve-nir** [rəv-ni:r] *to come back*; **te-na-ci-té** [tə-na-si-te] *tenacity*; **te-nir** [tə-ni:r] *to hold*. When preceded by two consonants as in **cre-ver** and **fre-don-ner**, the [ə] is rather more distinctly pronounced than in other cases (392).

68 3° $e = [ə]$ exceptionally in **des-sous** [d(ə)-su] *below*; **des-sus** [d(ə)-sy] *above*; **fai-sait** [fə-zɛ] *was making*; and in derivatives of **fai-re** [fɛ:r] *to make*, as in **re-fai-sant** [rə-fə-zā] *remaking*; **mon-sieur** [mə-sjø] *sir*; **res-sem-bler** [rə-

sã-ble] *to resemble*; *res-sen-tir* [rə-sã-ti:r] *to experience*; *res-sor-tir* [rə-sər-ti:r] *to go out again*.

69 *e* silent elsewhere, as: 1° When final at the end of a word, either after a vowel or consonant: *ai-je* [ɛ: ʒ] *have I?*; *â-ne* [ɑ:n] *ass*; *ar-bre* [ar-br] *tree*; *bar-be* [barb] *beard*; *ca-ma-ra-de* [ka-ma-ra(:)d] *comrade*; *clas-se* [klais] *class*; *fa-ci-le* [fa-sil] *easy*; *faus-se* [fois] *false*; *mal-le* [mal] *trunk*; *pa-trie* [pa-tri] *fatherland*; *rue* [ry] *street*; *suis-je* [sqi: ʒ] *am I?*; *ta-ble* [ta-bl]; *vie* [vi] *life*. However, in many cases like the above, for various reasons, as for versification or for singing, the *e* mute is distinctly sounded. Frequently after *b d g v* it may be heard slightly: *bar-be* [bar-bə], whereas after *p, t, k, f* it is silent *ê-ta-pe* [e-tap] *stage*. Also it may be heard slightly when final and preceded by two consonants as in *ar-bre* [ar-brə]; *lors-que* [lɔrs-kə] *when*; *pres-que* [pres-kə] *nearly*; *puis-que* [pɥis-kə] *since*; *ta-ble* [ta-blə].

70 2° *e* is silent at the end of a syllable preceding the stressed or final syllable: *a-che-ter* [aʃ-te] *to buy*; *al-le-mand* [al-mã] *German*; *ap-pe-ler* [ap-le] *to call*; *bon-ne-ment* [bɔn-mã] *simply*; *bul-le-tin* [byl-tẽ]; *cau-se-rie* [koz-ri] *talk*; *ci-se-lu-re* [siz-ly:r] *carving*; *con-ve-na-ble* [kõv-nabl] *seemly*; *de-ve-nir* [də-vni:r] *to become*; *é-le-ver* [el-ve] *to bring up*; *em-pe-reur* [ãp-rœ:r] *emperor*; *ma-de-moi-sel-le* [mad-mwa-zel]; *ma-te-lot* [mat-lo] *sailor*; *na-ïve-té* [na-iv-te] *simplicity*; *ra-me-ner* [ram-ne] *to bring back*; *re-je-ter* [rɛʒ-te] *to reject*; *sa-le-té* [sal-te] *dirt*; *sa-me-di* [sam-di] *Saturday*; *sou-te-nir* [sut-ni:r] *to sustain*; *sou-ve-rain* [suv-rẽ] *sovereign*.

71 e=[ə]. It will be noticed in the above examples just given, in all of which the *e* mute is not heard, that the group of consonants brought together by the omission of the *e*, is easy to pronounce. But when, by omitting the *e* mute, a group of consonants is brought together forming a combination harsh to the ear and difficult to pronounce, then, to avoid such a result, the *e* mute is heard as in the following cases: **An-gle-ter-re** [ā-glə-tair] *England*; **a-que-duc** [a-kə-dyk] *aqueduct*; **â-pre-té** [ā-prə-te] *asperity*; **ar-que-bu-se** [ar-kə-by:z] *arquebus*; **a-te-lier** [a-tə-lje] *studio*; **au-tre-fois** [o-trə-fwa] *formerly*; **au-tre-ment** [o-trə-mā] *otherwise*; **ba-te-lier** [ba-tə-lje] *boatman*; **chan-ce-lier** [šā-sə-lje] *chancellor*; **cou-te-lier** [ku-tə-lje] *cutler*; **cha-me-lier** [ša-mə-lje] *camel-driver*; **cha-pe-lier** [ša-pə-lje] *hatter*; **Char-le-ma-gne** [šar-lə-man]; **Charles-Quint** [šar-lə-kē] *Charles the Fifth (of Spain and Germany)*; **chas-te-té** [šas-tə-te] *chastity*; **com-pre-nons** [kō-prə-nō] *let us understand*; **con-si-dé-ra-ble-ment** [kō-si-de-ra-blə-mā] *considerably*; **ex-ac-te-ment** [ɛg-zak-tə-mā] *exactly*; **par-ve-nu** [par-və-ny] *upstart*; **qua-tre-temps** [ka-trə-tā] *Emberdays*; **râ-te-lier** [ra-tə-lje] *rack*; **Ri-che-lieu** [ri-šə-ljø]; **sif-fle-ra** [si-flə-ra] *will whistle*; **Six-te-Quint** [siks-tə-kē] *Sixtus the Fifth*.

72 e silent. *e* is not pronounced when followed only by the silent *s* of the plural noun, or of verb-endings, or by the *-nt* of the third person plural of verbs: **ai-mes** [ɛ:m] (thou) *lovest*; **ai-ment** [ɛ:m] (they) *love*; **don-nent** [dɔn] (they) *give*; **don-nes** [dɔn] (thou) *givest*; **fa-ces** [fas] *faces*; **frè-res** [frɛ:r] *brothers*; **ma-la-des** [ma-la(ɪ)d] *patients*; **par-les** [parl] (thou) *speakest*. But the *e* before the *nt* of parts

of speech other than verbs is sounded: **con-tent** [kō-tā] *content*; **ex-cel-lent** [ek-sē-lā] *excellent*; the verb-forms of these two words, of which the spelling is identical with the adjective forms, are: **con-tent** [kō:t] (they) *relate*; **ex-cel-lent** [ek-sēl] (they) *excel*.

73 e silent. In general e is dropped whenever it is possible to do so to facilitate rapid utterance. This happens when the preceding consonant can be pronounced with the vowel before it, as in **je le don-ne** [ʒə l dōn] *I give it*, or with one that comes after it in the next syllable or word, as in **no-ble ar-deur** [nə-bl ar-dœ:r] *noble ardor*. The syllable containing [ə], bearing no stress itself, is pronounced as though forming a part of the preceding or following stressed syllable, according to the conditions; thus the e mute in the examples that follow is silent; what immediately precedes it is pronounced as one syllable: **beau-coup de mon-de** [bo-kud mō:d] *lots of people*; **je le crois** [ʒə l krwa] *I believe it*; **je le don-ne** [ʒə l dōn] *I give it*; **nous le sa-vons** [nu l sa-vō] *we know it*; **tout le mon-de** [tu l mō:d] *everybody*; **voilà le fac-teur** [vwa-la l fak-tœ:r] *there's the postman*; **vous le di-tes** [vu l dit] *you say so*; and in the following examples, what immediately comes after the e mute is pronounced as one syllable with the consonants just preceding the e mute: **un êt-re ac-tif** [œn ɛ-tr ak-tif] *an active being*; **qua-tre en-ne-mis** [ka-tren-mi] *four enemies*; **no-ble a-ni-ma-tion** [nə-bl a-ni-ma-sjō]; **pau-vre a-ni-mal** [po-vr a-ni-mal] *poor animal*; **à vo-tre ai-se** [a vō-trɛ:z] *at your ease*; **no-tre on-cle** [nō-tr ɔ̃-kl] *our uncle*.

74 e silent and e=[ə]. In a word beginning with a syllable ending in a so-called mute **e**, like **pe-tit**, the **e** is not sounded if it is preceded by a pronounced syllable, but is sounded if preceded by a syllable ending with **e** mute: **mon pe-tit** [mɔ̃ pti] *little fellow*; but **u-ne pe-ti-te** [yn pə-tit] *a little (girl)*; **mon-sieur Le-blanc** [mɔ̃-sjø l-blā], but **ma-da-me Le-blanc** [ma-dam lə-blā] (393, 394).

75 When several **e** mutes follow each other in succession, it is usual to omit the sound [ə] in every alternate syllable, the first, third, fifth and so on, being sounded: **de ce que je ne te le de-man-de pas** [dɛs kɛʒ nɛt lɛd mɑ̃:d pa] *because I do not ask you*; or the second, fourth, sixth: **par-ce que je ne me le de-mande pas** [pars kɛʒ nɛm lɛd mɑ̃:d pa] *because I do not propose it to myself*. The syllable **que** is the one most frequently distinctly pronounced. As to whether an **e** mute is sounded or not depends upon so many circumstances, including often the good taste of the speaker, that the rules are simply very general guides to current usage.

76 e final. The chief value of the **e** final at the end of a word after a consonant is to make the otherwise silent consonant sounded: **fort** [fɔ̃r], but **for-te** [fɔ̃rt] *strong*; **laid** [lɛ], but **lai-de** [lɛ:d] *homely*; **mau-vais** [mɔ̃-vɛ], but **mau-vai-se** [mɔ̃-vɛ:z] *bad*; **pe-tit** [pə-ti], but **pe-tite** [pə-tit] *little*; **port** [pɔ̃r] *port*, but **por-te** [pɔ̃rt] *door*; **pris** [pri], but **pri-se** [pri:z] *taken*.

77 e silent and merely used as a sign is written before **a, o, u**, when preceded by **g**, to show that the **g** has the sound regularly heard before **e** and **i** [ʒ], instead of that

heard before **a**, **o**, **u**, [g]: **ga-geu-re** [ga-ʒy:r] *wager*; **geai** [ʒe] and [ʒɛ] *jay*; **Geof-froy** [ʒɔf-frwa]; **geô-lier** [ʒo-lje] *jailer*; **Geor-ges** [ʒɔrʒ]; **nous man-geons** [nu mǎ-ʒɔ̃] *we eat*; **nous man-geâ-mes** [nu mǎ-ʒam] *we ate*; **pi-geon** [pi-ʒɔ̃].

78 e is silent in **Jean** [ʒǎ] and in **Jean-ne** [ʒain] and throughout the forms of the verb **a-voir** [a-vwa:r] *to have*: **eu** [y] *had*; **eû-mes** [y(ɪ)m] (we) *had* (116).

EXERCISE V on **e** mute = [ə]. Write, dividing into syllables and pronouncing aloud the following words, in all of which the **e** mute is sounded: ameublement, Angleterre, atelier, autrefois, bedeau, chancelier, chapelier, chargera, Charlemagne, comprenons, crever, dessous, dessus, exactement, faisait, fleur de lis, fredonner, guenille, grenuolle, lever, lorsque, menu, menuisier, parvenu, peser, presque, puisque, regrets, relieur, ressemble, Richelieu, serions.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide these words as spoken, pronouncing them aloud, and using the key alphabet.

EXERCISE VI on silent **e**. Write and divide into syllables, as written and printed, the following words, in all of which the **e** mute is silent, and pronounce them aloud: acheter, achever, appeler, bulletin, causerie, ciselure, devenir, elles aiment, étape, forte, George, ils content, ils excellent, Jean, Jeanne, je louerai, je paierai, laide, Lamennais, malle, mères, naïveté, pâte, patte, pères, petite, porte, prise, ramener, rejeter, samedi, souverain, tu donnes, tu parles.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide into syllables as spoken, these same words, using the key alphabet and pronouncing them aloud.

79 é = [e] written **é**, **e**, **ai**; **é fermé**, or *closed e*, as in **é-té** [e-te] *been*, **dé-jà** [de-ʒa] *already*; about as in English *fate*, *late*. Care must be taken not to make a diphthong of the vowel as in English *day* [deɪ], *fate* [feɪt], *late* [leɪt], and like English sound correspondents. **é** is never

long, occurs mostly as final at the end of a word or syllable. It is the only vowel over which the acute accent is written, enabling the sound to be then easily recognized: **cé-lé-bré** [se-le-bre] *celebrated*; **dé-cé-dé** [de-se-de] *deceased*; **dé-gé-né-ré** [de-ʒe-ne-re] *degenerate*; **pré-fé-ré** [pre-fe-re] *preferred*; **ré-gné** [re-ne] *reigned*; **ré-pé-té** [re-pe-te] *repeated*.

80 e without written accent=[e] occurs usually before the final silent consonants **d, f, r, z**; or, stated more generally, before silent final consonant except **t**: **as-sez** [a-se] *enough*; **ca-hier** [ka-je] *copy-book*; **chez** [ʒe] *at the house of*; **clef** [kle] *key*; **fer-mez** [fer-me] *shut*; **je m'as-sieds** [ʒə m a-sje] *I sit down*; **nez** [ne] *nose*; **pied** [pje] *foot*; **rez** [re] *on a level*. The sound remains the same when silent **s** of the plural is added, as in **ca-hiers**, **clefs**, **pieds**, or in cases like **tu t'as-sieds**. It occurs exceptionally in the conjunction **et** [e] *and*, and is heard in a few foreign words: **te de-um** [te de-əm]; **re-qui-em** [re-kwi-jəm]; **re-vol-ver** [re-vəl-vɛr]; **ve-to** [ve-to].

81 e without written accent=[e] in the prefixes **des+s**, **ef+f**, **es+s**. 1° **des+s**: **des-sai-sir** (except **dessus**, etc., see 68) [de-sɛ-zir] *to let go*; **des-sel-ler** [de-sɛ-le] *to unsaddle*; **des-sé-cher** [de-sɛ-ʃe] *to dry up*; **des-sein** [de-sɛ̃] *design*; **des-ser-rer** [de-sɛ-re] *to unfasten*; **des-sert** [de-sɛr]; **des-ser-vir** [de-sɛr-vir] *to clear away*; **des-sil-ler** [de-si-je] *to open*; **des-sou-der** [de-su-de] *to unsolder*. 2° **ef+f**: **ef-fa-ré** [e-fa-re] *troubled*; **ef-fé-mi-né** [e-fe-mi-ne] *effeminate*; **ef-fet** [e-fɛ] *effect*; **ef-fleu-ré** [e-flœ-re] *grazed*; **ef-fi-ca-ce** [e-fi-kas] *efficacious*; **ef-fort** [e-fɔr]; **ef-fra-yer**

[e-frē-je] *frightened*; ef-fré-né [e-fre-ne] *unbridled*; ef-froi [e-frwa] *fright*; ef-fron-te-rie [e-frō-tri] *shamelessness*.
 3° es+s: es-sai [e-se] *trial*; es-sor [e-sōr] *flight*; es-souf-flé [e-su-fle] *out of breath*; es-suie-main [e-sui-mē] *towel*; es-suie-plu-me [e-sui-plym] *pen-wiper*; es-su-yer [e-sui-je] *to wipe*.

82 [e], written *ai*, is the sound regularly heard in the verb-ending *-ai*: j'ai [ʒ e] *I have*; j'al-lai [ʒ a-le] *I went*; j'au-rai [ʒ ɔ-re] *I shall have*; je man-geai [ʒə mā-ʒe] *I ate*; je vien-drai [ʒə vjē-dre] *I shall come*; je ver-rai [ʒə ver-re] *I shall see*; (not in words like *vrai* [vrē] *true*). Also in the verb-forms *je sais*, *tu sais*, *il sait* [ʒə se, ty se, il se] *I know, you know, he knows*; and in the words *gai* [ge] *gay*; *geai* [ʒe] *jay*; *quai* [ke] *quay* (124); although in all of these words, save *gai*, authority for the *ai*=*[e]* may be found.

83 [e] is the sound heard in a few words derived from Greek or Latin, and written *æ*. Some of the commoner examples are: *æ-cu-mé-ni-que* [e-ky-me-nik] *ecumenical*; *Æ-di-pe* [e-dip] *Ædipus*; *æ-so-pha-ge* [e-zə-fa:ʒ] *esophagus*; *fœ-tus* [fe-tys]; *Phœ-bé* [fe-be].

EXERCISE VII on [e]. Write, dividing into syllables and pronouncing aloud, the following words: *assez*, *assieds*, *cahiers*, *chez*, *clef*, *desseller*, *dessert*, *desservir*, *dessin*, *effet*, *effroi*, *essai*, *essor*, *essuyer*, *essuie-main*, *essuie-plume*, *éternité*, *foetus*, *gai*, *il sait*, *je donnerai*, *je parlerai*, *je sais*, *nez*, *Phœbé*, *pied*, *préféré*, *répété*, *revolver*, *te deum*, *tu sais*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and pronounce aloud these same words, dividing them into syllables as they are spoken, using the key alphabet.

84 è=[ɛ] written è, ê, e, ei, ey, ai, aí, ay; è ouvert, or open e, as in **fait**, [fɛ] *done*; **tête** [tɛt] *head*; about as in English *met*, *ebb*, and varying in openness to the sound of e heard in English *there*, *where*, as pronounced in England and generally in New England. When occurring just before a final syllable ending in a mute e, it is long and quite open.

85 The sound may easily be recognized when the e has over it a circumflex accent: **ap-prête** [a-prɛ:t] *gets ready*; **bête** [bɛ:t] *animal*; **ca-rête** [ka-rɛ:m] *lent*; **fe-nê-tre** [fɛ-nɛ:tr] *window*; **fête** [fɛ:t] *festival*; **grê-le** [grɛ:l] *hail*; **guê-pe** [gɛ:p] *wasp*; **hê-tre** [ɛ:tr] *beech-tree*; **mê-le** [mɛ:l] *mingles*; **mê-me** [mɛ:m] *same*; **prête** [prɛ:t] *lends*; **prê-tre** [prɛ:tr] *priest*; **rê-ve** [rɛ:v] *dream*; **vête** [vɛ:t] *dresses*.

86 When occurring before a final syllable that is not mute, the e is about half as long as in the preceding cases: **ap-prê-ter** [a-pre-te] *to get ready*; **bê-ler** [bɛ-le] *to bleat*; **em-bê-ter** [ã-bɛ-te] *to bother*; **fê-ter** [fɛ-te] *to entertain*; **grê-ler** [grɛ-le] *to hail*; **mê-ler** [mɛ-le] *to mingle*; **prê-ter** [prɛ-te] *to lend*; **rê-ver** [rɛ-ve] *to dream*; **vê-tir** [vɛ-ti:r] *to clothe*.

87 The sound [ɛ] may also be easily recognized when noted by è (with a grave accent). This occurs before final mute syllables, precisely as it does in the cases above when having the circumflex accent: **a-chè-te** [a-ʃɛt] *buys*; **cè-de** [sɛ:d] *yields*; **cè-le** [sɛl] *hides*; **chè-vre** [ʃɛ:vɾ] *goat*; **co-lè-re** [kɔ-lɛ:r] *anger*; **col-lè-ge** [kɔ-lɛ:ʒ]; **gè-le** [ʒɛ(ɪ)l]

freezes; **lè-ve** [ləv] *rises*; **liè-ge** [ljɛʒ] *cork*; **mè-ne** [mɛ(ɪ)n] *leads*; **mè-re** [mɛr] *mother*; **pè-re** [pɛr] *father*; **piè-ce** [pjɛs]; **re-mè-de** [rə-mɛ(ɪ)d] *remedy*; **sys-tè-me** [sis-tɛɪm] *system*.

88 When occurring in the body of a word the è is usually shorter than when before a final mute e: **a-chè-te-rai** [a-ʃɛ-tre] (I) *shall buy*; **cé-de-rai** [sɛ-dre] (I) *shall yield*; **cè-le-rai** [sɛl-re] (I) *shall conceal*; **é-lè-ve-rai** [e-lɛv-rɛ] (I) *should raise*; **gè-le-rai** [ʒɛl-rɛ] (I) *should freeze*; **mè-ne-rez** [mɛn-re] (you) *will lead*; **mo-dè-le-rai** [mɔ-dɛl-re] (I) *shall model*; **a-mè-ne-rions** [a-mɛn-rjɔ̃] (we) *shall lead*; **pos-sé-de-ra** [pɔ-sɛ-dra] (he) *will possess*. It will be noticed that **cé-de-rai** and **pos-sé-de-ra**, although conventionally written with an é acute before the mute syllable, nevertheless have that é pronounced like almost all other e's before a final mute syllable, that is [ɛ]. So with **don-né-je** [dɔ-nɛːʒ] *do I give?*

89 Exceptions. To the important rule that e has regularly the sound [ɛ] before a syllable ending in a mute e, there are a few apparent exceptions: **é-cre-vis-se** [e-krə-vis] *shrimp*; **é-le-ver** [el-ve] *to raise*; **é-gre-ner** [e-grɛ-ne] *to shell*; **é-pe-ron** [e-prɔ̃] *spur*; **é-vé-ne-ment** [e-ven-mɑ̃] *event*; **dé-ve-lop-per** [dev-lɔ-pe] *to develop*; **mé-de-cin** [mɛt-sɛ̃] and [mɛt-sɛ̃] *doctor*; **mé-de-ci-ne** [mɛt-sin] and [mɛt-sin] *medicine*. Even among these apparent exceptions, the forms [e-ven-mɑ̃] [mɛt-sɛ̃] [mɛt-sin] indicate well the tendency of the genius of the language which is for [ɛ] in closed syllables, that is syllables ending in a consonant, in which position [e] is out of place and regularly does not belong. Cases like the following also oc-

cur: **ai-mée** [ɛ-me] *loved*; **créée** [kre-e] *created*; **née** [ne] *born*; **rap-pe-lée** [ra-plɛ] *recalled*.

90 The sound [ɛ] besides being written *ê* and *è* is also written *ai* (except in verbs, 82) *aî*, *aie*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey*. **ai**: **ba-lai** [ba-lɛ] *broom*; **mai** [mɛ] *May*; **vrai** [vrɛ] *true*. **aî**: **faî-te** [fɛit] *summit*; **traî-ne** [trɛn] *sled*; **traî-neau** [trɛ-no] *sleigh*. **aie**: **baie** [bɛ] *berry*; **craie** [krɛ] *chalk*; **que j'aie** [kə ʒ ɛ] *that I may have*. **ay**: **cray-on** [krɛ-jɔ̃] *pencil*; **pay-er** [pɛ-jɛ] *to pay*; **ray-on** [rɛ-jɔ̃] *shelf*; **Douay** [dus]. **ei**: **nei-ge** [nɛiʒ] *snow*; **sei-gle** [sɛ-gl] *rye*; **vei-ne** [vɛn] *vein*. **ey**: **asse-yez** [a-sɛ-jɛ] *be seated*; **gras-se-ye** [gra-sɛ-jɛ] *to speak in the throat*; **Ney** [nɛ] (125 and 159). The most usual endings in which *ai* appears are *-ais*, *-ait*: **don-nais** [dɔ-nɛ] *was giving*; **ja-mais** [ʒa-mɛ] *never*; **par-lait** [par-lɛ] *was speaking*. Words in *ai-gu-* have [ɛ] and [e]: **ai-guil-le** [ɛ-gui:l] and [e-gui:l] *needle*.

91 *e* without written accent=[ɛ] occurs at the end of a word or syllable, before a final pronounced consonant; generally *c*, *f*, *l* or *r*. 1° At the end of a word: **a-vec** [a-vɛk] *with*; **bel** [bɛl] *fine*; **bec** [bɛk] *beak*; **chef** [ʃɛf] *chief*; **cher** [ʃɛr] *dear*; **ciel** [sjɛl] *sky*; **mer** [mɛr] *sea*; **net** [nɛt] *clean*. 2° At the end of a syllable: **bel-le** [bɛl] *fine*; **berger** [ber-ʒɛ] *shepherd*; **cel-le** [sɛl] *that one*; **det-te** [dɛt] *debt*; **es-pé-rer** [ɛs-pe-rɛ] *to hope*; **her-be** [ɛrb] *grass*; **mer-le** [mɛrl] *blackbird*; **mes-se** [mɛs] *mass*; **per-te** [pɛrt] *loss*; **res-ter** [rɛs-tɛ] *to remain*; **ver-te** [vɛrt] *green*. 3° Before the semi-vowel [j] written *-il*, *-ill*: **con-seil** [kɔ̃-sɛi:j] *council*; **som-meil** [sɔ̃-mɛi:j] *sleep*; **a-beil-le** [a-bɛi:j] *bee*; **veil-leu-se** [vɛ-jø:z] *night-lamp*.

92 e without accent=[ɛ] in the final endings **-et, -ect** (and their plurals in **s**) in which the **t** is silent: **as-pect** [as-pɛ]; **ba-quets** [ba-kɛ] *buckets*; **dé-cret** [de-kʁɛ] *decree*; **gi-let** [ʒi-lɛ] *waistcoat*; **pa-quets** [pa-kɛ] *parcels*; **pro-jet** [prɔ-ʒɛ] *project*; **res-pect** [ʁɛ-spɛ]; **som-mets** [sɔ-mɛ] *summits*. The conjunction **et** [e] *and*, forms an exception to the above; the verb-form **est**=*is*, is pronounced [ɛ] and the noun **est**=*east* [ɛst].

93 e without accent=[ɛ] in the monosyllables ending with silent **s**: **ces** [sɛ] *these*; **des** [dɛ] *of the, some*; **les** [lɛ] *the, them*; **ses** [sɛ] *his, hers*; **tes** [tɛ] *thy*. Nevertheless, there is usage and authority sanctioning [e] in all of these cases.

EXERCISE VIII on [ɛ]. Write and divide into syllables as ordinarily written, pronouncing aloud, the following words: *achète, achèterai, ai-je, asseyez-vous, avec, carême, chaîne, chantait, chêne, ciel, colère, dette, élève, espérer, éveil, faite, fête, fêter, fenêtre, grasseyer, herbe, jamais, mer, modèle, modèlerai, Ney, objet, prêtre, prêtrise, rêve, rêver, revêtir, reine, rène, renne, respect, scène, Seine, soleil, sommeiller, tête, tette, veilleuse, verte, vrai.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, pronouncing aloud as you write, and dividing into syllables as spoken, these same words, using the key alphabet.

94 i=[i]; written **i, î, y**; as in **ni** [ni] *neither*; **pi-re** [piʁ] *worse*, about as in English *police, keen*. Care should be taken to keep [i] tense and uniform throughout, avoiding the sound heard in English *little, it, finny*. [i] occurs as either long or short, under the usual quantity conditions (see 11); before **r** it is frequently quite long. Long **i** is heard in **ché-ti-ve** [ʃe-tiʁv] *wretched*; **cri-se** [kʁiːz] *crisis*;

di-re [di:r] *to say*; **fil-le** [fi:l] *girl*; **mi-re** [mi:r] *aim*; **pi-re** [pi:r] *worse*; **ri-ve** [ri:v] *bank*; **ti-ge** [ti:ʒ] *stem*. Short *i* in **li-tre** [li:tr]; **pis-te** [pist] *trace*; **si** [si] *if*; **tris-te** [trist] *sad*; **vie** [vi] *life*; **vif** [vif] *lively*.

95 *î*=[i] as in **a-bî-me** [a-bi:m] *abyss*; **ci-gît** [si-ʒi] *here lies*; **dî-me** [di(ɪ)m] *tenth part*; **gî-te** [ʒi(ɪ)t] *lair*; **î-le** [i(ɪ)l] *isle*; **nous dî-mes** [nu di(ɪ)m] *we said*; **qu'il finît** [k il fi-ni] *that he might finish*; **qu'il fît** [k il fi] *that he might do*; **qu'il pu-nît** [k il py-ni] *that he might punish*.

96 *y*=[i] in **hy-po-cri-te** [i-pɔ-krit] *hypocrite*; **ly-re** [li:r]; **mys-tè-re** [mis-te:r] *mystery*; **phy-si-que** [fi-sik]; **sty-le** [stil]; **syl-la-be** [si-la(ɪ)b] or [sil-la(ɪ)b] *syllable*.

EXERCISE IX on [i]. Write and divide into syllables as usually divided in writing, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them, the following words: *abîme, cirque, demi, difficile, dîme, discipline, filigrane, fini, grise, ici, illisible, imité, initiative, limites, midi, milice, militaire, mille, ministre, minuit, Paris, primitif, pyramide, sire, timidité, tirelire, tranquille, Venise, ville, vitrine*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, dividing into syllables, as heard in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them, these same words, using the key alphabet.

97 *o*=[o], written *o, ô, eau, au*; *o fermé* or *closed o* as in **pot** [po], **cô-te** [ko:t] *coast*; about as in English *note*, but avoiding the vanish or glide which suggests a diphthong. *o fermé* is easily recognized when written *ô*, and is then almost always long: **chô-me** [ʃo:m] (he is) *out of work*; **cô-te** [ko:t] *coast*; **di-plô-me** [di-plom] *diploma*; **le nô-tre** [lə no:tr] *ours*; **le vô-tre** [lə vo:tr] *yours*; **ô-te** [o:t] *takes*

away; **trô-ne** [trom] *throne*; **rô-le** [ro:l]. Exceptions to ô = [o] are the three words **hô-pi-tal** [ɔ-pi-tal], **hô-tel** [ɔ-tel], **rô-ti** [rɔ-ti] *roast*, in all of which ô = [ɔ].

98 Half length. As with â and ê, when occurring just before the stressed syllable of a French word, so ô in a like position is half as long as when stressed: **chô-mer** [ʃo-me] *to be out of work*; **cô-te-lé** [kot-le] *ribbed*; **di-plô-mer** [di-plo-me] *to certificate*; **en-rô-ler** [ɑ-ro-le] *to enroll*; **ô-ter** [o-te] *to take away*; **trô-ner** [tro-ne] *to bear sway*.

99 o without accent mark = [o] when final or before silent final consonants: **bra-vo** [bra-vo]; **du-o** [dy-o]; **cachot** [ka-ʃo] *dungeon*; **é-cho** [e-ko]; **in-di-go** [ɛ-di-go]; **mots** [mo] *words*; **pia-no** [pjɑ-no]; **zê-ro** [ze-ro]. The word **trop** *too much* is pronounced [tro] and [trɔ].

100 o without accent mark = [o] when before the sound of s in a few cases: **dos-sier** [do-sje] *brief*, and derivatives of **dos** (**en-dos-ser** [ɑ-do-se] *to put on*); **é-mo-tion** [e-mo-sjɔ̃]; **fos-se** [fo:s] *grave*; derivatives of **fosse** have both [o] and [ɔ] (**fos-set-te** [fo-set] and [fɔ-set] *dimple*); **gros-sier** [gro-sje] *coarse*, and derivatives of **gros** excepting **gros-se** which has both [o] and [ɔ] [gro:s] and [grɔs] *large*; **lo-tion** [lo-sjɔ̃]; **po-tion** [po-sjɔ̃]. But the tendency, particularly in the unstressed syllable, is to pronounce [ɔ] rather than [o] before the sound of s. Both varieties of o are sanctioned by usage and authority in the following: **com-mo-tion**, **dé-vo-tion**, **fos-set-te**, **gros-se**, **mo-tion**, **no-tion**.

101 o without accent mark = [o] regularly before the sound of z (represented usually by s between vowels):

cho-se [ʃo:z] *thing*; **com-po-se** [kɔ̃-po:z] *composes*; **glo-se** [glo:z] *glosses*; **ho-san-na** [o-za-na]; **o-ser** [o-ze] *to dare*; **o-seil-le** [o-zɛ:l] *sorrel*; **po-se** [po:z] *places*; **po-si-tion** [po-zi-sjɔ̃]; **pro-se** [pro:z]; **ro-se** [ro:z]; **ro-sier** [ro-zje] *rose-bush*. Such a pronunciation as [rɔ-zje] shows the continual tendency of the closed *o* in the stressed syllable to become open *o* in the unstressed.

102 *o fermé* [o], written *au* and *eau*, occurs frequently, more especially in stressed syllables: **au-be** [o:b] *dawn*; **au-tel** [o-tɛl] *altar*; **aux** [o] *to the*; **cau-tion** [ko-sjɔ̃]; **é-me-rau-de** [em-roid] *emerald*; **é-pau-les** [e-po:l] *shoulders*; **pau-vre** [po:vʁ] *poor*; **sau-ce** [so:s]; **sau-cis-se** [so-sis] *sau-sage*; **sau-cis-son** [so-si-sɔ̃] *a large sausage*; **saus-saie** [so-sɛ] *willow plot*; **sau-ter** [so-te] *to jump*. **eau: beau** [bo] *fine*; **eau** [o] *water*; **gâ-teau** [ga-to] *cake*; **mar-teau** [mar-to] *hammer*; **peau** [po] *skin*; **veau** [vo] *veal*.

103 *o* is silent in **faon** [fã] *fawn*; **Laon** [lã]; **paon** [pã] *peacock*; **taon** [tã] (old [tɔ̃]; 57) *horse-fly*. The name of the river **Saône** is pronounced [som] (57).

EXERCISE X on [o]. Write and divide into syllables, as usually done in writing, pronouncing aloud each syllable when written, the following words: *autel, bravo, chevaux, chose, compose, côte, cyclone, diplôme, dos, dossier, duo, eau, émotion, flot, fosse, nôtre, oser, ôter, pauvre, pose, positif, position, potion, rôle, rose, Saône, sauce, sceau, saut, tableau, tôt, veau, zone*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide into syllables, as ordinarily pronounced in spoken French, these same words, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them and using the key alphabet.

104 o=[ɔ], **o ouvert** or *open o*, written **o**, **au**; as in **ro-be** [rɔ(ɪ)b]; **tort** [tɔʁ] *wrong*; about as in English *nor*, the New England pronunciation of "short o" as distinguished from the vowel in *law*. It occurs more frequently than **o fermé**. It is not as open as the English open *o* in the noun *object*, as can be perceived by comparing English *o'bject* and French **objet**.

105 o=[ɔ] occurs regularly before final sounded consonants (except **s**=**[z]**), especially **r**: **a-bord** [a-bɔʁ] *landing*; **a-lors** [a-lɔʁ] *then*; **bloc** [blɔk] *block*; **dot** [dɔt] *dowry*; **ef-fort** [e-fɔʁ]; **es-sor** [e-sɔʁ] *flight*; **fol** [fɔl] *crazy*; **porc** [pɔʁ] *pig*; **roc** [rɔk] *rock*.

106 o=[ɔ] occurs regularly before consonants (other than **s**=**[z]**) followed by final **e** mute (but final **-ome** and **-one** are treated together, 111): **é-co-le** [e-kəl] *school*; **é-po-que** [e-pɔk]; **for-te** [fɔʁt] *strong*; **lo-ge** [lɔːʒ] *theater box*; **no-ble** [nɔ-bl]; **no-ce** [nɔs] *wedding*; **no-tre** [nɔ-tr] *our*; **por-te** [pɔʁt] *door*; **pos-te** [pɔst] *post-office*; **ro-be** [rɔ(ɪ)b] *dress*; **vo-tre** [vɔ-tr] *your*.

107 o=[ɔ] before double consonants (excepting some cases of **o**+**ss**, 100): **bon-ne** [bɔn] *good*; **bros-se** [brɔs] *brush*; **é-tof-fe** [e-tɔf] *stuff*; **fol-le** [fɔl] *crazy*; **gos-se** [ɡɔs] *youngster*; **pom-me** [pɔm] *apple*; **sot-te** [sɔt] *foolish*.

108 o=[ɔ] at the beginning or in the body of a word, within a syllable: **oc-to-bre** [ɔk-tɔ-br] *October*; **hos-ti-le** [ɔs-til]; **om-ni-po-tent** [ɔm-ni-pɔ-tɑ̃]; **or-fè-vre** [ɔʁ-fɛivr] *jeweler*.

109 o = [ɔ] in the body of a word at the end of a syllable: **a-bri-co-tier** [a-bri-kɔ-tje] *apricot-tree*; **au-to-mo-bi-le** [ɔ-tɔ-mɔ-bil], also [o-tɔ-mɔ-bil] (112); **bon-heur** [bɔ-nœʁ] *happiness*; **ga-lo-per** [ga-lɔ-pe] *to gallop*; **po-teau** [pɔ-to] *post*; **ro-man-ce** [rɔ-mɑ:s]; **to-tal** [tɔ-tal].

110 o = [ɔ] before the sound of s (written s, c, ti), quite frequently in unstressed syllables. Such cases of [ɔ] beginning the word, within or at the end of syllables not final of a word, are among the most frequent (see, however, some identical [o] cases together with [ɔ] (100): **o-cé-an** [ɔ-se-ɑ̃]; **hos-pi-ce** [ɔs-pis] *refuge*; **mos-quée** [mɔs-ke]; **nos-tal-gie** [nɔs-tal-ʒi] *homesickness*; **pos-ti-che** [pɔs-tiʃ] *artificial*; **quo-tient** [kɔ-sjɑ̃]; **ros-si-gnol** [rɔ-si-ɲɔl] *nightingale*; **so-cial** [sɔ-sjal]; **so-cié-té** [sɔ-sje-te]; **tos-te** [tɔst] *toast*.

111 -ome, -one. In regard to the pronunciation of the o in the endings -ome, -one, usage varies, the tendency being rather towards open o than towards closed o. The four words **a-ro-me** [a-rom] *aroma*, **cy-clo-ne** [siklɔm]; **i-dio-me** [i-djom] *idiom*; **zo-ne** [zɔm] have closed o, as indicated. The two words **é-co-no-me** [e-kɔ-nɔm] *economical*; **mo-no-to-ne** [mɔ-nɔ-tɔn] *monotonous*, have open o, as do foreign words: **Ba-by-lo-ne** [ba-bi-lɔn]; **Hermi-one** [ɛr-mjɔn]; **Ro-me** [rɔm]. The following words, although here noted with the open o, are also pronounced with closed o: **A-ma-zo-ne** [a-ma-zɔn]; **a-to-me** [a-tɔm]; **a-to-ne** [a-tɔn]; **au-mô-ne** [o-mɔn] *alms*; **car-bo-ne** [kar-bɔn]; **hex-a-go-ne** [e-gza-gɔn] and [e-gza-gɔn]; **hip-po-dro-me** [i-pɔ-drɔm]; **ma-jor-do-me** [ma-ʒɔr-dɔm]; **o-zo-ne**

[ɔ-zən] and [o-zən]; **té-lé-pho-ne** [te-le-fən]; **to-me** [təm] *volume*. In newly formed words from foreign sources the tendency towards [ɔ] is plain, as shown by the examples.

112 **au**=[ɔ] regularly before **r**, and in a few isolated cases as the following examples will show: **Auch** [ɔʃ]; **au-rai** [ɔ-re] (I) *shall have*; **au-rais** [ɔ-rɛ] (I) *should have*; (the closed **o** is also heard in these two verb-forms): **au-ré-o-le** [ɔ-re-ɔl] and [o-re-ɔl]; **au-gus-te** [ɔ-gyst] also [o-gyst]; **au-to-ri-té** [ɔ-tɔ-ri-te] and [o-tɔ-ri-te]; **Au-xer-re** [ɔ-sɛr]; **cen-tau-re** [sɑ̃-tɔr]; **Lau-re** [lɔr]; **lau-rier** [lɔ-rje] *laurel*; **Fau-re** [fɔr]; **Mau-re** [mɔr] *Moor*; **mau-vais** [mɔ-ve] and [mo-ve] *bad*; **Paul** [pɔl]; **res-tau-rant** [rɛs-tɔ-rɑ̃]; **sau-rai** [sɔ-re] *I shall know*; **sau-rais** [sɔ-rɛ] *I should know*. Both of these verb-forms parallel to **au-rai** and **au-rais** have also the closed **o**. The tendency to replace the **o fermé** by **o ouvert** is seen in such popular words as **aurai**, **aurais**, **saurai**, **saurais**, **mauvais**, **restaurant** (126); all words beginning with **au-to** have the open rather than the closed **o**: **au-to-mo-bi-le** [ɔ-tɔ-mɔ-bil] (109). Particularly in unstressed syllables **au** tends generally to become open **o**.

113 **o ouvert** [ɔ] is the sound regularly heard in the ending of a few common foreign words mostly from the Latin: **al-bum** [al-bɔm]; **a-lu-mi-nium** [a-ly-mi-njɔm]; **a-quarium** [a-kwa-rjɔm]; **er-ra-tum** [ɛr-ra-tɔm]; **gé-ranium** [ʒe-ra-njɔm]; **lau-da-num** [lo-da-nɔm]; **max-i-mum** [mak-si-mɔm]; **mé-dium** [me-djɔm]; **mi-ni-mum** [mi-ni-mɔm]; **mu-sé-um** [my-ze-ɔm]; **pen-sum** [pɛ̃-sɔm] *task*; **rum** [rɔm] *rum*.

EXERCISE XI on [ø]. Write and divide into syllables as ordinarily done in writing and printing the following words, pronouncing aloud the syllables and the entire words as you write them: album, aurai, aurais; auréole, automobile, bloc, bonne, bord, brosse: comme, dot, essor, Faure, force, géranium, golfe, hôpital, hospice, hostile, hôtel, ignorant, Laure, loge, majordome, maximum, mauvais, minimum, objet, océan, octobre, omnipotent, orgue, quotient, restaurant, robe, roc, Rome, rôti, saurai, saurais, sort, sotte, téléphone.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide into syllables according to the spoken usage, these same words, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them and using the key alphabet.

114 eu=[ø], written eu, eû, œu (cf. 127); eu fermé as in peu [pø] *little*, creu-se [krø:z] *hollow*; no very exact equivalent in English, but somewhat like the vowel sound in English hurt (cf. 4, note 3). eu=[ø] occurs, 1° regularly as final, or before silent final consonants: bleu [blø] *blue*; dieu [djø] *god*; feu [fø] *fire*; lieu [ljø] *place*; queue [kø] *tail*; final in the first part of a compound word: bleu-â-tre [blø-a:tr] *bluish*; bleu-et [blø-ɛ] *cornflower*; jeu-di [ʒødi] *Thursday*; lieu-te-nant [ljøt-nā]; Neu(f)-châ-tel [nø-ʃa-tel]; before silent final consonants: ceux [sø] *those*; creux [krø] *hollow*; dieux [djø] *gods*; heu-reux [œ-rø] *happy*; pieux [pjø] *pious*; yeux [jø] *eyes*; written œu and eû: bœufs [bø] *oxen*; œufs [ø] *eggs*; vœux [vø] *vows*; jeû-ne [ʒø:n] *fasting*; jeû-ner [ʒø-ne] *to fast*; the sound [ø] is heard in meu-nier [mø-nje] *miller*, and also not infrequently in dé-jeu-ner [de-ʒø-ne] *to breakfast* (118).

115 2° in the endings -eu-se [ø:z], -eu-te [øt], -eu-tre [ø:tr]: dan-seu-se [dā-sø:z] *dancer*; glo-rieu-se [glo-rjø:z] *glorious*; heu-reu-se [œ-rø:z] *happy*; meu-te [mø:t] *pack* (of hounds); feu-tre [fø-tr] *felt*; neu-tre [nø-tr] *neutral*.

116 Special cases. *eu* = the French *u* sound [y] is heard in the forms of the verb *a-voir* [a-vwa:r] *to have*, wherever *eu* or *eû* is written: *eue* [y] *had*; *nous eû-mes* [nuz y(ɪ)m] *we had*; *qu'ils eus-sent* [k ilz ys] *that they might have*. For cases like *ga-geu-re* [ga-ʒy:r] and *eu* [y], *eû-mes* [y(ɪ)m], cf. 77-78. *Eu-gè-ne* and *Eu-gé-nie* are pronounced [ø-ʒɛn] or [y-ʒɛn], [ø-ʒe-ni] or [y-ʒe-ni].

EXERCISE XII on [ø]. Write, dividing into syllables, when possible, as ordinarily written, the following words pronouncing aloud each syllable when written: *berceuse*, *brodeuse*, *calfeutre ceux*, *cieux*, *creux*, *danseuse*, *dieu*, *feu*, *feutre*, *feux*, *gueuse*, *heureuse*, *heureux*, *hideuse*, *jeu*, *jeudi*, *jeunesse*, *lieu*, *lieue*, *lieux*, *merveilleuse*, *meunerie*, *meunier*, *meunière*, *Meuse*, *meute*, *neutre*, *neuvième*, *noëud*, *œufs*, *peureux*, *pieux*, *précieuse*, *queue*, *veux*, *vieux*, *vœu*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, pronouncing aloud each syllable when written and dividing into syllables as spoken, these same words, using the key alphabet.

117 *eu* = [œ], written *eu*, *œu*, *ue* (cf. 127); open *eu* as in *seul* [sœl] *alone*; *peur* [pœ:r] *fear*; no very exact equivalent in English, but somewhat like the vowel sound heard in English *hut* or *sir* (cf. 4, note 3). When distinctly pronounced, *eu ouvert* differs perceptibly from *eu fermé* in being more open.

118 *eu ouvert* = [œ] occurs regularly before pronounced consonants (other than *s* (=z) and *t*), particularly before *r*, *il*, *ill*: *beur-re* [bœ:r] *butter*; *dé-jeu-ner* [de-ʒœ-ne] *break-fast* (cf. 114); *deuil* [dœ:j] *mourning*; *feuil-le* [fœ:j] *leaf*; *fleu-ve* [flo:v] *river*; *jeu-ne* [ʒœn] *young*; *meu-bles* [mœbl] *furniture*; *neuf* [nœf] *nine*; *Neuil-ly* [nœ-ji]; *peuple* [pœpl] *people*; *seuil* [sœ(ɪ)j] *threshold*; *sieur* [sjœ:r] *Mr.*,

the said. œu=[œ]: **bœuf** [bœf] *ox*; **cœur** [kœr] *heart*; **mœurs** [mœrs] *customs*; **œuf** [œf] *egg*; **œu-vre** [œvr] *work*; **sœur** [sœr] *sister*. ue=[œ]: **ac-cueil** [a-kœj] *reception*; **or-gueil** [ɔr-gœ(ɪ)j] *pride*; **re-cueil** [rə-kœ(ɪ)j] *collection*.

EXERCISE XIII on [œ]. Write, dividing into syllables when possible, as ordinarily done in writing and printing, the following words, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them: *ai-greur, accueil, aveugle, bonheur, chœur, cœur, couleuvre, deuil, écueil, farceur, fleurs, fleuve, grosseur, heure, hauteur, heurter, jeune, largeur, leur, malheur, (il) meurt, meurtre, neuf, odeur, œil, œillet, œuf, œuvre, orgueil, pécheur, peuple, peuplier, peur, plaideur, preuve, serviteur, seuil, sœur, veuve.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them into syllables as spoken, pronouncing the syllables aloud as you write them, using the key alphabet.

119 ou=[u] written *ou, où* (and *où* in the word *où*=*where*) (128); as in *tout* [tu] *all*; *tour* [tu:r] *tower*; about as in English *food*, keeping the sound uniformly close throughout. *ou* occurs as long usually under the ordinary conditions, that is, before the voiced fricatives [j], [v], [z], [ʒ] and [r] (13): **a-mour** [a-mu:r] *love*; **en-tou-re** [ɑ̃-tu:r] *surrounds*; **é-pou-se** [e-pu:z] *wife*; **jour** [ʒu:r] *day*; **lou-ve** [lu:v] *she-wolf*; **rou-ge** [ru:ʒ] *red*. *ou* elsewhere is usually short: **bouc** [buk] *buck*; **bou-che** [buʃ] *mouth*; **goût** [gu] *taste*; **loup** [lu] *wolf*; **pou-ce** [pus] *thumb*; **tous-se** [tus] *cough*.

EXERCISE XIV on [u]. Write and divide when possible into syllables, as ordinarily done in writing and printing, the following words, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them: *amour, août, bijou, blouse, chou, coup, courez, (il) coûte, couvert, dégoût, doux, douze, époux, épouse, fou, foulard, froufrou, houx, jaloux, jalousie, joujou, jour, laboureur, loup, lourd, Lourdes, louve, mou,*

mousse, nouveau, ou, où, pouls, roux, sou, soûl, sourd, sourde, tout au bout, tous, (il) tousse, toute, toux, trou.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words and divide them into syllables as heard in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them, using the key alphabet.

120 u=[y], written u and û, as in **pu** [py] *been able*; **mûr** [myr] *ripe*; **pur** [pyr] *pure*; has no English equivalent; about like the German ü. An approach to the French sound may be got by trying to pronounce i=[i] with the lips rounded out in a position for whistling.

121 u or û=[y] occurs as long usually before [j], [v], [z], [ʒ] and [r]; elsewhere usually as short, or shorter than before the voiced fricatives and **r**: **a-mu-se** [a-my:z]; **cuillè-re** [ky-jɛr] *spoon*; **cu-ve** [ky:v] *tub*; **ju-ge** [ʒy:ʒ] *judge*; **mur-mu-re** [myr-my:r] *murmurs*; **but** [by] *aim*; **fût** [fy] *cask*; **ru-de** [ryd] *turc [tyrk] *Turk*; **u-ne** [yn] *one*.*

EXERCISE XV on u=[y]. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, and pronounce aloud the syllables as you write them: allure, azur, calcul, culbute, (j')eus, (qu'il) eût; figure, futur, gageure, juste, lecture, lu, lune, menu, mû, multitude, mûr, murmure, piqûre, prune, revenu, rupture, su, succursale, sucre, supputer, sur, sûre, tube, tubulaire, tulle, tumulte, Ursule, utile, vu.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them into syllables as usually pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet.

III VOWEL COMBINATIONS

122 Vowel combinations representing simple sounds: ai (ay, aî), ei (ey, eî), au (eau), eu (œu, œ, ue), ou (ôu, oû). As the sounds themselves which these vowel combinations respectively represent, namely: [e] or [ɛ], [ɛ], [o] or [ɔ], [ø] or [œ] and [u] have received detailed treatment, it only remains here briefly to summarize the subject for convenience of reference. These combinations are known as **digraphs** and **trigraphs**.

123 ai (ay), except as noted immediately below in 124, are pronounced [ɛ]. The sound occurs especially in the combinations: **aie**, **air**, **aire**, **ais**, **aise**, **aisse**, **aix**, as in **craie** [krɛ] *chalk*; **chair** [ʃɛr] *flesh*; **tai-re** [tɛr] *to be silent*; **chan-tais** [ʃā-te] *was singing*; **chai-se** [ʃɛz] *chair*; **grais-se** [grɛ:s] *fat*; **paix** [pɛ] *peace* (84).

124 ai is pronounced [e] in the auxiliary form **j'ai** [ʒ e] *I have*; in the imperative forms **a-yez** [e-je] *have*, and **a-yons** [e-jɔ̃] *let us have*; whenever final, as in the verb-endings: **je chan-tai** [ʒə ā-te] *I was singing*; in the forms of the verb **savoir**: **je sais** [ʒə se] *I know*; **tu sais** [ty se] *thou knowest*; **il sait** [il se] *he knows*; in a few words ending in **ai**: **gai** [ge] *gay*; **geai** [ʒe]; **quai** [ke] *quay* (82). Elsewhere the combination ai is pronounced [ɛ] as indicated in the preceding section.

125 ei (ey, eî) are regularly pronounced [ɛ] wherever they occur; and y between vowels = i + i: **as-sey-er** = "as-

sei-ier" [a-sɛ-jɛ] *to sit down*; **gras-sey-er** = "gras-sei-ier" [gra-sɛ-jɛ] *to pronounce r with the uvula, a throat r* (cf. 159); **ba-lei-ne** [ba-lɛ(ɪ)n] *whale*; **nei-ge** [nɛɪʒ] *snow*; **pa-reil-le** [pa-rɛ(ɪ)j] *equal*; **pei-ne** [pɛ(ɪ)n] *trouble*; **rei-tre** [rɛ:tr] *German horse-soldier*; **Sei-ne** [sɛɪn]; **sei-ze** [sɛɪz] *sixteen* (90).

126 **au** (eau) are regularly pronounced **o:** **au** [o] *to the*; **aus-si** [o-si] *also*; **beau** [bo] *fine*; **ca-deau** [ka-do] *gift*; **eau** [o] *water*; **nou-veau** [nu-vo] *new* (cf. 102). Before **r**, **au** is regularly pronounced as open **o** [ɔ]: **Lau-re** [lɔ:r]; **lau-rier** [lɔ-rjɛ] *laurel*; **Mau-re** [mɔ:r] *Moor*; **res-tau-rant** [rɛs-tɔ-rɑ̃]; also in the proper name **Paul** [pɔl]. In the future and conditional forms of **avoir**, **j'aurai** and **j'aurais**, usage differs: [ʒ ɔrɛ], [ʒ ɔrɛ], and [ʒ ɔrɛ], [ʒ ɔrɛ] (112).

127 **eu** (eû, œ, œu, ue after **c**, **q** and **g**) simply represent the closed sound of **eu** = [ø] (cf. 114), or the open sound of **eu** = [œ] (cf. 117). **eu** has regularly the closed sound when written **eû**, as in **jeû-ne** [ʒø:n] *fasting*; when final or followed by final consonants; also, usually, before **s** [=z] or **t** within the syllable of a word; **dan-seu-se** [dɑ̃-sø:z] *dancer*; **feu-tre** [fø:tr] *felt*; **heu-reux** [œ-rø] *happy*; **lieux** [ljø] *places*; **neu-tre** [nø-tr] *neuter*; **nœud** [nø] *knot*; **peu** [pø] *little*; **pré-cieu-se** [pre-sjø:z] *precious*; **vœux** [vø] *vows*. Elsewhere, as before pronounced final consonants, and before **il** or **ille** = [j], the sound is that of open **eu** = [œ], which is less frequent than the closed **eu** = [ø]: **ac-cueil** [a-kœ(ɪ)j] *welcome*; **a-veu-gle** [a-vœ-gl] *blind*; **bœuf** [bœf] *ox*; **jeu-ne** [ʒœn] *young*; **meu-ble** [mœ-bl] *furniture*; **neuf** [nœf] *new*; **œil** [œ(ɪ)j] *eye*; **œ-il-let** [œ-jɛ] *pink*; **or-gueil** [ɔr-gœ(ɪ)j] *pride*; **peu-ple** [pœ-pl] *people*; **veu-ve** [vœ:v] *widow*.

128 ou (ou)=[u] regularly (119): **bout** [bu] *end*; **é-cou-tez** [e-ku-te] *listen*; **goût** [gu] *taste*; **jou-jou** [ʒu-ʒu] *plaything*; **loup** [lu] *wolf*; **Lour-des** [lurd]; **tous-se** [tus] *coughs*.

EXERCISE XVI on vowel combinations (*digraphs* and *trigraphs*) representing simple sounds. Arrange the following words in groups, each group illustrating by its examples one of the sounds [e], [ɛ], [o], [ɔ], [ø], [œ], [u]: *abbaye*, (j')*ai*, *anglais*, *artichaut*, *asseyez*, *aurai*, *aurais*, *aurore*, *aveugle*, *banlieu*, *Beaumarchais*, *bégayer*, *brouter*, *cadeau*, *chaîne*, *chœur*, *clouer*, *cœur*, (je) *conduirai*, *coûter*, *cueillir*, *déblayer*, *défaut*, *dégoût*, *désormais*, *enjeux*, *enseigne*, *filleul*, *français*, *frayeur*, *gai*, *grasseyer*, *gueuse*, *gueux*, *haleine*, *honneur*, (j')*irai*, *jeudi*, *jeûner*, *jeûneur*, *jeûneuse*, *jouter*, *Laure*, *manœuvre*, *marais*, *Meaux*, *meuble*, *mœurs*, *nœud*, *œil*, *orgueilleux*, *Paul*, *peuple*, *queue*, *Rabelais*, *restaurant*, *rettre*, *rougeaud*, (il) *sait*, *traîne*, *trou*, *vaux*.

EXERCISE XVII. Write and divide into syllables, whenever possible, as usually done in writing and printing, the above words, pronouncing aloud each syllable or word as you write it.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide into syllables as ordinarily pronounced in spoken French, the above words, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, and using the key alphabet.

IV NASAL VOWELS [ɑ̃], [ɛ̃], [ɔ̃], [œ̃]

129 When **m** or **n** occur as final they lose their value as consonants, and form a nasal sound with the preceding vowel. Likewise when ending a syllable, and before a consonant other than **m** or **n**, they are not pronounced, but serve simply to nasalize the preceding vowel. In these nasal sounds neither **m** nor **n** should be heard.

130 There are four nasal sounds in French, each of which is represented by several combinations of letters. The symbols for each of the nasals are [ã], [ɛ̃], [ɔ̃], [œ̃]. As may be inferred from these symbols, the nasals are simply the oral vowels [a], [ɛ], [ɔ], [œ] nasalized; that is, the breath, instead of passing entirely through the mouth, is partly turned aside through the nose passage. This produces a nasal intonation.

131 [ã], written **an**, **am**, **en**, **em**, as in **en** [ã] *in*, **tan-te** [tãrt] *aunt*; about as in English *want* (but see 4, note 1), **an**: **an-cien** [ã-sjɛ̃] *ancient*; **banc** [bã] *bench*; **en-fant** [ã-fã] *child*; **es-pé-ran-ce** [es-pe-rã:s] *hope*; **franc** [frã] *frank*; **Fran-ce** [frã:s]; **man-chet-te** [mã-ʃet] *cuff*; **quan-ti-té** [kã-ti-te]; **sang** [sã] *blood*. **am**: **am-bu-lan-ce** [ã-by-lã:s]; **am-ple** [ã-pl]; **cam-pe-ment** [kãp-mã] *camping*; **cham-bre** [ʃã-br] *chamber*; **cham-pa-gne** [ʃã-paɲ]; **flam-ber** [flã-be] *to blaze*; **jam-be** [ʒã:b] *leg*; **lam-pe** [lã:p] *lamp*; **ram-pant** [rã-pã] *crawling*. **en**: **en-crier** [ã-kri-je] *inkwell*; **en-sem-ble** [ã-sã-bl] *together*; **en-trer** [ã-tre] *to enter*; **gran-de-ment** [grãd-mã] *greatly*; **pa-rent** [pa-rã]; **présen-ce** [pre-zã:s]; **ten-tu-re** [tã-tyr] *hangings*; **ven-dre-di** [vã-drə-di] *Friday*; **vio-len-ce** [vjɔ-lã:s]. **em**: **em-pê-cher** [ã-pe-ʃe] *to hinder*; **em-pi-re** [ã-pi:r]; **en-sem-ble** [ã-sã-bl] *together*; **rem-plir** [rã-pli:r] *to fill*; **sem-blant** [sã-blã] *appearance*; **sep-tem-bre** [sep-tã:b] *September*; **tem-pête** [tã-pe:t] *tempest*; **temps** [tã] *time*; **trem-per** [trã-pe] *to dip*.

132 Special cases. **-am**, usually final, in most foreign names (235) is not nasal: **A-bra-ham** [a-bra-am] (but **A-dam** [a-dã]); **A-gram** [a-gram]; **Am-ster-dam** [am-ster-dam]; **Pri-am** [pri-am]; **Rot-ter-dam** [rɔ-ter-dam]; **Wagram**

[va-gram]. **am** in **dam-ner**, *to condemn*, and derivatives, is not nasal: [da-ne]. **am**, in other words before **n**, is pronounced [am] as in **am-nis-tie** [am-nis-ti] *amnesty*.

133 en final in some foreign words (240) is not nasal: **Bee-tho-ven** [be-tə-ven]; **hy-men** [i-mən]; **spe-ci-men** [spe-si-mən]. **en** in the following words is nasal, although the **n** (or **nn**) precedes a vowel: **en-i-vrer** [ā-ni-vre] *to intoxicate*; **en-no-blir** [ā-nə-bliɪr] *to ennoble*; **en-nui** [ā-nɥi] *tediousness*; **en-or-gueil-lir** [ā-nɔr-gœ-jiɪr] *to make proud*.

134 em final in foreign words (235) is not nasal: **i-dem** [i-dəm]; **Jé-ru-sa-lem** [ʒe-ry-za-ləm]. **emm**, initial, is pronounced [ām]: **em-me-ner** [ām-ne] *to lead away*; **em-ma-ga-si-ner** [ā-ma-ga-zi-ne] *to store*. **emm** and **enn**, in a few words, are pronounced [am] and [an] respectively: **fem-me** [fam] *woman*; **hen-nir** [a-niɪr] *to neigh*; **nen-ni** [na-ni] *by no means*; **so-len-nel** [so-la-nel] *solemn*. Adverbs ending in **-em-ment** are likewise pronounced with the sound [am]: **ar-dem-ment** [ar-da-mā] *ardently*; **prudem-ment** [pry-da-mā] *prudently*; **ré-cem-ment** [re-sa-mā] *recently*.

EXERCISE XVIII on **an**, **am**, **en**, **em** = [ā]. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them: Adam, blanc, blanche, camp, cancan, centre, champ, changeant, chanter, dans, dansant, dent, empire, emploi, en, enfant, entendant, entrant, flambeau, franc, gendre, grande, Jean, lampe, lente, mangeant, membre, patience, plante, prendre, quand, rampe, sang, assemblant, s'en, sens, temple.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usually pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet.

135 [ɛ̃], written *in, im, yn, ym, ain, aim, ein, eim*; and *en*, when final, or followed by *s* of the plural after *i* or *y*, likewise in forms from *tenir* and *venir*, as in *vin* [vɛ̃] *wine*; *tein-te* [tɛ̃:t] *color*; about as in English *anger*, avoiding the *g* sound. *in*: *in-stinct* [ɛ̃s-tɛ̃]; *lu-trin* [ly-trɛ̃] *reading-desk*; *re-din-go-te* [rə-dɛ̃-got] *frock coat*. *im*: *im-bé-ci-le* [ɛ̃-be-sil]; *lim-bes* [lɛ̃:b] *limbo*; *sim-ple* [sɛ̃:pl]. *yn*: *la-rynx* [la-rɛ̃:ks]; *syn-ta-xe* [sɛ̃-taks]; *syn-thê-se* [sɛ̃-tɛ̃:z] *synthesis*. *ym*: *nym-phe* [nɛ̃:f]; *sym-pa-thie* [sɛ̃-pa-ti] *sympathy*; *thym* [tɛ̃] *thyme*. *ain*: *main-te-nant* [mɛ̃t-nɑ̃] *now*; *pain* [pɛ̃] *bread*; *vain-crez* [vɛ̃-kre] (you) *will conquer*. *aim*: *daim* [dɛ̃] *deer*; *es-saim* [e-sɛ̃] *swarm*; *faim* [fɛ̃] *hunger*. *ein*: *cein-tu-re* [sɛ̃-ty:r] *belt*; *des-sein* [de-sɛ̃] *drawing*; *pein-tu-re* [pɛ̃-ty:r] *painting*. *eim*: *R(h)eims* [rɛ̃:s]. *en*, when final, or followed by *s* of the plural, after *i* or *y*: *chiens* [ʃjɛ̃] *dogs*, *lien* [ljɛ̃] *bond*; *rien* [rjɛ̃] *nothing*; *Tro-yen* [trwa-jɛ̃] *Trojan*. *en* in forms from *tenir* and *venir*: *tient* [tjɛ̃] (he) *holds*; *viens* [vjɛ̃] *come*.

NOTE. *ien* when not final, and not occurring in the forms of *tenir* and *venir*, has in many cases the sound [jɑ̃], as in *cli-ent* [kli-jɑ̃]; *con-sci-ence* [kɔ̃-sjɑ̃:s]; *o-bé-dience* [ɔ̃-be-djɑ̃:s]; *o-rient* [ɔ̃-rjɑ̃]; *patience* [pa-sjɑ̃:s]; *science* [sjɑ̃:s].

136 Special cases. The sound [ɛ̃] is heard: in the second part of the diphthongs *éen* (*ien* and *yen*, as just stated above under *en*, when final, etc.), *oin*, *uin*. *éen*: *eu-ro-pé-en* [œ-rɔ-pe-ɛ̃] *European*; *ly-cé-en* [li-se-ɛ̃] *student at a lycée*; *ven-dé-en* [vɑ̃-de-ɛ̃] *of the department of the Vendée*. *oin*: *coin* [kwɛ̃] *corner*; *join-dre* [ʒwɛ̃:dr] *to join*; *poin-tu-re* [pwɛ̃-ty:r] *size*. *uin*: *juin* [ʒwɛ̃] *June*; *quin-tuple* [kɛ̃-ty-pl] *fivefold*; *suin-ter* [sqɛ̃-te] *to ooze, sweat*.

137 [ɛ̃], written **en**, is the sound heard in a number of foreign words: **A-ben-cé-ra-ge** [a-bɛ̃-se-ra:ɟ]; **a-gen-da** [a-ʒɛ̃-da] *memorandum-book*; **ap-pen-di-ce** [a-pɛ̃-dis] *appendix*; **Ben-gale** [bɛ̃-gal]; **ben-ga-li** [bɛ̃-ga-li] *of Bengal*; **Ben-ja-min** [bɛ̃-ʒa-mɛ̃]; **ben-zi-ne** [bɛ̃-zin]; **com-pen-dium** [kɔ̃-pɛ̃-djɔm]; **ex-a-men** [eg-za-mɛ̃] *examination*; **ex-ten-so** [ɛks-tɛ̃-so] (*in*) *extenso*; **Ma-gen-ta** [ma-ʒɛ̃-ta]; **Ma-ren-go** [ma-rɛ̃-go]; **Mem-phís** [mɛ̃-fi:s]; **pen-sum** [pɛ̃-sɔm] *task*; **Penn-syl-va-nie** [pɛ̃-sil-va-ni] (270); **rho-do-den-dron** [rɔ̃-dɔ-dɛ̃-drɔ̃]; **Ru-bens** [ry-bɛ̃:s].

138 Initial **in**, **inn**, **im**, **imm**, before a vowel (or silent **h**) is not nasal. **in**: **in-a-per-çu** [i-na-pɛr-sy] *unperceived*; **in-er-te** [i-nɛrt] *inert*; **in-ha-bi-le** [i-na-bil] *incapable*. **inn**: **in-né** [in-ne] *inborn*; **in-no-cent** [i-nɔ-sɑ̃]; **in-nom-bra-ble** [i-nɔ̃-brabl] *innumerable*. **im**: **i-ma-ge** [i-ma:ɟ]; **i-mi-ta-ble** [i-mi-ta-bl]; and when not initial, also, as in **li-mon** [li-mɔ̃] *shaft*. **imm**: **im-ma-cu-lé** [i-ma-ky-le] *immaculate*; **im-men-se** [i-mɑ̃:s]; **im-mi-gra-tion** [i-mi-gra-sjɔ̃].

139 **im** or **imm** final in foreign words is not nasal: **E-phra-im** [e-fra-im]; **Grimm** [grim]; **Sé-lim** [se-lim].

140 **ymn** is pronounced [imn]: **gym-na-se** [ʒim-na:z] *gymnasium*; **hym-ne** [imn] *hymn*; **Po-lym-nie** [pɔ̃-lim-ni].

EXERCISE XIX on **in**, **im**, **yn**, **ym**, **ain**, **aim**, **ein**, **eim** and **en** final after **i** or **y**, all equivalent to the sound [ɛ̃]. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words when written: **ainsi**, **américain**, **ancien**, **bien**, **chien**, **coquin**, **crin**, **daim**, **faim**, **feindre**, **fin**, **foin**, **frein**, **index**, **joindre**, **juin**, **lin**, **limpide**, **loin**, **lynx**, **mainte**, **maintien**, **marin**, **Martin**, **moins**, **moyen**, **nymphé**, **Olympe**,

pain, peinture, pin, rein, R(h)eims, Rhin, soin, sain, sein, simple, tient, viens.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usually pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet.

141 [ɔ̃], written **on**, **om**, as in **blon-de** [blɔ̃:d] *blond*; **trom-pe** [trɔ̃:p] *horn*; about as in English *song*, avoiding the *g* sound. The sound [ɔ̃] should be pronounced with the lips nearly closed. **on**: **an-non-ce** [a-nɔ̃:s] *announcement*; **ac-tion** [ak-sjɔ̃]; **cir-con-stan-ce** [sir-kɔ̃s-tãs] *circumstance*; **chan-son** [ʃã-sɔ̃] *song*; **con-te** [kɔ̃:t] *story*; **on-cle** [ɔ̃-kl] *uncle*. **om**: **comp-te** [kɔ̃:t] *account*; **com-tons** [kɔ̃-tɔ̃] *let us count*; **plomb** [plɔ̃] *lead*; **sur-nom** [syr-nɔ̃] *surname*; **tom-be** [tɔ̃:b] *tomb*; **trom-per** [trɔ̃-pe] *to deceive*.

142 Special cases. [ɔ̃] is the sound heard in foreign words which are written with **un**, as in **Bruns-wick** [brɔ̃s-vik]; **de pro-fun-dis** [de prɔ̃-fɔ̃-dis]; **Dun-can** [dɔ̃-kã]; **Dun-kerque** [dɔ̃-kɛrk]; **Gun-ther** [gɔ̃-tɛr]; **punch** [pɔ̃:ʃ]; **se-cun-do** [sɛ-gɔ̃-do]; and in foreign words written with **um** (not final, see 235) as in **lum-ba-go** [lɔ̃-ba-go]; **Hum-bert** [ɔ̃-bɛr]; **rê-sump-tion** [rɛ-zɔ̃p-sjɔ̃].

on = [ə] in **mon-sieur** [mɔ̃-sjœ] *sir*.

143 **om** is not nasal (234, 237) when followed by **n**: **au-tom-nal** [o-tɔ̃-nal] *autumnal* (but in **au-tom-ne** the **m** is silent [o-tɔ̃] *autumn*); **ca-lom-nie** [ka-lɔ̃-m-ni] *calumny*; **om-ni-bus** [ɔ̃-m-ni-bys]; **om-ni-po-tent** [ɔ̃-m-ni-pɔ̃-tã]; **om-ni-science** [ɔ̃-m-ni-sjã:s]; **om-ni-vo-re** [ɔ̃-m-ni-vɔ̃r] *omnivorous*; **som-nam-bu-le** [sɔ̃-m-nã-byɫ] *somnambulist*; **som-no-lent** [sɔ̃-m-nɔ̃-lã].

EXERCISE XX on **on**, **om**=[ɔ̃]. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words when written: *bonté*, *Châlons*, *Colomb*, *comble*, *comptons*, *congé*, *conte*, *démon*, *dompter*, *Domremy*, *Fénelon*, *fonction*, *fond*, *font*, *leçon*, *Londres*, *longue*, *monte*, *ombrelle*, *ombre*, *oncle*, *onction*, *onze*, *plonger*, *pompe*, *promptitude*, *pronom*, *prononciation*, *rompre*, *il rompt*, *ronde*, *savon*, *surname*, *tombeau*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usually pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet.

144 [œ], written **un**, **um**, **eun**, as in *chacun*, *humble*, *à jeun*; about as in English *sung*, avoiding the *g* sound. **un**: *au-cun* [o-kœ] *no one*; *brun* [brœ] *brown*; *com-mun* [kœ-mœ] *common*; *dé-funt* [de-fœ] *deceased*; *em-prun-te* [ã-prœit] *loan*. **um**: *hum-ble-ment* [œ-blə-mã] *humbly*; *par-fum* [par-fœ] *perfume*. **eun**: *à jeun* [a ʒœ] *fasting*; *Meung* [mœ]. For **un** and **um** in foreign words=[ɔ̃], see 142.

145 In a few words, mostly Latin, and in quite general use in French (235), final **um** is pronounced **om** without nasality, that is [ɔm]: *ad li-bi-tum* [ad li-bi-tɔm]; *album* [al-bɔm]; *com-pen-dium* [kɔ-pɛ-djɔm]; *dé-co-rum* [de-kɔ-rɔm]; *max-i-mum* [mak-si-mɔm]; *mi-ni-mum* [mi-ni-mɔm]; *mu-se-um* [my-ze-ɔm]; *pen-sum* [pɛ-sɔm] *extra task* (at school); *post-scrip-tum* [pɔst-skrip-tɔm]; *o-pium* [ɔ-pjɔm]; *rum* [rɔm]; *Te Deum* [te de-ɔm]; *va-de-me-cum* [va-de-me-kɔm].

EXERCISE XXI on **un**, **um**, **eun**. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usual in writing and print-

ing, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them: alun, Autun, brun, chacun, commun, défunt, d'un, emprunt, emprunter, les Huns, humble, humblement, importun, à jeun, Lauzun, l'un, lundi, Melun, Mehung, Meung, parfum, quelqu'un, qu'un.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE A. Write these same words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usually pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet, and pronouncing aloud each syllable or word as you write it.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE B, on the four nasals [ā], [ē], [ō], [œ]. Pronounce aloud the following words or nasal sounds: anse, pince, onze, unze*;¹ ban, bain, bon, bun*; bande, binde, bonde, bunde*; camp, qu'in, qu'on, qu'un; campe, quinte, conte, qu'unze*; dent, daim, don, d'un; en, in, on, un; fend, fin, fond, fun*; gant, gain, gond, gun*; Jean, geindre, jone, jeun; l'an, lin, l'on, l'un; langue, lingé, longe, leunge*; m'en, main, mon, Meung; Nantes, nain, non, nun*; pende, pain, pont, pun*; rang, rein, rond, run*; sang, sainte, sonde, sun*; tante, teinte, tondre, Autun; vende, vin, vont, vun*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE C. Write out these same words, indicating their pronunciation by means of the key alphabet, and pronouncing them aloud as you write them.

146 Whenever **an**, **in**, **on**, **un**, or the combinations forming the nasal sounds, precede a vowel, or whenever the **m** or **n** is doubled, these combinations do not then produce nasal sounds. In such cases the **n** or **m** goes with the following vowel to begin another syllable: **an-née** [a-ne] *year*; **bon-ne** [bɔn] *good*; **en-ne-mi** [en-mi] *enemy*; **é-tren-nes** [e-tren] *gifts*; **hon-nê-te-té** [ɔ-net-te] *honesty*; **ho-no-ra-ble** [ɔ-nɔ-ra(ɪ)bl]; **in-a-ni-mé** [i-na-ni-me] *inanimate*; **in-at-ten-tif** [i-na-tā-tif] *inattentive*; **in-no-cent** [i-nɔ-sā]; **im-mi-gra-tion** [i(m)-mi-gra-sjɔ̃]; **pa-no-ra-ma** [pa-nɔ-ra-ma]; **pro-chai-ne** [prɔ-ʃen] *next*.

¹ The starred forms are not real words.

147 To the above important principle, a few words form exception. Those most frequently heard are: **em-ma-ga-si-ner** [ã-ma-ga-zi-ne] *to store*; **en-i-vrer** [ã-ni-vre] *to intoxicate*, and derivatives; **en-or-gueil-lir** [ã-nør-gœ-ji:r] *to make proud*; **en-nui** [ã-nui] *tediousness*, and derivatives.

148 Although such words as the examples given in 146 are divided, when written and printed, as shown, nevertheless, when pronounced, they are divided on the principle that, whenever possible, each syllable begins with a consonant and ends with a vowel; and that double consonants are, as a rule, the same as though single (35).

EXERCISE XXII on words containing **n** or **m**, in which the **n** or **m** preserves its own sound and therefore does not unite with a preceding vowel to form a nasal sound. Write the following words, dividing them into syllables as written and printed, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them: *abonné, ananas, Anna, annales, annoter, annuel, amateur, canne, Emma, Emmanuel, européenne, homme, image, imminent, immodeste, inné, innocemment, innover, inodore, inouï, lunatique, mienne, monarque, moyenne, onéreux, sommité, sonnette, unanime.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet.

V THE SEMI-VOWELS [j], [w], [ɥ]

149 When any one of the vowels **i** (y), **o**, **u**, or the group **ou** stands immediately before another vowel, the quality of these vowels, by coalescing with the following vowel, is slightly changed, and instead of a simple vowel sound,

there results what is called a semi-vowel, known also by the terms semi-consonant and diphthong.

150 The French sounds are not real diphthongs, such as are heard in the English words *time*, *loud*, *noise*. In all so-called French "diphthongs" (except vowel+*il*, *ill*=*[j]*) it is the second element that bears the stress; that is, the so-called French "diphthongs" are *rising*, unlike the genuine English diphthongs, as in the words just cited, which are *falling*. Semi-vowels, in the French sense of the term as here used, exist in English. The first element in English *year* is an example of a semi-vowel, being about halfway between vocalic *ear* and consonantal *jeer*.

151 The way in which the semi-vowels occur may be seen at a glance by citing examples illustrating the most usual combinations in which each of the French vowels *i* (*y*), *o*, *u* and group *ou* combine with a vowel immediately following. In these combinations the voice rests upon the second element, the first being pronounced quick and short.

152 The semi-vowel *[j]* is represented in French by *i*+vowel in the combinations written: *ia*, *iai*, *ie*, *ié*, *iè*, *io*, *iau*, *ieu*, *iu* and *y* before a vowel, as in the following examples: *ia*, *ya*=*[ja]*: *fia-cre* [*fja-kr*] *hack*; *hya-cin-the* [*ja-sɛ̃t*]; *pia-no* [*pja-no*]; *so-cial* [*sɔ-sjal*]. *iai*=*[jɛ]*: *liai-son* [*lje-zɔ̃*] *linking*; *niais* [*njɛ*] *silly*; *re-mer-ciait* [*rə-mɛr-sjɛ*] *thanked*; *ves-tiai-re* [*vɛs-tjɛr*] *cloak-room*. *ie*, *ié*=*[je]*: *a-mi-tié* [*a-mi-tje*] *friendship*; *frui-tier* [*fruɪ-tje*] *fruit-sel-*

ler; *lier* [lje] *to bind*; *pied* [pje] *foot*; *pi-tié* [pi-tje] *pity*.
ie, *iè*=[jɛ]: *hier* [jeir] *yesterday*; *liè-vre* [ljeivɾ] *hare*;
niè-ce [njeɛs]. *ieu*=[jø]: *dieu* [djø] *god*; *lieu* [lje] *place*;
mon-sieur [mə-sjø] *sir*. *iau*=[jo]: *miau-ler* [mjo-le] *to mew*;
piau-ler [pjo-le] *to whine*. *io*=[jɔ]: *i-dio-te* [i-djɔt] *idiot*;
myo-pe [mjɔp] *near-sighted*; *vio-let-te* [vjɔ-lɛt] *violet*.
iu=[jy]: *re-liu-re* [rɛ-ljyɾ] *binding*; *sciu-re* [sjyɾ] *sawdust*.

153 As the examples show, every *i* (*y*) followed by a vowel is pronounced [j]. Thus the adverb *y* [i] *there* becomes [j] when preceding a word beginning with a vowel: *ça y est* [sa j ɛ] *that's it*; *il y a* [il j a] *there is*; *il y en a* [il j ɑ̃ na] *there are some*; *où y a-t-il?* [u j a t il] *where are there?* But when the *i* is preceded by two or more consonants in a group, as *bl*, *br*, *gl*, *gr*, *pl*, *pr*, *tl*, *tr*, then the *i* may preserve its full vowel quality before another vowel, or may have the [j] sound: *fa-bli-au* [fa-bli-o] *medieval tale* (in verse); *fé-vri-er* [fe-vri-e] *February*; *pri-er* [pri-e] *to pray*; *qua-tri-è-me* [ka-tri-ɛm] *fourth*; *sem-bli-ez* [sɑ̃-bli-e] (you) *seemed*; *tri-a-ge* [tri-a:ʒ] *sorting*. Under these circumstances it is obviously not so easy to pronounce [j].

154 *y* before vowels usually represents the sound [j]: *hya-cin-the* [jɑ̃-sɛ̃t]; *yeux* [jø] *eyes*; *Yo-lan-de* [jo-lɑ̃d]; *yo-le* [jɔl]. *y* between vowels is equivalent to *i+i*: *payer*, *to pay*="pai-ier" [pe-je], the first *i*, when united with the preceding *a*, forming simply a digraph representing the simple sound [ɛ], and the second retaining its consonantal value of [j], the result being [pe-je]. Like cases are: *cray-on* [kre-jɔ̃] *pencil*; *doy-en* [dwa-jɛ̃] *dean*;

es-say-er [e-sɛ-jɛ] *to try*; **foy-er** [fwa-jɛ] *hearth*; **moy-en** [mwa-jɛ̃] *means*; **voy-el-le** [vwa-jɛl] *vowel*. Exceptions in which no digraph with the preceding *a* is formed occur in a few proper nouns or adjectives therefrom: **Ba-yeux** [ba-jø]; **Ba-yon-ne** [ba-jɔ̃n]; **La Fa-yet-te** [la fa-jɛt]; **Fa-yen-ce** [fa-jɥ̃s]; **Ma-yen-ce** [ma-jɥ̃s]; **ma-yon-nai-se** [ma-jɔ̃-neiz].

155 *il* after a vowel, at the end of a word, as in **travail** [tra-vaj] *work*; and *ill* within a syllable, or before a final mute *e*, as in **ba-tail-lon** [ba-ta-jɔ̃] *batalion*; **ba-tail-le** [ba-ta:j] *battle*, represent the sound [j]. These cases are taken up under so-called “liquid *l*,” which represents the sound of English *y* in *year* (225).

EXERCISE XXIII on the semi-vowel [j], written *ia*, *iai*, *ie*, *ié*, *iê*, *io*, *iau*, *ieu*, *iu*, and *y* before a vowel. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as ordinarily done in writing and printing, and pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them: *aiéul*, *allier*, *bestiaire*, *baïonette*, *bien*, *canaille*, *cerisier*, *chien*, *diète*, *effrayer*, *enthousiasme*, *entier*, *entière*, *espionnage*, *famille*, *fier*, *hier*, *hygiène*, *liasse*, *lier*, *loyal*, *médiocre*, *miette*, *mieux*, *milieu*, *négoçait*, *pieu*, *pioche*, *rayon*, *rien*, *violon*, *yacht*, *yeux*, *yole*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet, and pronouncing aloud the words or syllables as you write them.

156 The semi-vowel [w], which sounds like the English *w* in *won*, though more tense, results from vowel combinations written: *oi*, *oî*, *oy*, *oe*, *oê*, *oua*, *ouâ*, *oue*, *oué*, *oui*, *oueu*, *ua*. The following examples illustrate common cases under each combination: *oi*, *oî*, *oy*=[wa]: *boi-te*

[bwa:t] *box*; *é-toi-le* [e-twal] *star*; *ci-toy-en* [si-twa-jɛ] *citizen*; *moi* [mwa] *me*; *moy-en* [mwa-jɛ] *means*; *toi* [twa] *thee*; *soi* [swa] *oneself*; *voi-sin* [vwa-zɛ] *neighbor*. *oi, oe, oê*=[wa]: *a-droi-te* [a-drwat] *skilful*; *bois* [bwa] *wood*; *croix* [krwa] *cross*; *frois-se* [frwas] *crumples*; *moel-le* [mwal] *marrow*; *mois* [mwa] *month*; *pa-rois-se* [pa-rwas] *parish*; *poê-le* [pwa:l] *stove*. As to the quality of the *a* sound in words in *oi*, whether [a] or [ɑ], there is no absolute rule, the conditions being those for [a] and [ɑ], usage varying considerably (cf. 62). *oua, ouâ*=[wa]: *bi-vouac* [bi-vwak] *custom-house*; *goua-che* [gwaʃ] *body-color*; *louâ-mes* [lwam] (we) *praised*; *oua-te* [wat] *wadding*. *oue, oué*=[we]: *ba-fouer* [ba-fwe] *to baffle*; *jouer* [ʒwe] *to play*; *loué* [lwe] *hired*. *oue*=[wɛ]: *chouet-te* [ʃwet] *owl*; *jouet* [ʒwɛ] *plaything*; *rouet* [rwɛ] *spinning-wheel*. *oui*=[wi]: *en-fouir* [ɑ-fwir] *to bury*; *é-va-nouir* [e-va-nwi:r] *to vanish*; *Louis* [lwi]; *Loui-se* [lwi:z]; *ouir* [wi:r] *to hear*; *réjouir* [re-ʒwi:r] *to rejoice*. *oueu*=[wø]: *boueux* [bwø] *muddy*; *joueu-se* [ʒwø:z] *player*; *nouveux* [nwø] *knotty*. *oueu*=[wœ]: *joueur* [ʒwœ:r] *player*; *loueur* [lwœ:r] *one who praises*. *ua*=[wa] after *q* in a number of words, some of the commoner of which are: *a-dé-quat* [a-de-kwa] *adequate*; *a-qua-ti-que* [a-kwa-tik] *aquatic*; *a-qua-rel-le* [a-kwa-rɛl]; *a-qua-rium* [a-kwa-rjom]; *é-qua-teur* [e-kwa-tœr] *equator*; *é-qua-tion* [e-kwa-sjɔ̃]; *quartz* [kwarts]; *squa-re* [skwa:r]; also *ua*=[wa] after *g* in a few words, mostly foreign: *al-gua-zil* [al-gwa-zil] *constable*; *Gua-dal-qui-vir* [gwa-dal-ki-vi:r]; *Gua-de-lou-pe* [gwad-lup]; *gua-no* [gwa-no]; *Gua-té-ma-la* [gwa-te-ma-la]; *lin-gual* [lɛ-gwal]; — but note that this does not apply to French verb-endings as in *fa-ti-gua* [fa-ti-ga] (he) *fatigued*; *con-*

ju-guant [kʒ-ʒy-gã] *conjugating*; **dis-tin-gua** [dis-tẽ-ga] (he) *distinguished*.

157 **w** and **wh**=[w] in some English words: **sand-wich** [sã-dwitʃ]; **tramway** [tra-mwɛ]; **whis-key** [wi-ske]; **whist** [wist].

EXERCISE XXIV on the semi-vowel [w], written **oi, oï, oy, oe, oê, oua, ouâ, oue, oué, oui, oueu, ua** in some words after **q** and **g**, and **w** in a few words from English. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as ordinarily done in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them: **aboyer, aquarelle, aquatique, bafouer, bois, coin, croyez, (il) doua, douane, Édouard, épanouir, équation, évanoui, foi, fouace, foyer, fouet, joindre, jouai, joueur, lingual, loin, louange, loyer, Louis, Louise, moelleux, moellon, mois, nettoyer, noire, noix, noyau, ouate, oui, poêlée, poêlette, poêlier, poids, poix, quadrupède, roi, royal, royaume, sandwich, territoire, trois, troyen.**

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the words or syllables as you write them, using the key alphabet.

158 The semi-vowel [ɥ], written only **u**, as in **buis** [bɥi] *boxwood*; **cuir** [kɥi:r] *leather*; **fruit** [frɥi] is the result of the vowel combinations written **ua, uâ, ue, ué, uè, ui (uy), ueu**. [ɥ] is a French **u** lightly pronounced, just as [j] is an **i** lightly pronounced, and [w] an **ou** lightly pronounced. But with the vowels **u, i, ou**, it is the vocalic quality of the vowel which predominates, while in the case of their fricative correspondents [ɥ], [j], [w], owing to the narrowing of the air passage, it is the fricative quality that is noticeable. The sound [ɥ] is one of the most difficult of the French sounds to acquire. Begin by

pronouncing first the vowel **u** and then the following vowel, which accompanies and makes up the semi-vowel [ɥ], slowly, and with equal emphasis, as in **lui** [lɥi] *to him*; increase the speed, and finally pronounce both quickly, resting lightly on the **u** and placing the emphasis on the following vowel **i**.

159 Distinguish carefully between French **Louis** [lwi] and **lui** [lɥi] *to him*; and avoid such English pronunciations as “Bossway” for French **Bos-suet** [bɔ-sɥɛ], and “poui” for French **puis** [pɥi]. Moreover, as **y** between vowels = **i+i** (see 125), care should be taken to pronounce words like **ap-puy-er** = [a-pɥi-je] *to lean upon* (not a-pɥi-e), and in like manner **es-suy-er** should be pronounced [e-sɥi-je] (and not e-sɥi-e); that is, the presence of the semi-vowel in **ui+i** in such words should be heard just before the second **i** and not simply the semi-vowel **ui** alone.

160 Examples of [ɥ] resulting from the vowel combinations **ua**, **uâ**, **ue**, **ué**, **uè**, **ui** (**uy**), **ueu** follow: **ua**, **uâ** = [ɥa]: **ar-guâ-mes** [ar-ɥam] (we) *argued*; **nua-ge** [nɥa:ʒ] *cloud*; **sua** [sɥa] (he) *sweated*; **sua-ve** [sɥa:v]. **ue**, **ué** = [ɥe]: **nuée** [nɥe] *cloud*; **puer** [pɥe] *to stink*; **tuer** [tɥe] *to kill*. **ue**, **uè** = [ɥɛ]: **muét** [mɥɛ] *mute*; **ruel-le** [rɥɛl] *lane*; **suè-rent** [sɥɛ:r] (they) *sweated*. **ui** (**uy**) = [ɥi]: **buis** [bɥi] *boxwood*; **es-suy-er** [e-sɥi-je] *to wipe*; **lui** [lɥi] *to him*; **pluie** [plɥi] *rain*; **tuy-au** [tɥi-jo] *tube*; **sui-vre** [sɥi-vr] *to follow*. **ueu** = [ɥø]: **rueu-se** [rɥø:z] *kicker*; **tueu-se** [tɥø:z] *slayer*. **ueu** = [ɥœ]: **lueur** [lɥœ:r] *glimmer*; **sueur** [sɥœ:r] *sweat*; **tueur** [tɥœ:r] *slayer*.

EXERCISE XXV on the semi-vowel [ɥ], written *ua, uâ, œue, ué, uè, ui (uy), ueu*. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as ordinarily done in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them: *annuaire, annuel, appuyer, bruine, bruire, buis, cuir, cuisine, cuivre, duel, écuelle, effectuèrent, essuyer, fruit, fruitier, huile, huissier, lui, mansuétude, mué, puis, puisque, ruade, rué, ruelle, rueuse, ruine, ruisseau, Stuart, sua, suaire, suave, sueur, tua, tueur, tueuse, tuile, tuileries, tuyau*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as usual in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them.

161 The semi-vowels [j], [w], [ɥ] combine with the nasal vowels [ã], [ɛ̃], [ɔ̃], [œ̃] to form the so-called French nasal diphthongs. Otherwise stated: The nasal vowels **an, in, on, un** — or in whatever other way they may be written — coalesce with a preceding *i* (y), *o*, *ou*, *u* (the vowels that may begin a so-called diphthong in French, 149), and form nasal diphthongs written: **ian, ien, ion, oin, ouan, ouen, ouin, ouon, uan, uin, uon**.

162 **ian** and **ien** (not final nor in the forms of **tenir** and **venir**, 135 and Note): **con-fian-ce** [kɔ̃-fjã:s] *confidence*; **é-tu-diant** [e-ty-djã] *student*; **né-go-ciant** [ne-go-sjã] *merchant*; **o-rient** [ɔ-rjã]; **pa-tien-ce** [pa-sjã:s]; **scien-ce** [sjã:s]. **ien, yen** = [jɛ̃] final and in the forms of **tenir** and **venir**: **an-cien** [ã-sjɛ̃] *ancient*; **bien** [bjɛ̃] *well*; **com-bien** [kɔ̃-bjɛ̃] *how much*; **gar-dien** [gar-djɛ̃] *guardian*; **main-tien** [mɛ̃-tjɛ̃] *support*; **moy-en** [mwa-jɛ̃] *means*; **pa-ri-sien** [pa-ri-zjɛ̃] *Parisian*. **ion** = [jɔ̃]: **ac-tion** [ak-sjɔ̃] (before **ion**, **t** is usually sounded like **s**); **con-so-la-tion** [kɔ̃-sɔ̃-la-sjɔ̃]; **fac-tion** [fak-sjɔ̃]; **por-tion** [pɔ̃r-sjɔ̃]. **oin** = [wɛ̃]: **be-soin** [bɛ̃-

zwê] *need*; foin [fwê] *hay*; loin [lwê] *far*; poing [pwê] *fist*.
 ouan, ouen=[wā]: Ê-couen [e-kwā]; louan-ge [lwā;ɜ] *praise*.
 ouin=[wê]: ba-bouin [ba-bwê] *baboon*; ba-ra-gouin [ba-ra-gwê] *gibberish*; mar-souin [mar-swê] *porpoise*.
 ouon=[wō]: jouons [ɜwō] *let us play*; louons [lwō] *let us hire*; nouons [nwō] *let us tie*. uan=[qā]: huant [qā] *hooting*;
 re-muant [rə-mqā] *stirring*; tuant [tqā] *killing*. uin=[qê]:
 chuin-ter [ɜqê-te] *to pronounce* [ɜ] instead of [z] and [ʃ] instead of [s];
 juin [ɜqê] *June*; suin-ter [sqê-te] *to ooze*. uon=[qō]: dis-tri-buons [di-stri-bqō] *let us distribute*;
 suons [sqō] *let us sweat*; tuons [tqō] *let us kill*.

EXERCISE XXVI on the French nasal diphthongs. Write the following words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them: audience, au moins, avions, bédouin, besoin, chouan, chrétienté, conscience, douons, embryon, fiancé, ingrédient, italien, jouant, lion, mendiant, muant, nuance, pingouin, pointe, quintette, Quintilien, quintuple, rejoindre, remuons, Rouen, Saint-Ouen, scientifique, suant, tuons, viande, viendra, vouons.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in ordinary spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

VI CONSONANTS

163 For general distinctions between French and English consonants, see 7.

164 Final consonants, whether there be one or several, are usually silent. After nasal vowels this rule is particularly applicable: **champs** [ɕā] *fields*; **coup** [ku] *stroke*; **doigts**

[dwa] *fingers*; **dos** [do] *back*; **franc** [frã]; **in-stinct** [ẽ-stẽ]; **lit** [li] *bed*; **long** [lõ]; **nez** [ne] *nose*; **pieds** [pje] *feet*; **prompt** [prõ]; **rond** [rõ] *round*; **vaincs** [vẽ] (I) *conquer*. Exceptions to the general rule will be found under the respective consonant.

165 Final **c**, **f**, **l**, **q**, **r** (the consonants, barring **q**, in the English word *careful*) are usually pronounced: **a-vec** [a-væk] *with*; **bal** [bal] *ball*; **car** [ka(ɪ)r] *for*; **cinq** [sẽ:k] *five*; **chef** [ʃef] *chief*; **coq** [køk] *cock*; **froc** [frøk] *frock*; **peur** [pœir] *fear*; **sauf** [sof] *except*; **vil** [vil] *vile*. Moreover, in the few cases, mostly words of foreign origin or proper names, in which **b**, **k**, **m** and **n** (when not nasalizing the preceding vowel) occur as final, they are usually pronounced.

166 In groups made up of **r**+consonant, usually **r** alone is sounded: **bord** [bœr] *edge*; **clerc** [klœr] *clerk*; **corps** [kœr] *body*; **marc** [ma:r] *grounds* (of coffee); **nord** [nœr] *north*; **porc** [pœr] *pork*; **sort** [sœr] *lot*; **tiers** [tjœr] *third*; **vers** [vœr] *verse*; **vert** [vœr] *green*.

167 Double consonants (42) are in general sounded as though single: **ab-bé** [a-be] *abbey*; **ar-ri-ver** [a-ri-ve] *to arrive*; **cas-ser** [ka-se] *to break*; **col-ler** [kɔ-le] *to glue*; **cou-ron-ne** [ku-røn] *crown*; **frap-per** [fra-pe] *to strike*; **frot-ter** [frɔ-te] *to rub*; **gref-fier** [gre-fje] *bailiff*; **ter-ri-ne** [tɛ-rin] *earthen pan*.

168 In some cases, double consonants, if not actually heard as two separate consonants, are distinctly longer than single consonants. This happens: 1° In the future and conditional of **cou-rir** [ku-ri:r] *to run*; **mou-rir** [mu-ri:r] *to die*; **qué-rir** [ke-ri:r] *to seek*. 2° In a number of

words beginning with *ill-*, *imm-*, *irr-*. 3° In a few other cases. Cases of *bb*, *dd*, *pp*, *tt*, are rare. Some common cases of doubling or lengthening are: *je cour-rai* [ʒə kur-re] *I shall run*; *vous mour-rez* [vu mur-re] *you will die*; *ils quer-ront* [il kər-rɔ̃] *they will seek*; *il-lé-gal* [il-le-gal] *illegal*; *il-li-mi-té* [il-li-mi-te] *illimited*; *il-lu-sion* [il-ly-zjɔ̃]; *il-lus-tre* [il-lystr] *illustrious*; *im-ma-nent* [im-ma-nɑ̃]; *im-men-se* [im-mɑ̃:s]; *im-mo-bi-le* [im-mɔ-bil] *im-movable*; *im-mu-ne* [im-myn]; *ir-ra-tion-nel* [ir-ra-sjɔ̃-nɛl]; *ir-ré-pa-ra-ble* [ir-re-pa-rabl]; *ir-ri-tant* [ir-ri-tɑ̃] *irritating*; *ir-rup-tion* [ir-ryp-sjɔ̃]; *al-lé-go-ri* [al-le-ɡɔ̃-ri] *allegory*; *al-lé-guer* [al-le-ɡe] *to allege*; *am-mo-nium* [am-mɔ-njɔ̃m] *am-monia*; *an-na-les* [an-nal] *records*; *an-na-lis-te* [an-na-list] *recorder*; *hor-ri-ble* [ɔ̃r-ribl]; *in-né* [in-ne] *inborn*; *syl-la-be* [sil-la(ɪ)b] *syllable*.

169 The distinction practically is of no great importance. Outside of a few cases such as the above, it is hardly perceptible, and even in such cases usage varies. Compare the following, which are examples in very common words of the normal usage: *al-ler* [a-le] *to go*; *a-mol-lir* [a-mɔ-li:r] *to soften*; *an-neau* [a-no] *ring*; *an-née* [a-ne] *year*; *ar-riè-re* [a-rjɛ:r] *behind*; *ar-ri-vé* [a-ri-ve] *arrival*; *ar-ro-ser* [a-ro-ze] *to water*; *car-ré* [ka-re] *square*; *ter-ri-ble* [tɛ-ribl].

170 **b (bb)** = [b] as in *bout* [bu] *end*; *ro-be* [rɔ(ɪ)b] *dress*; *ab-bé* [a-be] *abbot*; about as in English *harbor*, *barber*. [b] is regularly represented in French by **b**; but before the voiceless consonants *s* or *t*, **b** becomes unvoiced (cf. 246) and sounds like *p*: *ab-sent* [ap-sɑ̃]; *ab-sin-the* [ap-

sɛ̃ʁt] *wormwood*; **ab-so-lu-ment** [ap-sɔ̃-ly-mɑ̃] *absolutely*; **ab-so-lu-tion** [ap-sɔ̃-ly-sjɔ̃]; **ab-sol-vons** [ap-sɔ̃l-vɔ̃] *let us absolve*; **ab-sou-dre** [ap-sudʁ] *to absolve*; **abs-te-nir** [aps-tə-niʁ] *to abstain*; **abs-ti-nen-ce** [aps-ti-nɑ̃:s]; **ob-ser-ver** [ɔp-sɛr-vɛ] *to observe*; **ob-sta-cle** [ɔp-stakl]; **ob-te-nir** [ɔp-tə-niʁ] *to obtain*; **bb**, as shown by the examples, is simply treated as **b**.

171 b final is usually silent (339): **Co-lomb** [kɔ̃-lɔ̃]; **plomb** [plɔ̃] *lead*, but in some proper nouns, and in a few words of foreign origin, is sounded: **A-chab** [a-kab]; **cab** [kab]; **Ca-leb** [ka-lɛb]; **club** [klyb]; **Ja-cob** [ʒa-kɔb]; **Jo-ab** [ʒo-ab]; **Job** [ʒɔb]; **na-bab** [na-bab] *nabob*; **ra-doub** [ra-dub] *refitting*; **rumb** [rɔ̃b] *rhomb*.

172 b is silent in the following words: **Doubs** [du]; **Fab-vier** [fa-vje]; **Le-feb-vre** [lə-fɛvr].

EXERCISE XXVII on **b** (**bb**) = [b]. Write, dividing into syllables as ordinarily done in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, the following: *abbesse, baba, babel, babiche, babiller, babine, balbutier, bambou, barbare, barbier, bébé, bibelot, bière, bobine, bobo, bombe, brebis, bubon, gibbosité, gobbe, rabbin, sabbat*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud syllables and words, using the key alphabet.

173 c has two sounds: 1° that of [k]; 2° that of [s]. 1° **c** (**cc**) before **a, o, u** = [k], unless the **c** is marked with a cedilla. **c**: **car** [kar] *for*; **cor** [kɔ̃r] *horn*; **cu-re** [kyʁ] *rectory*; **é-co-le** [e-kɔ̃l] *school*. **cc**: **ac-cord** [a-kɔ̃r]; **sac-ca-der** [sa-ka-de] *to jolt*; **suc-cu-lent** [sy-ky-lɑ̃].

174 Special cases. **c=g** in **se-cond** [sə-gɔ̃] and derivatives. **c=g** in **rei-ne-clau-de** [rən-gloɪd], but also pronounced [rən-kloɪd] *greengage*. In the word **czar** and derivatives **c** has the sound of **g** [gzair]; but these words are now more usually written with **ts** and so pronounced [tsair] or [tzair].

EXERCISE XXVIII illustrating **c (cc)** before **a, o, u**. Write, divide as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *académie, accabler, accaparer, accoter, acolyte, acoustique, acuminé, cacao, calice, cantique, caricature, Caucase, caustique, cuve, raccroc, raccrocher, raccommoder, saccade, saccager, saccharin.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

175 2° c, before e, i (y)=[s]: **cé-ci-té** [se-si-te] *blindness*; **ces-sion** [se-sjɔ̃]; **cy-gne** [siɲ] *swan*; **Cyr** [siʁ] (proper name); **re-ce-voir** [rəs-vwaʁ] *to receive*; **so-cial** [sɔ-sjal].

REMARK. **c**, in the combination **sc**, before **e, i (y)**, is silent: **scé-lé-rat** [se-le-ra] *rascal*; **scène** [sɛn] *scene*; **scien-ce** [sjɑ̃s]; **Scy-thes** [sit] *Scythians*.

176 c, written **ç**, before **a, o, u**=[s]: **dé-çu** [de-sy] *deceived*; **gar-çon** [gar-sɔ̃] *boy*; **ma-çon** [ma-sɔ̃] also [ma-sɔ̃] *mason*; **perça** [pɛr-sa] *pierced*; **pla-ça** [pla-sa] *placed*. **cc** before **a, o, u**=**c** with the value of [k] as stated under 173; but **cc** before **e, i**=[ks]: **ac-cent** [ak-sɑ̃]; **ac-ci-dent** [ak-si-dɑ̃]; **suc-ces-seur** [syk-se-sœʁ].

EXERCISE XXIX on **c**, before **e, i (y)**=[s]. Write, divide as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *accélérer, accepter, accès, accident, aperçu, ceci, cela, cent, certain, ciel, cil, cimetière, cire, commençons, conçu, cymbale, cyprès, douce,*

encens, façade, façon, français, leçon, perçait, percevoir, procès, récent, réciter, récipient, successeur, succion.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

177 c before a consonant (other than **h**, 182-185) = [k]: **ac-teur** [ak-tœir] *actor*; **ac-tion** [ak-sjõ]; **es-clan-dre** [es-klã-dr] *scandal*; **es-cla-ve** [es-kla:v] *slave*; **pros-cire** [prɔs-kri:r] *to proscribe*.

178 c final is usually pronounced (165, 340) and is then sounded as [k]. This occurs particularly in monosyllabic words and in compounds of which they form the final part: **a-que-duc** [a-kə-dyk] or [ak-dyk] *aqueduct*; **arc** [ark]; **bac** [bak] *ferry-boat*; **bec** [bek] *beak*; **bloc** [blɔk] *block*; **bouc** [buk] *buck*; **choc** [ʃɔk] *shock*; **co-gnac** [kə-ɲak]; **crac** [krak] *crack!*; **duc** [dyk] *duke*; **es-toc** [es-tɔk] *rapier*; **ha-mac** [a-mak] *hammock*; **saint Marc** [sɛ mark] (340, 341).

EXERCISE XXX, illustrating **c**, before consonants, = [k]; and **c** final sounded as [k]. Write, divide when possible as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: avec, bivouac, esclaffer, esclavage, esclavon, escrime, facteur, faction, frac, froc, grec, lac, muse, obstacle, Pandectes, parc, Québec, réaction, roc, saint Luc, sanctifier, sanctuaire, sec, stuc, suc, tact, tac, tic, tocsin, tric-trac, truc, vindicte, zinc.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

179 c is silent when preceded by a nasal vowel (cf. 164): **blanc** [blã] *white*; **flanc** [flã] *flank*; **franc** [frã] *frank*; **jonc** [ʒõ] *rush*; **tronc** [trõ] *trunk*; **vaincs** [vɛ̃] (I) *conquer*; but **zinc** = [zɛ̃:k].

180 *c* final, though usually sounded, as shown by the examples under 178, is nevertheless silent in a number of words, of which some common examples are the following: **ac-croc** [a-kro] *hitch*; **broc** [bro] *pitcher*; **ca-out-chouc** [ka-ut-ʃu] *clerk*; **clerc** [kle:r] *clerk*; **cric** [kri] *jack-screw*; **croc** [kro] *hook*; **es-croc** [ɛs-kro] *swindler*; **es-to-mac** [ɛs-tə-ma] *stomach*; **lacs** [la] *snares*; **marc** [ma:r] *grounds*; **porc** [pɔ:r] *pig*; **ta-bac** [ta-ba] *tobacco*.

EXERCISE XXXI, illustrating examples of *c* silent in the combination *sc* (175 Remark); and showing examples of silent final *c* (179, 180). Write, divide, when possible, as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *ajonc*, *arc-boutant*, *aspect*, *convains*, *cognac*, *Ducroc*, *jouer aux échecs*, *ferblanc*, *instinct*, *Leclerc*, *racroc*, *sceau*, *sceller*, *scélératesse*, *scénario*, *scénique*, *scepticisme*, *sceptique*, *sceptre*, *scie*, *scientifique*, *scier*, *sciemment*, *scintillant*, *scion*, *sciure*, *succinct*, *il vaine*.

181 The word **donc**, denoting a conclusion and generally when bearing emphasis, is pronounced [dɔ̃:k]; otherwise, without the *k* sound: [dɔ̃]. The following words are pronounced with or without a final *k* sound: **ar-se-nic** [ars-ni(k)] *arsenic*; **cir-con-spect** [sir-kɔ̃-spɛ(k)] *circumspect*; **é-heck** [e-ʃɛ(k)] *check*; **re-spect** [re-spɛ(k)]; **sus-pect** [sys-pɛ(k)].

182 *ch*=[ʃ], as in English *machine*, is the usual value of this combination: **ca-che** [kaʃ] *hiding-place*; **cham-bre** [ʃɑ̃:br] *chamber*; **chat** [ʃa] *cat*; **Chi-ne** [ʃi(ɪ)n] *China*; **cho-se** [ʃoɪz] *thing*; **fâ-cheux** [fa-ʃø] *sorry*; **lâ-che** [la:ʃ] *coward*; **pro-chain** [prɔ-ʃɛ̃] *neighbor*.

183 *ch*=[ʃ] in words beginning with **ar-chi-** [ar-ʃi] *arch* (except **ar-chi-é-pis-co-pal** [ar-ki-e-pis-kɔ̃-pal] and **ar-**

chi-é-pis-co-pat [ar-ki-e-pis-kə-pa] *archiepiscopate*; **ar-chi-diacre** [ar-ʃi-djakr] *archdeacon*; **ar-chi-duc** [ar-ʃi-dyk] *archduke*; **ar-chi-fou** [ar-ʃi-fu] *archfool*; **ar-chi-pel** [ar-ʃi-pɛl] *archipelago*; **ar-chi-prê-tre** [ar-ʃi-prɛitr] *archpriest*; **ar-chi-tec-te** [ar-ʃi-tɛkt] *architect*.

184 **ch**=[ʃ] in some words of learned origin that have become quite common, among them: **ar-che-vê-ché** [ar-ʃə-vɛ-ʃe] *archbishopric*; **ar-che-vê-que** [ar-ʃə-vɛ:k] *archbishop*; **ché-ru-bin** [ʃe-ry-bɛ̃] *cherub*; **chi-mie** [ʃi-mi] *chemistry*; **chi-rur-gien** [ʃi-ryr-ʒjɛ̃] *surgeon*; **pa-tri-ar-che** [pa-tri-arʃ] *patriarch*.

EXERCISE XXXII on **ch**=[ʃ]. Write, divide as ordinarily written and pronounce aloud the following words: Achille, archiduché, archiduchesse, archifolle, architecture, architrave, archives, archiviste, champ, chant, chasse, chevalier, chien, Chili, chimère, chirurgie, choquer, chuchoter, déchu, fétichisme, Michel, monarchie, monarchique, pêcheur, psyché, Rachel, rachitique, revanche, tachygraphe, vache.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud the same words, using the key alphabet.

185 **ch**=[k] in many words of foreign origin, especially Greek. This is regularly the case when **ch** precedes a consonant and when final: **chré-tien** [kre-tjɛ̃] *Christian*; **Christ** [krist]; **chro-no-lo-gie** [krə-nə-lə-ʒi] *chronology*; **chry-san-thè-me** [kri-zā-tɛɪm] *chrysanthemum*; **É-noch** [e-nɔk]; **Mo-loch** [mo-lɔk]; **tech-no-lo-gie** [tɛk-nə-lə-ʒi] *technology*. In **al-ma-nach**, **ch** is silent [al-ma-na].

186 **ch**=[k], often before a vowel (occurring in words of foreign origin): **A-chab** [a-kab]; **An-tio-chus** [ā-tjɔ-kyɪs];

cha-os [ka-o]; **chœur** [kœ:r] *choir*; **é-cho** [e-ko]; **or-ches-tre** [ɔr-kɛstr] *orchestra*.

REMARK. **sch** is rare, occurring in learned words, and then generally pronounced **sh** [ʃ]: **schis-me** [ʃism] *schism*; **schis-te** [ʃist] *slate*; but in a few others **sch**=**sk**: **scho-lai-re** [sko-lɛ:r] *academic*; **scho-las-ti-que** [sko-las-tik] *school-man*; **scho-lie** [sko-li] *scholium* (both words now usually spelt without the *h*).

EXERCISE XXXIII, illustrating examples of **ch**=**[k]** in words of foreign origin, and occurring both before consonants and vowels, and also when final. Write, divide as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *anachorète, archaïque, archéologue, archonte, Bacchus, Baruch, Chaldée, Cham, Chanaan, chaotique, Charybde, Chéops, chiologie, chiromancie, choléra, chronique, fuchsia, lichen, loch, Machiavel, Metternich, Michel-Ange, Munich, orchide, orchestral, orchestration, patriarchal, Saint-Roch, technologie, Zacharie, Zurich*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

187 d (dd)=[d], about as in English *needy*, is regularly represented in French by **d**: **da-me** [dam] *lady*; **dé-dier** [de-dje] *to dedicate*; **con-dui-re** [kɔ-duir] *to conduct*; **fi-dè-le** [fi-del] *faithful*; **per-dre** [perdr] *to lose*.

188 dd. Although **dd**, like double consonants in general (167), is treated like a simple consonant, nevertheless in a few cases, as in the following words, some authorities indicate the pronunciation of a rather more prolonged sound than for a simple **d** by writing **dd**: **ad-di-tion** [ad-di-sjɔ̃]; **ad-den-da** [ad-dɛ-da]; **ad-duc-teur** [ad-dyk-tœ:r] *adductor*; **ad-duc-tion** [ad-dyk-sjɔ̃]; **red-di-tion** [red-di-sjɔ̃] *restitution*; **quid-di-té** [kid-di-te] *quiddity*.

189 *d* final, or in a final group, is regularly silent: **bord** [bɔ̃r] *border*; **chaud** [ʃo] *warm*; **É-douard** [e-dwa:r]; **froid** [frwa] *cold*; **grand** [grã] *great*; **Saint-Cloud** [sɛ̃ klu].

190 *d* final (363) is sounded in **sud** [syd] *south*, and in some proper nouns and foreign words: **Al-fred** [al-frɛd]; **le Cid** [lə sid]; **Da-vid** [da-vid]; **é-phod** [e-fɔd]; **Lé-o-pold** [le-o-pɔld].

EXERCISE XXXIV, illustrating examples of silent *d* when occurring at the end of a word, or in a final consonantal group. Such terminations are frequently: **nd**, **nds**, **rd**, **rds**, **aid**, **and**, **aud**, **auld**, **end**, **ends**, **ond**, **onds**. Write, divide as ordinarily written and pronounce aloud the following words: *allemand*, *Archambauld*, *Arnaud*, *j'assieds*, *Bayard*, *Berthauld*, *je confonds*, *elle coud*, *couvre-pieds*, *Edmond*, *Éginhard*, *épinard*, *Gounod*, *Grœnland*, *La Rochefoucauld*, *Madrid*, *milord*, *je mords*, *nord*, *on perd*, *Oxford*, *Pharamond*, *poids*, *Ponsard*, *Renaud*, *je répands*, *Reynauld*, *Richard*, *rond*, *sourd*, *tard*, *tu tords*, *Vaud*, *vieillard*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

EXERCISE XXXV, illustrating examples of *d* sounded in the body of a word, or when final. Write, divide as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *Adda*, *ad hoc*, *adjoint*, *ad rem*, *Arnold*, *Bagdad*, *Carlsbad*, *Christiansfeld*, *Christiansand*, *Nemrod*, *Conrad*, *Edda*, *Ethelred*, *Fould*, *Friedland*, *Galaad*, *George Sand*, *Harold*, *Jenny Lind*, *Joad*, *Port-Saïd*, *Rothschild*, *Sandwich*, *le Sund*, *Talmud*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as ordinarily pronounced in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

191 *f* (**ff**, **ph**)=[f], about as in English *fee*. [f] is represented in French by **f**, **ff** and **ph**. **f**: **bref** [bref] *brief*;

dé-fai-re [de-fɛ:r] *to undo*; **fa-ci-le** [fa-sil] *easy*; **fi**l [fis] *son*; **neuf** [nœf] *new*. **ph**: **nym-phe** [nɛ:ɪf] *nymph*; **pha-re** [fa:r] *lighthouse*; **phi-lo-so-phe** [fi-lɔ-zɔf] *philosopher*. **ff** has the value of **f**, although, as indicated by some authorities, in a few words beginning with **eff**, it may be somewhat longer than **f**: **ef-flo-res-cent** [ef-flɔ-rɛ-sɑ̃]; **ef-fluent** [ef-flyɑ̃]; **ef-flu-ve** [ef-fly:v] *effluvium*.

192 f final is regularly sounded (165): **bœuf** [bœf] *ox*; **brief** [bri:f]; **ca-nif** [ka-nif] *penknife*; **chef** [ʃɛf] *chief*; **juif** [ʒɥif] *Jew*; **neuf** [nœf] *new*; **œuf** [œf] *egg*; **sauf** [sof] *except*; **soif** [swaf] *thirst*.

193 f final is silent in **cerf** [sɛ:r] *stag*; **clef** (clé) [kle] *key*; **nerf** [nɛ:r] *nerve*; **f** preceding **s** of the plural is silent in **bœufs** [bø] *oxen*; **cerfs** [sɛ:r] *stags*; **clefs** [kle] *keys*; **nerfs** [nɛ:r] *nerves*; **œufs** [ø] *eggs*. **f** is silent in some proper nouns and in a few common words and expressions: **Neuf-bourg** [nœ-bu:r]; **Neuf-Bri-sach** [nœ bri-zak]; **Neuf-châ-teau** [nœ ʃa-to]; **Neuf-châ-tel** [nœ ʃa-tel]; **le bœuf gras** [lə bœ gra] *fatted ox, carnival*; **du bœuf sa-lé** [dy bœ sa-le] *salted beef*; **cerf-vo-lant** [sɛr vɔ-lɑ̃] *kite*; **chef-d'œuvre** [ʃe dø:vʁ] *masterpiece*; **nerf de bœuf** [nɛ:r də bœf] *cowhide*; **un œuf dur** [œ̃ nœ dy:r] *a hard-boiled egg*; **un œuf frais** [œ̃ nœ fre] *a fresh egg*.

194 Neuf, the number *nine*, is pronounced [nœf] when the word occurs as final: **il y en a neuf** [il j ɑ̃ a nœf] *there are nine*; **tren-te-neuf** [trɑ̃t nœf] *thirty-nine*; and also when giving the date of the month: **le neuf dé-cem-bre** [lə nœf de-sɑ̃br] *the ninth of December*. It is pronounced

[nœ] before a consonant or aspirate **h**: **neuf li-vres** [nœ li:vʀ] *nine books*; **neuf ho-mards** [nœ ɔ-ma:ʀ] *nine lobsters*. It is pronounced [nœrv] before a vowel or silent **h**: **neuf en-fants** [nœ-vă-fă] *nine children*; **neuf hommes** [nœ-vôm] *nine men*.

EXERCISE XXXVI, illustrating examples of pronounced **f** (**ph**, **ff**) = [f], in the body of a word or final. Write, divide, whenever possible, as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *affaire*, *Alphonse*, *biffer*, *bœuf à la mode*, *chef-lieu*, *difficile*, *fiéffé*, *grief*, *if*, *motif*, *naif*, *nef*, *le neuf août*, *le neuf février*, *le neuf de pique*, *page soixante-neuf*, *Pont-Neuf*, *souliers neufs*, *en voilà neuf*, *œuf à la coque*, *un œuf gâté*, *Phèdre*, *écif*, *des bas reliefs*, *rosbif*, *serf*, *soif ardente*, *suif à vendre*, *tarif*, *turf*, *veuf*, *vif-argent*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as ordinarily pronounced in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

EXERCISE XXXVII, illustrating examples of silent **f**, either in the body of a word or final. Pronounce aloud the following expressions: *de beaux bœufs*, *un cerf dix-cors*, *regardez les cerfs-volants*, *crise de nerfs*, *les nerfs de la guerre*, *neuf cents francs*, *neuf hameaux*, *cent neuf hiboux*, *neuf mille*, *neuf personnes*, *œufs d'autruche*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same expressions, pronouncing the words aloud as you write them, using the key alphabet.

195 g (**gg**, **gu**) = [g], about as in English *rugged*. The sound [g] is represented in French by **g** before **a**, **o**, **u**, or a consonant (except **n** in cases where **gn** = [ɲ], see 207). **g**: **an-gle** [ă-gl]; **gar-çon** [gar-sô] *boy*; **gâ-té** [ga-te] *spoiled*; **gloi-re** [glwa:ʀ] *glory*; **goût** [gu] *taste*; **grand** [gră] *tall*. **gg** (rarely occurs): **ag-glo-mé-rer** [a-glo-me-re] *to agglomerate*; **ag-glu-ti-ner** [a-gly-ti-ne] *to agglutinate*;

ag-gra-ver [a-gra-ve] *to aggravate*. **gu** (before e, i, y): **an-guil-le** [ã-gi:j] *eel*; **bé-guin** [be-gẽ] *child's cap*; **bri-guer** [bri-ge] *to scheme*; **gué** [ge] *ford*; **gui-de** [gi(ɪ)d]; **Gui-se** [gi:z]; **Gui-zot** [gi-zo]; Guizot and his family pronounced the name [gwi-zo]; **Gu-yot** [gi-jɔ].

196 **gu**=[g]. The only use of the **u** in the examples last cited is to show that the **g** has the sound in English *go*; without the insertion of the **u**, the **g** would here have, before **e**, **i**, **y**, the sound heard in English *azure*, *pleasure* (202).

197 **guer**=[ge]. In a number of verbs in **-guer**, the **u** remains throughout the entire conjugation, even before **a** and **o**, where, of no use whatever, it is simply orthographic. The following verb-forms of some of the commonest of such verbs, in which the **u** before **a** and **o** is retained, show where the retention occurs: **nous bri-guons** [nu bri-gõ] *we scheme*; **je con-ju-guais** [ʒə kɔ̃-ʒy-ge] *I was conjugating*; **je dis-tin-guai** [ʒə dis-tẽ-ge] *I distinguished*; **vous di-va-guâ-tes** [vu di-va-gat] *you ramble*; **il ex-tra-va-guait** [il eks-tra-va-ge] *he was talking wildly*; **tu fa-ti-guas** [ty fa-ti-ga] *you fatigued*; **il ha-ran-gua** [il a-rã-ga] *he harangued*; **nous li-guâ-mes** [nu li-gam] *we bound*; **vous na-vi-guâ-tes** [vu na-vi-gat] *you navigated*; **pro-mul-guant** [prɔ̃-myl-gã] *promulgating*; **que tu sub-ju-guas-ses** [kə ty syb-ʒy-gas] *that you might subjugate*; **qu'il vo-guât** [k il vɔ̃-ga] *that he might row*. The verb **ar-gu-er** [ar-gy-e] *to argue*, forms an exception to the above, the **u** being pronounced throughout all the tenses: **j'ar-guë** [ʒ ar-gy] *I argue*. The dieresis over the **e** shows that the **e** and **u**

are not to be pronounced together as in **drogue** [drɔg] *drug*, but separated from each other in order to give the *u* its entire sound: **tu ar-guēs** [ty ar-gy] *thou arguest*.

198 gu, before *i*, in a few words=[gɥi], that is, a diphthong, not unlike the sound heard in English *sweet*: **ai-guil-le** [e-gɥi(ɪ)] *needle*; **ai-guil-lon** [e-gɥi-jɔ̃] *goad*; **ai-gui-ser** [e-gɥi-ze] *to sharpen*; **am-bi-guĩ-té** [ã-bi-gɥi-te] *ambiguity*; **con-san-gui-ni-té** [kɔ̃-sã-gɥi-ni-te] also [kɔ̃-sã-gi-ni-te] *consanguinity*; **con-ti-guĩ-té** [kɔ̃-ti-gɥi-te] *proximity*; **ex-i-guĩ-té** [eg-zi-gɥi-te] *scantiness*; **lin-guis-te** [lɛ-gɥist] *linguist*. Although **ambiguïté**, **contiguïté** and **exiguïté** are spelled with a dieresis, the pronunciation, nevertheless, is as indicated, that is, [ɥi] a diphthong and not [yi], two separate vowel sounds.

199 gu=[gw] only before *a* [gwa], and even then, with few exceptions, only in Spanish, Portuguese and Italian words: **al-gua-zil** [al-gwa-zil] *police agent*; **Gua-da-la-xa-ra** [gwa-da-la-ksa-ra]; **Gua-dal-qui-vir** [gwa-dal-ki-viɾ]; **Gua-da-lu-pe** [gwa-da-lyp]; **Guam** [gwam]; **Guar-da** [gwar-da], *La Guarda*, city of Portugal; **Gua-ri-ni** [gwa-ri-ni]; **Gua-te-ma-la** [gwa-tə-ma-la]; **Gua-ya-kil** [gwa-ja-kil]; **lin-gual** [lɛ-gwal].

200 gn=[gn]; that is, *g* and *n* are sounded separately in some words, mostly of Greek and Latin origin, instead of forming the usual combination [ɲ] (207); some of the more common of such words are: **cog-ni-tion** [kɔg-ni-sjɔ̃]; **diag-nos-ti-que** [djag-nɔs-tik] *diagnosis*; **gno-me** [gnɔ:m]; **gnos-ti-ques** [gnɔs-tik] *gnostics*; **gnou** [gnu] *horned horse*;

in-ex-pug-na-ble [i-nɛks-pyg-na-bl] *impregnable*; **mag-ni-fi-cat** [mag-ni-fi-kat]; **mag-no-lier** [mag-no-lje] and [ma-nɔ-lje]; **Prog-né** [prɔg-ne]; **phy-siog-no-mo-nie** [fi-zjɔg-nɔ-mɔ-ni] *physiognomy*; **ré-cog-ni-tion** [re-kɔg-ni-sjɔ̃]; **stag-nant** [stag-nɑ̃]; **stag-na-tion** [stag-na-sjɔ̃].

EXERCISE XXXVIII, illustrating examples of *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant = [g]. Write the following words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them: agglomération, agglutinative, aggravation, aigu, anguille, digue, distinguons, drogue, églogue, En-ghien, énigme, flegme, gai, gan-grène, gant, gargotte, gargouille, gogo, gomme, gonfler, Gonzague, Gringoire, guenille, guêpe, guérir, guerre, guet, guide, guitare, gut-tural, Guy, naguère, narguant, sanglier, vigoureux, vogueons.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in ordinary spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

201 *g* before *e*, *i*, *y* = [ʒ], about as in English *azure*; the sound regularly denoted by French *j*, as in **jau-ne** [ʒon] *yellow*; **jeu** [ʒø] *game*; **jo-li** [ʒo-li] *pretty* (217). Common examples of *g* before *e*, *i*, *y* are: **a-gir** [a-ʒiʁ] *to act*; **bou-gie** [bu-ʒi] *taper*; **gens** [ɛ̃] *people*; **gî-te** [ʒiʁt] *lair*; **gym-nas-te** [ʒim-nast] *gymnast*; **o-ra-geux** [ɔ-ra-ʒø] *stormy*.

202 *ge* before *a*, *o*, *u*. Just as silent *u* is inserted after *g*, before *e* and *i* to produce the "hard" *g* sound (196), so silent *e* is inserted before *a*, *o*, *u* to produce the "soft" *g* sound: **ga-geu-re** [ga-ʒyʁ] *wager*; **geô-le** [ʒo:l] *jail*; **geô-lier** [ʒo-lje] *jailer*; **Geor-ges** [ʒɔʁʒ]; **na-gea** [na-ʒa] *swam*; **plon-geons** [plɔ̃-ʒɔ̃] *let us plunge*. In such cases *g* never has the sound of English *g* in *George*.

203 *gg* before *e* = [gʒ]; that is, the first *g* has the "hard" sound and the second the "soft": *sug-gé-rer* [syg-ʒe-re] *to suggest*; *sug-ges-tion* [syg-ʒes-tjɔ̃].

204 *g* in the body of the following words is silent: *Brog-lie* [brɔ̃-jə]; *Clug-ny* [kly-ni]; *im-brog-lio* [ɛ̃-brɔ̃-ljo] *confusion*; *Reg-nard* [rə-nair]; *Reg-naud* [rə-no]; *sang-sue* [sɑ̃-sy] *leech*; *sig-net* [si-ne] and [si-ne] *book-mark*.

205 *g*, final (365) or in a final group, is usually silent in French words and in proper names ending in *bourg* and *berg*: *bourg* [buʁ] (authority can be found for [bur:k] in the singular and [bu:r] in the plural) *borough* (365); *Cher-bourg* [ʃer-buir]; *doigt* [dwa] *finger*; *É-dim-bourg* [e-dē-buir]; *Ham-bourg* [ɑ̃-buir]; *legs* [lɛ] *legacy*; *Saint-Pé-ters-bourg* [sɛ̃ pe-terz-buir]; *vingt* [vɛ̃] *twenty*; *Wurtem-berg* [vyr-tā-bɛ̃r].

206 *g* final is sounded in most foreign words: *grog* [grɔ̃g]; *joug* [ju(i)g] *yoke* (365); *las-ting* [las-tɛ̃:g] *lasting*, *Denmark satin*; *Lie-big* [li-big]; *pou-ding* [pu-dɛ̃:g] *pudding*; *Schles-wig* [ʃlɛz-vig]; *Za-dig* [za-dig]; *zig-zag* [zig-zag].

EXERCISE XXXIX, illustrating examples of *g* before *e*, *i*, *y* = [ʒ]. Write the following words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them: *agenda*, *arrangeons*, *changement*, *effigie*, *gageons*, *gageure*, *geindre*, *gèle*, *gémir*, *gentiment*, *Georges*, *gercé*, *germaine*, *Gertrude*, *gestes*, *gibecière*, *gibier*, *gigantesque*, *Gigogne*, *gigot*, *gilet*, *gingembre*, *girouette*, *gîte*, *gymnase*, *gymnastique*, *mangeons*, *négligeons*, *neige*, *orage*, *partageons*, *pigeon*, *rouge*, *voyageur*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in ordinary spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

207 **gn**=[*ɲ*], as in **pei-gne** [*pɛɲ*] *comb*; **rè-gne** [*rɛɲ*] *reign*, resembling the sound heard in English *mignonette*, *onion*, *union*, but pronounced as a single sound, and not as two successive sounds. The sound [*ɲ*], known as *liquid n* or **n mouillé** is represented by **gn**. The cases given under 200, in which **gn**=**g**+**n**, that is, two separate consonants, are mostly rather rare learned or foreign words. The usual sound value of **gn** is [*ɲ*], a single sound, although closely related to **ni**, the successive sounds heard in the English words above cited (*onion*, *union*), as well as to **ni** in French **pa-nier** [*pa-nje*] *basket*. Examples of **gn**=[*ɲ*] are: **ba-gne** [*baɲ*] *convict prison*; **cham-pa-gne** [*ʃɑ̃-paɲ*]; **cam-pa-gne** [*kɑ̃-paɲ*] *country*; **cy-gne** [*siɲ*] *swan*; **li-gne** [*liɲ*] *line*; **sei-gneur** [*sɛ-ɲœr*] *lord*.

EXERCISE XL, illustrating **gn**=[*ɲ*], the words to be written, divided and pronounced aloud as usual: *agneau*, *Allemagne*, *baignoire*, *Charlemagne*, *cogné*, *compagnon*, *dédaigneux*, *digne*, *éloigner*, *enseigner*, *épargner*, *gagner*, *Gascogne*, *grognon*, *hargneux*, *ignoble*, *ignorant*, *lorgnon*, *magnanime*, *magnifique*, *magnésie*, *magnétisme*, *montagnard*, *montagneux*, *poignet*, *régnait*, *Regnard*, *refrogné*, *rognon*, *signal*, *vergogne*.

• **SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE.** Write, as usual, the above words, using the key alphabet.

208 **h** is silent in French. It is called *mute* or *aspirate*. The mute or silent **h** has no effect whatever upon the pronunciation. It is purely conventional, often recalling Latin etymology, and treated as though non-existent:

l'ha-bit [l a-bi] *the coat*; **les ha-bits** [lə za-bi] *the coats*; **aux ha-bits** [o za-bi] *to the coats*; **des ha-bits** [də za-bi] *of the coats*; **l'heu-re** [l œr] *the hour*; **les heu-res** [lə zœr] *the hours*; **aux heu-res** [o zœr] *to the hours*; **des heu-res** [də zœr] *of the hours*; **l'hom-me** [l ɔm] *the man*; **les hom-mes** [lə zɔm] *the men*; **aux hom-mes** [o zɔm] *to the men*; **des hom-mes** [də zɔm] *of the men*. In these cases, as shown by the figured pronunciation, the words are pronounced as though written **l'abit**, **les abits**, **aux abits**, **des abits**; **l'eure**, **les eures**, **aux eures**, **des eures**; **l'om**, **les ommes**, **aux ommes**, **des ommes**.

209 **h** *mute* may also occur in the middle or at the end of words. Here, again, it is as though it were not there: **al-lah** [al-la] *the God*; **al-ma-nach** [al-ma-na] *almanac*; **a-rith-mé-tique** [a-rit-me-tik] *arithmetic*; **ca-hier** [ka-je] *copy-book*; **ca-thé-dra-le** [ka-te-dral] *cathedral*; **dah-lia** [da-lja]; **in-ha-bi-le** [i-na-bil] *incapable*; **mal-heur** [ma-lœr] *misfortune*; **thé** [te] *tea*. The English *th* sound does not exist in French; **th** = [t].

210 **h** *aspirate* is no longer aspirate. It was once so pronounced in certain words and the name *aspirate* is retained. Unlike mute **h**, aspirate **h** affects the pronunciation of a word by preventing elision with a preceding vowel and linking with a preceding consonant, such as regularly occurs in the examples given under 208. Thus neither elision nor linking occur in the following: **le ha-ri-cot** [lə a-ri-ko] *the bean*; **les ha-ri-cots** [lə a-ri-ko] *the beans*; **aux ha-ri-cots** [o a-ri-ko] *to the beans*; **des ha-ri-cots** [də a-ri-ko] *of the beans*; **le hé-ros** [lə e-ro]; **aux hé-ros** [o e-ro] *to the heroes*; **des hé-ros** [də e-ro] *of the heroes*.

If the **h** were not aspirate in these cases, the words would be pronounced [la-ri-ko], [le-za-ri-ko], [o-za-ri-ko], [dɛ-za-ri-ko]; [l e-ro], [l ɛ-ze-ro], [o-ze-ro], [dɛ-ze-ro], particularly distasteful to the French ear.

211 Whether the **h** be a mute **h** or an aspirate **h**, it may be regarded in either case as absolutely silent. There are some four hundred words that have the aspirate **h**, a large part of them of German origin. They are usually indicated in vocabularies and dictionaries by a star (***h**) or an apostrophe ('**h**). Observation and practice alone will enable them to be recognized. Some of the more common of these words are:

ha-che [aʃ], *ax*
 ha-chis [a-ʃi], *hash*
 ha-gard [a-ga:r] *haggard*
 haie [ɛ], *hedge*
 hail-lons [a-jɔ̃] *rags*
 hai-ne [ɛn] *hatred*
 ha-ir [a-ir] *to hate*
 ha-ler [a-le] *to haul*
 hâ-ler [a-le] *to tan*
 ha-le-ter [al-te] *to pant*
 halle [al] *market-place*
 hal-lier [al-je] *thicket*
 hal-te [alt] *halt*
 ha-mac [a-mak] *hammock*
 Ham-bourg [ã-bu:r] *Hamburg*
 ha-meau [a-mo] *hamlet*
 han-che [ãʃ] *haunch*
 han-gar [ã-ga:r] *shed*
 han-ne-ton [an-tɔ̃] *June-bug*
 han-ter [ã-te] *to haunt*
 ha-ran-gue [a-rã-g]

ha-ras-ser [a-ra-se] *to harass*
 har-des [ard] *apparel*
 har-di [ar-di] *hardy*
 ha-reng [a-rã] *herring*
 har-gneux [ar-nø] *cross*
 ha-ri-cot [a-ri-ko] *bean*
 har-nais [ar-ne] *harness*
 har-pe [arp] *harp*
 har-pon [arpɔ̃] *harpoon*
 hart [a:r] *withé*
 ha-sard [a-za:r] *hazard*
 hâ-te [at] *haste*
 hau-bert [o-be:r] *hauberk*
 haus-ser [o-se] *to raise*
 haut [o] *high*
 hâ-ve [a:v] *wan*
 Ha-va-ne [a-van] *Havana*
 Ha-vre [a:vr, a:vr] *Havre*
 ha-vre-sac [avresak, avresak]
 knapsack
 la Haye [la ɛ] *the Hague*

hen-nir [a-ni:r] <i>to neigh</i>	hors d'œu-vre [ɔr dœvr] <i>side-dish</i>
Hen-ri [ɑ-ri] <i>Henry</i>	hors li-gne [ɔr lip] <i>extraordinary</i>
hé-raut [e-ro] <i>herald</i>	hou-blon [u-blɔ̃] <i>hop</i>
hé-ron [e-rɔ̃] <i>heron</i>	hou-il-le [u:j] <i>pit-coal</i>
hé-ros [e-ro] <i>hero</i>	hour-ra [u-ra] <i>hurrah</i>
hê-tre [ɛ:tr] <i>beech-tree</i>	hous-se [us] <i>covering</i>
heur-ter [œr-te] <i>to bump</i>	houx [u] <i>holly</i>
hi-bou [i-bu] <i>owl</i>	hu-che [yʃ] <i>bin</i>
hi-deux [i-dø] <i>hideous</i>	Hu-go [y-go]
hié-rar-chie [je-rar-ʃi] <i>hierarchy</i>	hu-gue-not [yg-no]
his-ser [i-se] <i>to hoist</i>	huit [ɥit] <i>eight</i>
Hol-lan-de [ɔ-lɑ̃:d] <i>Holland</i>	hup-pe [yp] <i>tuft</i>
ho-mard [ɔ-ma:r] <i>lobster</i>	hur-ler [yr-le] <i>to howl</i>
Hon-grie [ɔ̃-gri] <i>Hungary</i>	hus-sard [y-sa:r] <i>hussar</i>
hon-te [ɔ̃:t] <i>shame</i>	hut-te [yt] <i>hut</i>
ho-quet [ɔ-kɛ] <i>hiccough</i>	hya-cin-the [ja-sɛ:t] <i>hyacinth</i>
hors [ɔ:r] <i>outside</i>	

EXERCISE XLI. Pronounce aloud the words in the above list, comparing carefully as you do so the written forms with those of the key notation.

212 Special cases. The **h** of **Henri** [ɑ-ri] *Henry* is mute in familiar expressions: **le chapeau d'Henri**; **le cheval d'Henri**; but in more elevated language usually not: «**jusqu'à la mort de Henri IV**» (Michelet), *until the death of Henry IV*.

213 h in huit [ɥit] *eight*, **hui-tai-ne** [ɥi-tɛn] *about eight*, **hui-tiè-me** [ɥi-tjem] *eighth* (317), **hui-tiè-me-ment** [ɥi-tjem-mɑ̃] *eighthly*, is aspirate when these words are not preceded by **dix** [dis] *ten*, **vingt** [vɛ̃] *twenty*, **soi-xan-te-dix** [swa-sɑ̃t dis] *seventy*, and **qua-tre-vingt-dix** [ka-trɛ vɛ̃ dis] *eighty*: **le huit mars** [lə ɥit mars] *the eighth of March*.

214 *h* is aspirate in *hé-ros* (le *hé-ros* [lə e-ro] *the hero*) but silent in its derivatives: *hé-ro-ï-ne*, *hé-ro-ï-co-mique*, *hé-ro-ï-que*, *hé-ro-ï-que-ment*, *hé-ro-ïsme*: l'*hé-ro-ï-ne* [l e-rɔ-in], etc. It is supposed that le *hé-raut* *the herald*, by analogy, caused the aspirate *h* in le *hé-ros*.

215 A few words beginning with a vowel are treated, with regard to elision and linking, as though they began with an aspirate *h*: le *on-ze* [lə ɔ̃:z] *the eleventh*; le *on-ziè-me* [lə ɔ̃-zjem] *the eleventh*; la *oua-te* [la wat] *wadding*; le *oui* [lə wi] *the yes* (370, 390).

216 *h* = [h]. It is possible, at times, to discern a slight aspiration when certain words are forcibly pronounced: *a-ha* [ɑ-ha] *aha!*; la *ha-che* [la haʃ] *the ax*; o-*hé* [o-he] *hallo*; also in hiatus an aspirate, much weaker than the English *h*, can sometimes be heard: le *flé-au* [lə fle-ho] *the scourge*; le *pré-au* [lə pre-ho] *the yard*. In cases where it may not be possible to distinguish any aspiration, there is often a slight pause before an *h* aspirate: la *haie* [la ɛ] *the hedge*; les *har-des* [lɛ ard] *apparel*; la *har-pe* [la arp] *the harp*; le *hé-ros* [lə e-ro]; la *hon-te* [la ɔ̃t] *the shame*.

217 *j* = [ʒ], about as in English *azure*, *measure*, yet slightly more resonant. *j*, wherever it occurs, is pronounced [ʒ]: *ja-mais* [ʒa-mɛ] *never*; *Jean* [ʒɑ̃] *John*; *jet* [ʒɛ] *jet* (of water); *jeu-ne* [ʒœn] *young*; *jou-jou* [ʒu-ʒu] *plaything*; *jus-te* [ʒyst] *just*; *ré-jouir* [re-ʒwiʁ] *to rejoice*. In such cases *j* never has the sound heard in English *John*. *j* never occurs as final. As shown under 201, this same sound [ʒ] is represented by *g* before *e*, *i*, *y*.

EXERCISE XLII, illustrating $j = [ʒ]$. Write, divide as in writing, pronouncing aloud as you write, the following words: à jeun, Anjou, Jacques, j'ai, jais, jardin, jars, jatte, Jésus, joindre, joint, jone, jonquille, Joseph, Joséphine, jouer, journée, joute, joyeux, Juif, juin, Jules, jumelles, Julien, jute, rejoindre.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in speaking, pronouncing aloud as you write, these same words, using the key alphabet.

218 $k = [k]$, about as in English *rocket*, *kick*, occurs only in foreign words: **bif-teck** [bif-tɛk] *beef steak*; **co-ke** [kɔk]; **joc-key** [ʒo-kɛ]; **ké-pi** [ke-pi] *undress military cap*; **ki-lo** [ki-lo] *kilogram*; **ki-lo-gram-me** [ki-lo-gram]; **ki-lo-mè-tre** [ki-lo-mɛtr] *kilometer*; **kios-que** [kjosk] *small newsstand*; **Nec-ker** [nɛ-kɛr]; **sha-ko** [ʃa-ko] *infantry cap*.

219 $[k]$ is also represented by **c** before **a**, **o**, **u**, or a consonant, except **h** (173); by a final **c** (177); by **ch** in many learned words (185); by **c** in the first element of the combination **cc** before **e**, **i**, **y** (176); by **q** in cases like **cinq**, **coq** (252); by **qu**, the **u** being silent, in cases like **quand**, **que**, **qui** (254).

220 **l** (**ll**) = $[l]$ about as in English *jolly*, *lean*, avoiding a hollow vocalic sound sometimes heard in such words as English *bell*, *tell*. Pronounce French **l** clearly and distinctly with the tongue well forward. $[l]$ is represented by **l** and **ll**: **col-ler** [kɔ-le] *to glue*; **in-tel-li-gent** [ɛ-tɛ-li-ʒɑ̃]; **la** [la] *the*; **li-vre** [li-vr] *book*; **lu-ne** [lyn] *moon*; **pul-lu-ler** [py-ly-le] *to swarm*.

221 **l** final is usually pronounced (165, 344): **bel** [bel] *fine*; **cal-cul** [kal-kyl] *calculation*; **che-val** [ʃə-val] *horse*;

con-sul [kɔ̃-syl]; **fol** [fɔl] *foolish*; **No-ël** [nɔ-ɛl] *Christmas*;
nou-vel [nu-vɛl] *new*; **Ra-oul** [ra-ul] *Ralph*; **sel** [sɛl] *salt*;
seul [sœl] *alone*; **tel** [tɛl] *such*.

222 **-le** final after a consonant. Special care should be taken not to pronounce French final **-le** after a consonant as a distinct syllable as in the cognate English words ending in **-le**. The French final **-le** does not form a separate syllable by itself as in English, but the **l** goes with the preceding consonant, receiving only a light whispered pronunciation, not infrequently disappearing in colloquial French: **ai-gle** [ɛ(ɪ)gl] *eagle*; **bou-cle** [bukl] *buckle*; **peu-ple** [pœpl] *people*; **ta-ble** [tabl].

223 **l** is silent in proper names ending in **-auld**, **-ault**, **-aulx**; also in a few common words: **Ar-nauld** [ar-no]; **aulx** [o] pl. *garlic*; **Bel-fort** [bɛ-fɔr]; **cul** [ky] *posterior*; **fau(l)x** [fo] *scythe*; **fil** [fis] *son*; [fi] «vieilli» may sometimes be heard; **Gi-rault** [ʒi-ro]; **Hé-rault** [e-ro]; **La Roche-fou-cauld** [la rɔʃ-fu-ko]; **pouls** [pu] *pulse*; **Per-rault** [pɛ-ro]; **Qui-nault** [ki-no]; **Saulx** [so]; **soûl** [su] *fill*.

EXERCISE XLIII, illustrating **l** (ll) = [l]. Write, divide as in writing, pronouncing aloud as you write, the following words: alléluia, bol, colonel, cellule, fatal, follicule, gouleux, intelligence, la, lait, l'an, las, l'eau, léger, leur, lien, lin, lit, local, loge, long, louche, loueur, loyal, lueur, miel, mobile, pellicule, soulever, volaille.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in speaking, pronouncing aloud as you write, these same words, using the key alphabet.

224 **il**, **ill**, known as *liquid l* or **l mouillée** = [j]. **ill** in the middle of a word and **il** at the end are generally pro-

nounced [j], that is, like the semi-consonant in English *yes*, *year*; nevertheless after a consonant the *l* of final *il* is apt to be pronounced: **cil** [sil] *eyelash*; **fil** [fil] *thread*; **mil** [mil] *one thousand*; **Nil** [nil] *the Nile*. **L mouillée** is represented by **ll** after *i* and by **il** and **ill** after any other vowel (but not when *i* and *l* are in different syllables). Thus the word for *William* would be divided in writing and printing **Guil-laume**, but phonetically would be pronounced and symbolized [gi-jom]; **pail-lasse** [pa-jas] *straw mattress*; **sé-rail** [se-ra:j] *harem*. This sound has already received attention under the semi-vowel **y** (154). The difference between French **y** and **l mouillée** is that **y** = two *i*'s (*i*+*i*), as in **pay-é** = «pai-ie» [pɛ-je]; while **l mouillé** = merely [j] alone, as in **paille** [pa:j] not [pɛ:j].

225 The term *liquid*, like *aspirate*, is still used, although no longer applicable. It applied formerly to words having **ill** in the middle or **il** at the end. The sound was about like that heard in English *William*. If *William* be pronounced «wee-yum» [wi-jom] it will illustrate quite well the change which the **ill** or **il** sound originally liquid, underwent. In general, it is necessary to consider **il** final or **ill** medial, simply as signs representing the sound of **y** in English *year*; and to disassociate them entirely from the preceding vowel or combination of vowels. Thus **tra-vail-ler** (cf. 46, 3°) was formerly pronounced [tra-val-je] but now [tra-va-je]; and **tra-vail** was pronounced [tra-valj], now [tra-va:j]. Thus, as shown, the **a** and the **i** do not go together as the **ay** in the first syllable of **pay-é**, making a single sound [ɛ], but constitute the two parts of the diphthong **a+i** = [a:j] or [a:j].

226 *il* and *ill* [j], that is, the so-called *l mouillée*, combines ordinarily with a preceding vowel or digraph as follows:

ail	eil	ieil	euil	œil
ail-le	eil-le	ieil-le	euil-le	œil-le
[a:i]	[ɛ:i]	[jɛ:i]	[œ:i]	[œ:i]
ueil	(i) il		ouil	
ueil-le	(i) il-le	oail-le	ouil-le	uil-le
[œ:i]	[(i)j]	[wa:i]	[u:i]	[y:i] and [ɥ:i]

ail: *ail* *garlic*; *bail* [ba:i] *lease*; *é-ven-tail* [e-vũ-ta:i] *fan*. **ail-le:** *ba-tail-le* [ba-ta:i] *battle*; *trou-vail-le* [tru-va:i] *find*; *vo-lail-le* [vɔ-la:i] *poultry*. **eil:** *con-seil* [kɔ̃-sɛ:i] *council*; *pa-reil* [pa-rɛ:i] *equal*; *so-leil* [sɔ̃-lɛ:i] *sun*. **eil-le:** *a-beil-le* [a-bɛ:i] *bee*; *cor-beil-le* [kɔ̃-rbɛ:i] *basket*; *o-reil-le* [ɔ̃-rɛ:i] *ear*. **ieil:** *vieil* [vjɛ:i] *old*. **ieil-le:** *vieil-le* [vjɛ:i] *old*. **euil:** *deuil* [dœ:i] *mourning*; *é-cu-reuil* [e-ky-rœ:i] *squirrel*; *fau-teuil* [fo-tœ:i] *armchair*. **euil-le:** *feuil-le* [fœ:i] *leaf*; *Neuil-ly* [nœ-ji]; *veuil-le* [vœ:i] *wish*. **œil:** *œil* [œ:i] *eye*; *œil de bœuf* [œ:i də bœf] *bull's-eye*; *œil de chat* [œ:i də ʃa] *cat's-eye, agate*. **œil-le:** *œil-la-de* [œ-jad] *glance*; *œil-lè-re* [œ-jɛ:r] *blinder*; *œil-let* [œ-jɛ] *pink*. **ueil** (after *c* and *g*, *ue* is substituted for *eu* before *il* and *ill*): **ac-cueil** [a-kœ:i] *reception*; *é-cueil* [e-kœ:i] *breaker*; *or-gueil* [ɔ̃-r-gœ:i] *pride*. **ueil-le:** *ac-cueil-le* [a-kœ:i] *receives*; *re-cueil-le* [rɛ-kœ:i] *gathers*; *or-gueil-leux* [ɔ̃-r-gœ-jø] *haughty*. (i)*il* and (i)*il-le*, that is, in cases when the vowel of the syllable is *i*, *l* or *ll* must necessarily be written in place of *il* and *ill*. **il:** *gré-sil* [gre-zi:i], also [gre-zi] and [gre-zil] *sleet*; *mil* [mi:i] also [mil] *millet*; cases like the

two last cited where the *l*=[j] are rare. **ill**: **an-guil-le** [ã-gi:j] *eel*; **bé-quil-le** [be-ki:j] *crutch*; **fil-le** [fi:j] *girl*. **oail-le**: **joail-le-rie** [ʒwa:j-ri] *jewelry*; **joail-lier** [ʒwa-je] *jeweler*. **ouil**: **fe-nouil** [fə-nu:j] *fennel*. **ouil-le**: **ci-trouil-le** [si-tru:j] *pumpkin*; **gre-nouil-le** [grə-nu:j] *frog*; notice this word is pronounced [grə-nu:j] and not [grə-nwi], the semi-vowel *ill* or *il* being the only one that may follow a vowel; **mouil-le** [mu:j] *liquid*. **uil-le**: **ai-guil-le** [e-gui:j] *needle*; **cuil-ler** (**cuil-liè-re**) [ky-je:r] or [kui-je:r] or [kyl-je:r] *spoon*; **juil-let** [ʒy-je(t)] or [ʒyl-je(t)] or [ʒui-je(t)] *July*; [kui-je:r] and [ʒui-je] are most commonly heard.

EXERCISE XLIV, illustrating *il* or *ill* (the so-called *liquid l*)=[j]. Write, dividing, whenever possible, into syllables according to the usage in writing and printing, the following words, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them: *ail*, *barbouiller*, *bataille*, *béquilles*, *bétail*, *billet*, *bouteille*, *bouvreuil*, *bredouiller*, *brouillard*, *caille*, *cercueil*, *chenille*, *cheville*, *conseiller*, *déraillé*, *deuil*, *fauteuil*, *feuille*, *groseille*, *habillons*, *œil*, *orteil*, *oreille*, *orgueilleux*, *quadrille*, *soleil*, *sommeil*, *vanille*, *veilleuse*, *vermeil*, *Versailles*, *veuille*, *vieillard*, *vieillir*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write the above words, dividing them as in the spoken language, pronouncing them aloud, using the key alphabet.

227 *il* and *ill*=[il]. As stated under 225, it is necessary, in general, to consider *ill* in the middle of a word and *il* at the end simply as signs representing the sound of *y* in English *year*. The sound *l mouillée* is represented by *ll* (after *i*); by *il* and *ill* after any other vowel (the *i* and the *l* being in the same syllable). Nevertheless there are many cases where the *il* and *ill* have their natural sound of [il].

228 *il* final, not preceded by a vowel = [il] or [i] or [j]; that is, *il* not preceded by a vowel is pronounced in three different ways: with the *l*, without the *l*, and as liquid *l*, or strictly *i*+liquid *l* [i:j]. The cases of final *il* = [i:j] are quite rare and tend to disappear. Authority may easily be found for three pronunciations [il], [ij] and with silent *l* [i] of the following words: **a-vril** [a-vril] or [a-vri:j] or [a-vri] *April*; **ba-bil** [ba-bil] or [ba-bi:j] or [ba-bi] *prattle*; **gré-sil** [gre-zil] or [gre-zi:j] or [gre-zi] *sleet*. The following words have two pronunciations [il] and [i:j]: **cil** [sil] or [si:j] *eyelash*; **mil** [mil] or [mi:j] *millet*; **pé-ri-l** [pe-ril] or [pe-ri:j], although this latter pronunciation is uncommon; and the following may also be pronounced in two ways, with silent *l* and with liquid *l*: **fe-nil** [fə-ni] or [fə-ni:j] *hay-loft*; **tril** (more commonly **trille**) [tri] or [tri:j] *trill*.

229 *il* final, not preceded by a vowel = [il], that is, cases where *l* of the ending *il* has its normal value. Besides the words **avril**, **babil**, **cil**, **grésil**, **mil**, **péril**, the last syllable of which, as noted above under 228, is oftentimes pronounced with a sounded normal *l*, that is [il], the following are some of the more common words that have the [il] pronunciation, which is generally the usual one after a consonant: **a-nil** [a-nil] *indigo plant*; **bé-ryl** [be-ril] *emerald*; **ci-vil** [si-vil]; **ex-il** [eg-zil] *exile*; **fil** [fil] *thread*; **il** [il] *he*, and, before a consonant, popular [i]; **le Nil** [lə nil] *the Nile*; **langue d'o-ïl** [lɑ:g d'ɔil] *language of oïl (oui), northern France*; **pis-til** [pis-til]; **pro-fil** [prɔ-fil] *side-view*; **pué-ri-l** [pue-ril] *boyish*; **vil** [vil] *vile*; **vo-la-til** [vɔ-la-til] *airy*.

230 *il*=[i], that is, in cases where the *l* of the ending *-il* is silent. Besides the words *fenil* [fə-ni] and *tril* [tri] mentioned under 228 the following have silent *l*: *ba-ri* [ba-ri] *barrel*; *che-nil* [ʃə-ni] *kennel*; *cou-til* [ku-ti] *tickling*; *frai-sil* [frɛ-zi] *charcoal-dust*; *four-nil* [fur-ni] *bakehouse*; *fu-sil* [fy-zi] *gun*; *gen-til* [ʒɑ̃-ti] *nice*; but notice *gen-til-homme* [ʒɑ̃-ti-jɔ̃m] *nobleman*, and the plural form *gen-tils-hom-mes* [ʒɑ̃-ti-zɔ̃m] *noblemen*; *gril* [gri] *gridiron*; *mé-nil* [me-ni] *habitation*; *nom-bril* [nɔ̃-bri] *navel*; *ou-til* [u-ti] *tool*; *per-sil* [pɛr-si] *parsley*; *sour-cil* [sur-si] *eyebrow*.

231 *ill* initial=[il] that is, the ordinary sound of *i*+*l*, or [ill], that is, *i*+*l*+*l* (42 and 168); *il-lé-gal* [i(l)-le-gal]; *il-li-si-ble* [i(l)-li-zi-bl] *illegible*; *il-lus-trer* [i(l)-lys-tre] *to illustrate*.

232 *ill* not initial, in certain other words, which only practice makes known, has also the usual sound of *l*: *A-chil-le* [a-ʃil]; *bil-lion* [bi-ljɔ̃]; *co-di-cil-le* [kə-di-sil] *codicil*; *Dé-lil-le* [de-lil]; *dis-til-ler* [di-sti(l)-le] *to distil*; *i-dyl-le* [i-dil] *idyl*; *im-bé-cil-li-té* [ɛ̃-be-si(l)li-te] *imbecility*; *in-stil-ler* [ɛ̃-sti(l)-le] *to instil*; *Lil-le* [lil]; *max-il-lai-re* [mak-si-lɛr] *maxillary*; *mil-le* [mil] *thousand*; *mil-liard* [mi-ljɑ̃r] *thousand millions*; *mil-lion* [mi-ljɔ̃]; *myr-til-le* [mir-til] *myrtle*; *os-cil-ler* [ɔ-si-le] *to oscillate*; *pu-pil-le* [py-pil] *ward*; *pusil-la-ni-me* [py-zi(l)-la-nim] *pusillanimous*; *scin-til-ler* [sɛ̃-ti(l)-le] *to sparkle*; *si-by-l-le* [si-bil] *sibyl*; *Tal-le-y-rand* [ta(l)-le-rɑ̃]; *ti-til-ler* [ti-ti(l)-le] *to tickle*; *tran-quil-le* [trɑ̃-kil] *tranquil*; *va-cil-ler* [va-si-le] *to waver*; *vau-de-vil-le* [vo-dvil] *ballad*; *vil-le* [vil] *city*; *vil-la-ge* [vi(l)-laʒ]; *Vill-main* [vil-mɛ̃].

233 **m** (**mm**), as in **mot** [mo] *word*; **da-me** [dam] *lady*, about like the *m* in English *steamer*, has its consonantal value when beginning words or syllables in which the **m** precedes a vowel, as in the two examples just given; and elsewhere, excepting the cases (129) where the **m** after a vowel at the end of words or syllables (and before the consonants, most frequently **p**, **b**, **t**), makes nasal the preceding vowel and is itself not pronounced (373). Otherwise stated, **m** retains its consonantal value when double, or between two vowels or a vowel and a silent **h**. **m** = [m]: **la-me** [lam] *blade*; **ma-man** [ma-mā] and [mā-mā] *mama*; **ré-su-mé** [re-zy-me] *summary*. **mm** = [m]: **fem-me** [fam] *woman*; **gram-mai-re** [gra-meir] *grammar*; **hom-me** [ɔm] *man*.

234 **m** when followed by **n** (132, 143) is not nasal but retains its consonantal value: **am-nis-tie** [am-nis-ti] *amnesty*; **au-tom-nal** [o-tɔm-nal] *autumnal*; **ca-lom-nie** [ka-lɔm-ni] *calumny*; **gym-nas-ti-que** [ʒim-nas-tik] *gymnastics*; **in-dem-ni-té** [ɛ-dam-ni-te] *indemnity*; **in-som-nie** [ɛ-sɔm-ni] *insomnia*; **om-ni-po-tent**, [ɔm-ni-pɔ-tā]; **om-nis-cient** [ɔm-ni-sjā]; **som-nam-bu-le** [sɔm-nā-byɫ] *somnambulist*.

235 **m** is usually pronounced at the end of foreign words after a vowel, and also at the end of syllables (cf. 132, 134, 139) in such words: **al-bum** [al-bɔm]; **Am-ster-dam** [am-ster-dam]; **Beth-lé-em** [bet-le-ɛm]; **dé-cem-vir** [de-sɛm-vir]; **É-phra-îm** [e-fra-îm]; **Ep-som** [ɛp-sɔm]; **Her-cu-la-num** [ɛr-ky-la-nɔm]; **i-dem** [i-dɛm]; **in-té-rim** [ɛ-te-rim]; **i-tem** [i-tɛm]; **Jé-ru-sa-lem** [ʒɛ-ry-za-lɛm];

Krem-lin [krɛm-lɛ̃]; **Nem-rod** [nɛm-rɔd]; **o-pium** [o-pjəm]; **Pri-am** [pri-am]; **re-quiem** [re-kiɛm]; **rhum** [rəm]; **Rot-ter-dam** [rɔ-ter-dam]; **Sé-lim** [se-lim]; **tri-um-vir** [tri-əm-viɪr]; **Tus-cu-lum** [tus-ky-ləm].

236 When foreign words ending in **m** become galli-cized, then the **m**, following French analogies, nasalizes the preceding vowel: **Ab-sa-lom** [ap-sa-lɔ̃]; **A-dam** [a-dɑ̃]; **Sam-son** [sɑ̃-sɔ̃].

237 **m** is silent in **au-tomne** [o-tən] *autumn*; **dam-ner** [da-ne] *to damn*; and in the derivatives **con-dam-na-ble** [kɔ̃-da-na-bl] *blamable*; **con-dam-na-tion** [kɔ̃-da-na-sjɔ̃] *condemnation* (cf. 143).

238 **mm**=[m] or [(m)m] (168). The cases where two **m**'s, or a somewhat lengthened **m**, may be heard, like those of two sounded **l**'s or two sounded **r**'s, are practi-cally of no great importance. They usually occur in words beginning with **imm**: **im-mo-ral** [i(m)-mɔ̃-ral], but may occur elsewhere: **gram-ma-ti-cal** [gra(m)-ma-ti-kal].

EXERCISE XLV, illustrating the nasal consonant **m**=[m] or **mm**=[(m)m]. Write, divide as in written French, pronouncing syllables and words as you write, the following words: *amitié, calomnie, dia-dème, dilemme, diligemment, Emma, Emmanuel, gemme, grammati-calement, immense, immaculé, immortel, macadam, malmener, mammifère, mammoth, marmite, marmotter, médire, mêmement, mémoire, milieu, modèle, momerie, monument, murmure, omnibus, post-scriptum, sciemment, soumission.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as when spoken, pro-nouncing aloud syllable and word when written, these same words, using the key alphabet.

239 **n** (**nn**) = [n], as in **ni** [ni] *neither*, **â-ne** [ɑn] *ass*, about as in English *many*, occurring before any vowel (except in the prefix **en** (133) where the **n**, as a rule, nasalizes the preceding vowel). **n**: **a-ni-mal** [a-ni-mal]; **in-a-ni-mé** [i-na-ni-me] *inanimate*; **o-no-ma-to-pée** [ɔ-nɔ-ma-to-pe] *onomatopœia*; **é-nor-me** [e-nɔrm] *enormous*; **na-nan** [na-nɑ̃] *candy*; **u-ni-for-me** [y-ni-fɔrm] *uniform*. **nn**: **an-na-les** [a(-n)-nal] *annals*; **an-neau** [a-no] *ring*; **don-ner** [dɔ-ne] *to give*; **hon-neur** [ɔ-nœ:r] *honor*; **in-no-cen-ce** [i-nɔ-sũ:s]; **in-né** [in-ne] *innate*.

240 **n**, like **m**, when following a vowel in the same syllable, simply serves to nasalize the vowel (131).

241 **n** final is sounded in proper names and in a few foreign words: **ab-do-men** [ab-dɔ-men]; **A-den** [a-dɛn]; **a-men** [a-mɛn]; **Bée-tho-ven** [be-tɔ-ven]; **É-den** [e-dɛn]; **hy-men** [i-mɛn]; **li-chen** [li-kɛn]; **pol-len** [pɔ-lɛn]; **spé-ci-men** [spe-si-mɛn].

242 **n** in **in** of some common Latin terms is sounded: **in-oc-ta-vo** [i-nɔk-ta-vo] 8vo; **in pa-ce** [in pa-sɛ]; **in parti-bus** [in par-ti-bys]; **in pet-to** [in pet-to]; **in pla-no** [in pla-no]; **in sta-tu quo** [in sta-ty kwo]; **in ex-ten-so** [i-neks-tɛ-so]; **in ex-tre-mis** [i-neks-tre-mis].

243 **in** = [ɛ̃] generally in expressions giving the size of books: **in-dou-ze** [ɛ̃ duɪz] 12mo; **in-fo-lio** [ɛ̃ fɔ-ljo]; **in-quar-to** [ɛ̃ kwar-to] 4to; **in-sei-ze** [ɛ̃ seɪz] 16mo.

244 **n** is disregarded in the **-ent**, third person plural of verbs, and this entire ending is absolutely silent: **ils ai-**

ment [ilz ɛ:m] *they love*; **ils ai-mè-rent** [ilz ɛ-mɛ:r] *they loved*; **ils chan-tent** [il ʃɑ̃t] *they sing*; **ils chan-tè-rent** [il ʃɑ̃-tɛ:r] *they sang*; **ils fi-nis-sent** [il finis] *they are finishing*; **ils fi-ni-rent** [il fi-ni:r] *they finished*.

EXERCISE XLVI, illustrating the nasal consonant *n*=[*n*] or **nn**=[(*n*)*n*]. Write, divide as in written French, pronouncing syllable and word as you write, the following words: Annibal, le Béarn, câliner, carnaval, comprenez, ennoblit, flanelle, hennir, hymen, inaction, inhabile, inhérent, innombrable, Narbonne, nenni, nominatif, nonante, nonnain, nonobstant, pinacle, provenir, prune, scénario, solennité, sonore, souvenir, vinaigre.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as when spoken, pronouncing aloud syllable and word when written, these same words, using the key alphabet.

EXERCISE XLVII, illustrating the distinction between *nasal* vowels (129) and *oral* vowels followed by consonantal *m* or *n*. Write, divide as in written French, pronouncing syllables and words as you write, the following words: aimable, amitié, amoureuse, an, anatomie, âne, arrondir, banane, bon, bonne, brun, brune, calamité, calembour, Damon, dilemme, diligemment, Emma, emmagasiner, emmailloter, Emmanuel, emménager, ils entendent, faim, femme, fin, fine, flambeau, flanelle, gêne, gens, gemme, grammatical, immaculé, immense, immeuble, immoler, immortel, innovation, instinct, lundi, lune, malmener, maman, mammelle, mammifère, mammoth, marmite, mêmement, mémoire, momeric, monument, murmure, omnibus, post-scriptum, sciemment, soumission, Siam.

245 p (pp)=[*p*], as in **pas**, **tape**, about as in English *taper*, is regularly represented by **p**: **cap** [kap] *cape*; **dépôt** [de-po] *deposit*; **é-clip-se** [e-klips], **pa-pier** [pa-pje] *paper*; **prin-temps** [prɛ̃-tā] *spring*; **su-per-be** [sy-pɛrb] *superb*. **pp**: **ap-pé-tit** [a-pe-ti] *appetite*; **nap-pe** [nap] *cloth*; **sup-plice** [sy-plis] *punishment*.

246 [p] may, however, be represented by **b** before a voiceless consonant, as explained under 170. **ab-sent** [ap-sā], **ab-surde** [ap-syrd] *absurd*, **ob-te-nir** [ɔp-tə-ni:r] *to obtain*, are examples of the sound of **p** represented by a written **b**.

247 **p** is silent in a number of words, some of the commonest of which are: **bap-tê-me** [ba-tɛ:m] *baptism*; **bap-ti-ser** [ba-ti-ze] *to baptize*; **Bap-tis-te** [ba-tist]; **bap-tis-tè-re** [ba-tis-tɛ:r] *baptistry*; **comp-te** [kɔ̃t] *account*; **corps** [kɔ:r] *body*; **domp-ter** [dɔ̃-te] *to subdue*; **domp-teur** [dɔ̃-tœ:r] *tamer*; **ex-empt** [ɛg-zū] *free*; **ex-emp-ter** [ɛg-zū-te] *to exempt*; **prompt** [prɔ̃]; **promp-ti-tude** [prɔ̃-ti-tyd]; **romps** [rɔ̃] *break*; **sept** [set] *seven*; **sculp-teur** [skyl-tœ:r]; **sculptu-re** [skyl-tyr].

248 **p** is pronounced in other words under identical or similar conditions: **ab-rupt** [ab-rypt]; **as-somp-tion** [a-sɔ̃p-sjɔ̃] *assumption*; **con-somp-tif** [kɔ̃-sɔ̃p-tif] *consumptive*; **con-somp-tion** [kɔ̃-sɔ̃p-sjɔ̃] *using up*; **ex-emp-tion** [ɛg-zāp-sjɔ̃]; **im-promp-tu** [ɛ-prɔ̃p-ty]; **laps** [laps] *lapse*; **pé-rem-p-toire** [pe-rāp-twa:r] *peremptory*; **pré-emp-tion** [pre-āp-sjɔ̃]; **pré-somp-tif** [pre-zāp-tif] *presumptive*; **pré-somp-tion** [pre-zāp-sjɔ̃] *presumptuousness*; **pre-somp-tueux** [pre-zāp-tuø] *presumptuous*; **rapt** [rapt] *carrying off*; **ré-demp-teur** [re-dā(p)-tœ:r] *redeemer*; **ré-demp-tion** [re-dā(p)-sjɔ̃]; **re-lap-se** [rə-laps]; **reps** [reps] *rep*; **sep-tem-bre** [sep-tā:br]; **sep-tua-gé-nai-re** [sep-tua-ʒe-ne:r] *septuagenarian*; **sep-ten-trion** [sep-tā-trjɔ̃] *north*; **symp-tô-me** [sɛp-to:m] *symptom*.

249 *p* final is generally silent: **beau-coup** [bo-ku] *much*; **can-ta-loup** [kā-ta-lu] *cantaloup*; **coup** [ku] *stroke*; **drap** [dra] *cloth*; **ga-lop** [ga-lo] *gallop*; **loup** [lu] *wolf*; **si-rop** [si-ro] *sirup*; **trop** [tro] and [trə] *too much*.

250 *p* final is sounded in a few instances: **cap** [kap] *cape*; **cep** [sep] *vine-stock*; **croup** [krup]; **ha-nap** [a-nap] *large cup*; **ja-lap** [ʒa-lap] (*jalap*); **ju-lep** [ʒy-lɛp] *julep*.

251 *p* and *ph* (191) followed by *n*, *s*, *t* are sounded at the beginning of words: **pneu-ma-ti-que** [pnø-ma-tik] *bicycle tire*; **pneu-mo-nie** [pnø-mə-ni] *pneumonia*; **psal-mo-dier** [psal-mə-dje] *to chant psalms*; **psal-mis-te** [psal-mist] *psalmist*; **psau-me** [psɔ:m] *psalm*; **psy-ché** [psi-ʃe] *cheval-glass*; **psy-cho-lo-gie** [psi-kə-lɔ-ʒi] *psychology*; **psy-co-lo-gue** [psi-kə-lɔɡ] *psychologist*; **Pto-lé-mée** [ptɔ-le-me] *Ptolemy*; **pht(h)i-sie** [fti-zi] *phthisis*; **pht(h)i-si-que** [fti-zik] *consumptive*.

EXERCISE XLVIII, illustrating *p* (*pp*)=[*p*]. Write, dividing, whenever possible, as in written French, pronouncing aloud syllables and words as you write, the following words: *acception*, *apoplexie*, *apte*, *captieux*, *consomption*, *coupe*, *épopée*, *hippopotame*, *Lesseps*, *palper*, *palpitant*, *pampre*, *papa*, *pape*, *papillon*, *parapluie*, *péremptoire*, *pion*, *pipe*, *présomptif*, *pneu*, *pneumatologie*, *pompe*, *relapse*, *septentrional*, *symptôme*, *transept*.

Cases of [*p*], that is, sounded *p*=written French *b*: *absoudre*, *abstinence*, *absurde*, *observer*, *obstacle*, *obtenir*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide, as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud the above words, using the key alphabet.

252 *q* and *qu*=[*k*]. *q* is regularly followed by *u* except in *cinq* [sɛ̃k] *five* and *coq* [kɔk] *cock*, where the final *q* has the *k* sound.

253 *qu* has three sounds: [k] which is the most usual, the *u* being entirely silent; [kw], usually before *a*; and [kɥ] usually before *e* and *i*.

254 *qu*=[k] in the majority of cases, especially in older and commoner words of the language: *ac-qué-rir* [a-ke-ri:r] *to acquire*; *Saint Tho-mas d'Ac-quin*: [sɛ̃ tɔ-ma d a-kɛ̃]; *an-ti-quail-le* [ɑ̃-ti-kai:j] *old curiosity*; *a-qui-lin* [a-ki-lɛ̃] *aquiline*; *a-qui-lon* [a-ki-lɔ̃] *north wind*; *con-qué-rir* [kɔ̃-ke-ri:r] *to conquer*; *en-quê-te* [ɑ̃-ke:t] *inquest*; *é-qui-ta-ble* [e-ki-ta-bl]; *é-qui-va-lent* [e-ki-va-lɑ̃]; *é-qui-vo-que* [e-ki-vɔk] *equivocal*; *fa-bri-que* [fa-brik] *fabric*; *in-quiet* [ɛ̃-kje] *anxious*; *li-qué-fier* [li-ke-fje] *to liquefy*; *li-queur* [li-kœ:r] *liquor*; *lo-que* [lɔk] *shred*; *nu-que* [nyk] *nape*; *quand* [kɑ̃] *when*; *quart* [ka:r] *quarter*; *Saint Quen-tin* [sɛ̃ kɑ̃-tɛ̃]; *quar-te* [kart] *fourth*; *qua-si* [ka-zi] *almost*; *qua-tre* [katr] *four*; *qua-train* [ka-trɛ̃] *four verses*; *quê-te* [ke:t] *quest*; *queue* [kø] *tail*; *quil-le* [ki:rj] *keel*; *quin-cail-le-rie* [kɛ̃-kaj-ri] *hardware*; *quin-te* [kɛ̃:t] *fifth*; *quin-quet* [kɛ̃-ke] *Argand lamp*; *quin-teux* [kɛ̃-tø] *whimsical*; *Charles-Quint* [ʃar-lə kɛ̃] *Charles V*; *qui-pro-quo* [ki-prɔ-ko] *blunder*; *vain-quis* [vɛ̃-ki] (I) *conquered*; *vain-quons* [vɛ̃-kɔ̃] *let us conquer*.

255 The sound [k], as already shown (174, 185, 186, 219), may under certain conditions be expressed by *c*, *cc*, *ch*, *k*. As seen in such examples as those cited under 254: *li-qué-fié*, *quin-te*, etc., the sound [k] must be written *qu* before *e* and *i*, and may be so written before *a*, *o*: *qua-li-té* [ka-li-te] *quality*; *vain-quons* [vɛ̃-kɔ̃] *let us conquer*. But before *re* and before consonants [k] is

written **c**. This occasions certain variations, according to the forms, in the spelling of words: **ca-duc** [ka-dyk] *decrepit*; **ca-du-que** [ka-dyk]; **pu-blic** [py-blik]; **pu-bli-que** [py-blik]; **turc** [tyrk] *Turk*; **tur-que** [tyrk]; **vain-cre** [vɛ:kr] *to conquer*; **vain-cu** [vɛ-ky] *conquered*; **vain-quant** [vɛ-kɑ̃] *conquering*; **vain-quez** [vɛ-ke] *conquer*; **vain-quis** [vɛ-ki] (I) *conquered*.

256 qu=[kw] before **a**: **a-qua-rel-le** [a-kwa-rel] *water-color*; **a-qua-rium** [a-kwa-rjɔ̃m]; **a-qua-ti-que** [a-kwa-tik] *watery*; **a-dé-qua-te** [a-de-kwat]; **é-qua-teur** [e-kwa-tœ̃r] *equator*; **é-qua-tion** [e-kwa-sjɔ̃]; **in-quar-to** [ɛ̃ kwar-to]; **lo-qua-ce** [lɔ-kwas] and [lɔ-kas] *loquacious*; **qua-dran-gle** [k(w)a-drɑ̃:gl]; **qua-dru-pè-de** [k(w)a-dry-pɛd] *quadruped*; **qua-dru-pler** [k(w)a-dry-plɛ] *to quadruple*; **quar-to** [kwar-to]; **quartz** [kwairts]; **qua-tuor** [kwa-tuɔ̃r] *quartet*; **squa-le** [skwal] *dogfish*; **squa-re** [skwa:r].

257 qu=[kɥ] before **e** and **i**, particularly in the prefix **équi** [e-k(ɥ)i] meaning *equal*; **dé-li-ques-cen-ce** [de-li-k(ɥ)e-sɑ̃s]; **é-ques-tre** [e-k(ɥ)estr] *equestrian*; **é-qui-dis-tant** [e-k(ɥ)i-dis-tɑ̃]; **é-qui-ta-tion** [e-k(ɥ)i-ta-sjɔ̃]; **o-bli-qui-té** [ɔ-bli-k(ɥ)i-te] *obliquity*; **ques-teur** [kɛs-tœ̃r] *questor*; **ques-tu-re** [kɛsty:r] *questorship*; **qui-é-tu-de** [kɥi-e-tyd]; **Quin-te-Cur-ce** [kɥɛ̃t kyrs] *Quintus Curtius*; **Quin-ti-lien** [kɥɛ̃-ti-liɛ̃]; **ré-qui-em** [re-kɥiɛ̃m]; **u-bi-qui-té** [y-bi-kɥi-te] *ubiquity*.

258 As shown by the examples in 256 and 257, the pronunciation of **qu** is not always easy to determine. In a general way it may be said that for the older and es-

tablished words of the language the pronunciation [k] is quite safe; while for the newer and more learned forms, brought into the language after 1550 approximately, the pronunciation of **qu** is either [kw] or [kɥ]. The same confusion exists with regard to **gu** (195-199) and the principles governing the pronunciation of the latter follow closely those of **qu**.

EXERCISE XLIX, illustrating the three values of **qu**: 1° [k]; 2° [kw]; 3° [kɥ]. Write, divide as in written French, pronouncing aloud syllables and words as you write them, the following in which **qu** has the value of [k]: acquit, équivalent, équitable, équivoque, quadrille, quai, quarante, quasi, quatre-temps, quel, queussi-queumi, queue, quillon, quinquina, quotient; the following in which **qu** = [kw]: aquarelliste, aquatinta, équation, exequatur, liquation, quadragenaire, quadrat(e), quadrupler, sine qua non, squal; and the following in which **qu** = [kɥ] loquèle, (quibus),¹ (quiddité), quiétisme, quiétude, (quintette), (quintuple), à quia, (quintidi), quinquennal.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide and pronounce aloud as in spoken French these same words, using the key alphabet.

259 **r** = [r]; **rr** = [(r)r], as in *rare* [ra:r]; *rond* [rɔ̃] *round*; *cour-rai* [kur-re] (I) *shall run*; about as in English *error*. Two **r**'s are generally rolled or trilled more than a single **r**. Thus in words beginning with *irr* (168) and in the future and conditional of *courir*, *mourir*, *quérir*, the double **r** is distinctly heard and serves to differentiate these verb-forms from those of the imperfect indicative which have but one **r**. In either case, whether there be one or two **r**'s, the **r** should make itself distinctly felt. Not sounding the **r** is usually the most noticeable defect

¹ The words in parenthesis have also [k].

of English-speaking students, a defect which mars appreciably the spoken word. **a-ri-de** [a-rid] *arid*; **au-ront** [ɔ-rɔ̃] (they) *will have*; **er-rer** [ɛr-re] *to err*; **er-reur** [ɛr-rœʁ] *error*; **se-ra** [sə-ra] (he) *will be*; **ter-ri-ble** [te-ri-bl].

260 **-re** final at the end of a word after a consonant is precisely parallel to **-le** final at the end of a word after a consonant (222). The group consonant+**re** should not be pronounced as a distinct syllable, but, just as in the case of the group consonant+**le**, should be pronounced slightly whispered and as though forming but one syllable with what precedes: **â-cre** [ɑ-kr] *tart*; **ai-gre** [ɛigr] *sour*; **ar-bre** [arbr] *tree*; **cen-tre** [sɑ̃tr]; **no-tre** [nɔtr] *our*; **or-dre** [ɔdr] *order*; **per-dre** [perdr] *to lose*.

261 **r** final is regularly sounded (165): **cœur** [kœʁ] *heart*; **dor-toir** [dɔr-twaʁ] *dormitory*; **fi-nir** [fi-niʁ] *to finish*; **leur** [lœʁ] *their*; **mur** [myʁ] *wall*; **peur** [pœʁ] *fear*; **plai-sir** [ple-ziʁ] *pleasure*; **te-nir** [tə-niʁ] *to hold*; **trot-toir** [trɔ-twaʁ] *sidewalk*.

262 But final **r** (347-349) is usually silent in the ending **-er** of words of more than one syllable. In such cases **-er**=[e]: **ai-mer** [ɛ-me] *to love*; **Bé-ran-ger** [be-rɑ̃-ʒe]; **ber-ger** [ber-ʒe] *shepherd*; **bou-cher** [bu-ʃe] *butcher*; **cour-rier** [ku-rje] *messenger*; **cui-si-nier** [kɥi-zi-nje] *cook*; **dan-ger** [dɑ̃-ʒe]; **é-pi-cier** [e-pi-sje] *grocer*; **fer-mier** [fer-mje] *farmer*; **jar-di-ner** [ʒar-di-ne] *to garden*; **lé-ger** [le-ʒe] *light*; **of-fi-cier** [ɔ-fi-sje] *officer*; **par-ler** [par-le] *to speak*; **Ro-ger** [rɔ-ʒe]; **ver-ger** [ver-ʒe] *orchard*. When an **s** is added to form the plural of nouns the singular of which,

as in the above list, ends in *-er*, the pronunciation of the word remains unchanged: *ber-gers* [ber-ʒe].

263 *r* final in monosyllables in *-er*, and in a few words of more than one syllable, and in proper names mostly of foreign origin, is sounded: *cher* [ʃe:r] *dear*; *fer* [fe:r] *iron*; *fier* [fje:r] *proud*; *hier* [je:r] *yesterday*; *mer* [me:r] *sea*; *ver* [ve:r] *worm*. Words of more than one syllable and proper names: *a-mer* [a-me:r] *bitter*; *as-ter* [a-ste:r] *aster*; *Au-ber* [o-be:r]; *can-cer* [kã-se:r]; *cuil-ler* [kui-je:r]; *ei-der* [e-de:r] *eider*; *en-fer* [ã-fe:r] *hell*; *Es-ther* [es-te:r]; *é-ther* [e-te:r]; *hi-ver* [i-ve:r] *winter*; *Ju-pi-ter* [ʒy-pi-te:r]; *Klé-ber* [kle-be:r]; *Lu-ther* [ly-te:r]; *ma-gis-ter* [ma-ʒis-te:r] *village schoolmaster*; *Nec-ker* [ne-ke:r]; *pa-ter* [pa-te:r] *paternoster*; *part-ner* [part-ne:r]; *re-vol-ver* [re-vøl-ve:r]; *Schil-ler* [ʃi-le:r]; *sta-bat ma-ter* [sta-bat ma-te:r].

264 *r* is regularly pronounced in words ending in *r* + consonant; in such cases the final consonant is always silent: *ac-qui-ers* [a-kje:r] *acquire*; *An-vers* [ã-ve:r]; *clerc* [kle:r] *clerk*; *con-qui-ert* [kã-kje:r] (he) *conquers*; *dé-sert* [de-ze:r]; *en-vers* [ã-ve:r] *towards*; *fort* [fɔ:r] *strong*; *Thiers* [tje:r]; *tiers* [tje:r] *third part*; *u-ni-vers* [y-ni-ve:r] *universe*; *vers* [ve:r] *verse*.

265 *r* is pronounced in *gars* [ga:r] *lad*; [ga] is a familiar form, [ga:r] is more literary; it is not pronounced in *mon-sieur* [mø-sjø] *sir*; *mes-sieurs* [me-sjø] *gentlemen*.

EXERCISE L, illustrating pronounced *r*, that is, *r*=[r], *rr*=[(r)r]. Write, dividing as in written French, pronouncing aloud syllables and words as you write them, the following: Albert Dürer, arrière,

Auber, barbare, Bernard, brancard, brocard, carte, Chartres, cour, éclair, Ferrare, garnir, irraisonnable, irrécyclable, irrégulier, irruption, meurtre, Niger, Oder, peur, plaisir, prêtre, Quimper, raidir, raté, regard, remarque, rempart, rendre, rire, ronron, rural, rustre, Ruyter, stathouder, le steamer, le tender, thaler, Weser.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud the above words, using the key alphabet.

266 *s*=[s], as in French *si*, *danse*, about as in English *miss*. The sound is more sharply hissed than the English *s*, as can easily be perceived by comparing initial *s* of English *six* with that of French *six*.

267 *s*=[s] is represented by *s*, *ss*, *c*, before *e*, *i*, *y* (175), *ç* (176), *t* (in *ti*+vowel in many cases), *x*, *z*. *s*=[s] (commonly as initial, or before or after any consonant in a word): *ab-strait* [ap-stre] *abstract*; *cris-tal* [kris-tal] *cry-stal*; *es-clave* [es-kla:v] *slave*; *ob-ser-ver* [op-ser-ve] *to observe*; *pos-te* [post] *post*; *sus-pen-se* [sys-pā:s]. *ss*: *cas-ser* [ka-se] *to break*; *frois-ser* [frwa-se] *to crumple*; *pas-ser* [pa-se] *to pass*. *c* before *e*, *i*, *y*=*[s]*: *ce* [sə] *this*; *cent* [sā] *one hundred*; *scē-ne* [sēm]; (for *c* silent in the combination *sc* before *e*, *i*, *y*, see 175, Remark); *ce-ci* [səsi] *this*; *ci-vil* [si-vil]; *scien-ce* [sjā:s]; *cy-clo-ne* [si-klo:n]; *cy-lin-dre* [silē:dr] *cylinder*; *Scyl-la* [sil-la]. *ç*: *fa-ça-de* [fa-sad] *front*; *gar-çon* [gar-sō] *boy*; *re-çu* [rə-sy] *received*. *t* (in *ti*+vowel): *i-ni-tial* [i-ni-sjal]; *na-tion* [na-sjō]; *par-tiel* [par-sjel] *partial*. *x*: *dix* [dis] *ten*; *six* [sis] *six* (i.e. when *dix* and *six* do not precede and modify a noun, see 372); *soi-xan-te* [swa-sārt] *sixty*; and in a number of proper nouns and adjectives derived from them. *Aix* [eks] and [es] (ville de Provence); *Aix-la-Cha-pel-le* [es la ʃa-pel];

Aix-les-Bains [es le bɛ̃]; **Au-xer-re** [o-sɛr]; **au-xer-rois** [o-sɛ-rwa] (*pertaining to Auxerre*); but **Saint-Germain-l'Au-xer-rois** is pronounced [sɛ̃ ʒɛr-mɛ̃ lok-sɛr-wa]; **Au-xois** [o-swa] (a portion of the Côte-d'Or); **Au-xon-ne** [o-sɔ̃n]; **Bé-a-trix** [be-a-tris]; **Bru-xel-les** [bry-sɛl]; **bru-xel-lois** [bry-sɛ-lwa] (*pertaining to Brussels*); **Ca-dix** [ka-dis] and [ka-diks]; **Lu-xeuil** [ly-sœ:j]; **U-xel-les** [y-sɛl]; **Xer-xès** [ʒɛr-sɛs]. s=[s] and represented by z in: **Cor-tez** [kɔr-tɛs]; **eau de Seltz** [o də sɛls] *Seltzer water*; **Metz** [mɛts]; **Suez** [sqɛs]; **Vé-las-quez** [ve-las-kɛs].

268 s between vowels = [z]: **ce-ri-se** [sə-ri:z] *cherry*; **dés-ha-bil-ler** [de-za-bi-jɛ] *to undress*; **dés-hon-neur** [de-zə-nœʁ] *dishonor*; **frai-se** [frɛ:z] *strawberry*; **mai-son** [mɛ-zɔ̃] *house*; **mi-sè-re** [mi-zɛr] *misery*; **ro-se** [ro:z]; **ru-se** [ry:z]; **tré-sor** [tre-zɔʁ] *treasure* (366).

269 s has its own sound [s], even when between vowels, when beginning the second part of a compound word; and, according to some authorities, in all the parts of the verb **gé-sir** [ʒe-zir] *to lie* (except the infinitive): **an-ti-sep-ti-que** [ɑ̃-ti-sɛp-tik]; **an-ti-so-cial** [ɑ̃-ti-sɔ-sjal]; **bi-sul-fa-te** [bi-syl-fat]; **co-si-nus** [kɔ-si-nys] *cosine*; **dé-sué-tu-de** [de-sue-ty:d] *disuse*; **dy-sen-te-rie** [di-sɑ̃-tri] *dysentery*; **en-tre-sol** [ɑ̃-trɛ-sɔl]; **mo-no-syl-la-be** [mɔ-nɔ-si-lab]; **pa-ra-sol** [pa-ra-sɔl]; **po-ly-syl-la-be** [pɔ-li-si-lab]; **pré-sé-an-ce** [pre-se-ɑ̃:s] *precedence*; **pré-sup-po-ser** [pre-sy-po-ze]; **tour-ne-sol** [tur-nɛ-sɔl] *sunflower*; **vrai-sem-ble-ble** [vrɛ-sɑ̃-bla-bl] *likely*; **gi-sons** [ʒi-sɔ̃] (we) *lie buried*. The Uniform International Dictionary gives **gi-sons** [ʒi-zɔ̃]; **gi-sent** [ʒi:z]. The Michaelis-Passy gives **gi-sent** [ʒi:z] and **gi-sant** [ʒi-zɑ̃].

270 s = [z] (always when "linked," 366); in words beginning with **trans** before a vowel: **trans-ac-tion** [trā-zak-sjō]; **trans-at-lan-ti-que** [trā-zat-lā-tik] *transatlantic*; **tran-si-ger** [trā-zi-ʒe] *to come to terms*; **tran-sit** [trā-zi(t)] (299); **tran-si-tif** [trā-zi-tif]; **tran-si-tion** [trā-zi-sjō]. Exceptions are **tran-sir** [trā-si:r] *to become numb*; **tran-si** [trā-si] *benumbed*; **tran-sept** [trā-sɛ(pt)] 299; **Tran-syl-va-nie** [trā-sil-va-ni]. The word **Pen-syl-va-nie** is analagous to **Tran-syl-va-nie**, and is pronounced [pɛ-sil-va-ni], although you can hear on the railway oftentimes [pen-sil-va-ni] (137).

271 s = [z] in some other words, of which the most common examples are: **Al-sa-ce** [al-zas]; **as-bes-te** [az-best] *asbestos*; **As-dru-bal** [az-dry-bal]; **bal-sa-mi-ne** [bal-za-min]; **bal-sa-mi-que** [bal-za-mik] *balmy*; **Dres-de** [dre-zd] *Dresden*; **Is-ra-el** [iz-ra-el]; **Jer-sey** [ʒɛr-ze]; **Lis-bon-ne** [liz-bɔn]; **pres-by-tè-re** [prez-bi-tɛ:r] *parsonage*; **Ra-tis-bon-ne** [ra-tiz-bɔn]; **Saint-Pé-ters-bourg** [sɛ pe-terz-bu:r]; **Stras-bourg** [straz-bu:r].

272 s within a proper name which has preserved the ancient spelling is almost always silent when followed by another consonant: **Ais-ne** [ɛ:n]; **As-niè-res** [a-njɛ:r]; **Chas-les** [ʃa:l]; **Des-car-tes** [de-kart]; **Des-mou-lins** [de-mu-lɛ]; **Du-gues-clin** [dy-ge-klɛ]; **Du-quesne** [dy-kɛ:n]; **Es-pi-nas-se** [e-pi-nas]; **Es-tien-ne** [e-tjɛn] *Stephen*; **Jé-sus-Christ** [ʒɛ-zy kri] and [ʒɛ-zy krist]; **an-té-christ** [ā-te-kri] and [ā-te-krist], which form tends to establish itself. Before a consonant s is silent in **est** [ɛ] *is*; **des-quels** [dɛ-kɛl] *of which*; **les-quels** [lɛ-kɛl] *who, which*; **mes-da-mes**

[mɛ-dam]; **mes-de-moi-sel-les** [mɛd-mwa-zɛl]; **Nes-le** [nɛɪl]; **Pras-lin** [prɑ-lɛ̃]; **Ros-ny** [ro-ni]; **Vos-ges** [vo:ʒ].

273 *s* final as a rule is silent: **bas** [ba] *low*; (**pain-**)**bis** [pɛ bi] *brown bread*; **bras** [bra] *arm*; **cas** [ka] *case*; **dos** [do] *back*; **jus** [ʒy] *juice*; **las** [la] *tired*; (**fleur de**) **lis** [flœr də li] *lily* (as an emblem); **nos** [no] *our*; **pas** [pa] *step*; **puis** [pui] *then*; **puits** [pui] *well*.

274 *s* final is usually pronounced in foreign proper names and in some French names: **A-do-nis** [a-dɔ-ni:s]; **Ar-ras** [a-ra:s]; **Du-cis** [dy-si:s]; **Fré-jus** [frɛ-ʒy:s]; **Gil Blas** [ʒil bla:s]; **Les-bos** [lɛs-bo:s]; **Mem-phis** [mɛ-fi:s]; **Mons** [mɔ:s]; **Pu-vis de Cha-van-nes** [py-vi d ʃa-van] (exception); **R(h)eims** [rɛ:s]; **Ro-mu-lus** [rɔ-my-ly:s]; **Saint-Gau-dens** [sɛ go-dɛ:s]; **Sie-yès** [sjɛ-jɛs]; **Vé-nus** [ve-ny:s].

275 *s* final (313) is pronounced in quite a number of common French words which only familiarity with the language will make known: **al-ba-tros** [al-ba-trɔ:s]; **al-bi-nos** [al-bi-nɔ:s]; **a-lo-ès** [a-lɔ-ɛs]; **an-gé-lus** [ɑ̃-ʒɛ-ly(ɪ)s]; **as** [ɑ:s] *ace*; **at-las** [at-la:s]; **bis** [bi:s] *twice, encore*; **blo-cus** [blɔ-ky:s] *blockade*; **cas-sis** [ka-sis] *black currant*; **cens** [sɑ:s] *quit-rent*; **cho-rus** [kɔ-ry:s]; **cor-tès** [kɔr-tɛs] *cortes* (in Spain); **ès** [ɛs] *in the*; **fil** [fis] *son*; **gens** [ʒɑ:s] and [ʒɑ] *people*; **gra-tis** [gra-ti:s] *gratuitously*; **hé-las** [ɛ-la:s]; **hia-tus** [ja-ty:s]; **i-bis** [i-bi:s]; **i-ris** [i-ri:s]; **ja-dis** [ʒa-dis] *of old*; **laps** [laps] *lapse*; **lis** [li:s] *lily*; **ma-ïs** [ma-is] *maize*; **mars** [mars] *March*; **mé-ri-nos** [me-ri-no:s] *merino*; **mé-tis** [me-ti:s] *half-breed*; **mœurs** [mœrs] *morals*, also [mœr]; **o-a-sis** [o-a-zi:s]; **om-ni-bus** [ɔm-ni-by:s]; **os** [ɔs] *bone*; **ours** [urs]

bear; **pa-thos** [pa-tɔːs]; **plus** [plys], so pronounced when emphatic and also when meaning *plus* or *some more*, otherwise it is usually pronounced [ply]; **pros-pec-tus** [prɔ-spek-tyːs]; **rê-bus** [re-byːs]; **re-laps** [rə-laps]; **rhi-no-cé-ros** [ri-nɔ-se-rɔːs]; **sens** [sɑːs] except in the expressions **le bon sens** [lə bɔ̃ sɑ̃] and **le sens commun** [lə sɑ̃ kɔmœ̃]; **en-sus** [ɑ̃-sys] *over and above*; **tous** [tuːs] *all*, so pronounced when emphatic, used as a pronoun, and not when standing immediately before a noun, in which case it is pronounced [tu]; **ty-phus** [ti-fyːs]; **us** [yːs] and [y] *usages*; **va-sis-tas** [va-zis-tɑːs] *transom*; **vis** [vis] *screw*.

276 **sc**=[sk] before **a, o, u** and consonants: **es-clan-dre** [ɛs-klɑ̃dr] *fracas*; **fis-cal** [fis-kal]; **Pas-cal** [pas-kal]; **pros-cri-re** [prɔs-kriːr] *to proscribe*; **scan-da-le** [skɑ̃-dal]; **scar-la-ti-ne** [skar-la-tin]; **sc(h)o-lai-re** [skɔ-lɛːr] *academic*; **scru-tin** [skry-tɛ̃] *ballot*; **sculp-teur** [skyl-tœːr] *sculptor*.

277 **sc**=[s] before **e, i, y**: **scé-lé-rat** [se-le-ra] *villain*; **scep-ti-cis-me** [sɛp-ti-sism]; **scep-tre** [sep-tr]; **scie** [si] *saw*; **scin-til-le** [sɛ̃-tiːj] *spark*; **Scyl-la** [sil-la].

278 **sch**. This combination has two values according to the pronunciation of **ch** (182 and 185). **sch**=[sk] in a very few words: **sché-ma** [ske-ma] *scheme*; **sc(h)o-lai-re** [skɔ-lɛːr]; **sc(h)o-las-ti-que** [skɔ-las-tik]. **Sch**=[ʃ] also in a very few words: **kirsch** [kirʃ] *kirschwasser*; **schis-me** [ʃism]; **schis-te** [ʃist] *slate*.

EXERCISE LI, illustrating **s, ss, sc**=[s]. Write, divide as in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words, the following: *anse, assassinat, biceps, cassation, concession, crocus, dis-*

penser, estime, express, gibus, hermès, lapis, lotus, Madras, motus, myosotis, nonsens, omniscience, penser, persuader, plus-que-parfait, rasibus, science, tandis que. Illustrating **s** between vowels = [z]: base, bise, blouse, chaise, déshabiller, déshonneur, lésion, misère, muse, raison, raser, rose, ruse.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing as in the spoken language, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

279 **t, tt, th** = [t], as in **tas** [ta] *pile*; **pat-te** [pat] *paw*, about as in English entry. **t**: **chut** [ʃyt] and [ʃ:t] *hush*; **ê-té** [e-te] *been*; **lan-ter-ne** [lã-tɛrn]; **moi-tié** [mwa-tje] *half*; **ques-tion** [kɛs-tjɔ̃]; **temps** [tã] *weather*. **tt**: **net-te** [nɛt] *clean*; **sot-te** [sɔt] *foolish*; **trot-toir** [trɔ-twa:r] *sidewalk*. **th**: **sym-pa-thie** [sɛ̃-pa-ti]; **thé-â-tre** [te-ɑ:tr]; **thè-me** [tɛm].

280 ti. The group **ti**, followed by a vowel, is pronounced **si** [sj] in many words and especially the endings: **-tie**, **-tial**, **-tiel**, **-tieux**, **-tieuse**, **-tion**; **-tien** (in proper names); **-tient** (not in verbs); in **patience** and derivatives; **-tium**. But when any one of these terminations is preceded by **s** or **x**, as in **ques-tion** [kɛs-tjɔ̃]; **mix-tion** [mis-tjɔ̃] *mixture*, the group **ti** has the value of [tj].

281 -tie. **t** has the sound of [s] in the ending **-tie** when following a vowel: **-atie**, **-itie**, **-otie**, **-utie**: **ar-gu-tie** [ar-gy-si] *quibble*; **a-ris-to-cra-tie** [a-ris-tɔ-kra-si]; **la Bé-o-tie** [la be-ɔ-si]; **cal-vi-tie** [kal-vi-si] *baldness*; **Dal-ma-tie** [dal-ma-si]; **dé-mo-cra-tie** [de-mɔ-kra-si]; **di-plo-ma-tie** [di-plo-ma-si]; **fa-cé-tie** [fa-se-si] *witticism*; **mi-nu-tie** [mi-ny-si] *trifle*; **pé-ri-pé-tie** [pe-ri-pe-si] *vicissitude*; **pro-phé-tie** [prɔ-fe-si] *prophecy*; **thé-o-cra-tie** [te-ɔ-kra-si]. It will be

noticed that the English correspondent to these French words ends in *cy* or *tia*. But in the feminine terminations *-tie* and *-ties* of past participles, and in all parts of the verb *châ-tier*, *ti* has its normal value of [ti]: *a-pla-tie* [a-pla-ti] *flattened*; *a-ver-tie* [a-ver-ti] *warned*; *tu châ-tie-ras* [ty ʃa-ti-ra] *thou wilt punish*; also the words *rô-tie* [rə-ti] *toast*; *so-tie* [sə-ti] *farce*, retain the *t*; *é-pi-zo-o-ti* has [e-pi-zo-o-si] and [e-pi-zo-o-ti] *epizooty*.

282 *-tial*. *t*=[s]: *im-par-tial* [ẽ-par-sjal]; *i-ni-tial* [i-ni-sjal]; *nup-tial* [nyp-sjal]; *mar-tial* [mar-sjal]; *par-tial* [par-sjal] *biased*; *par-tia-li-té* [par-sja-li-te].

283 *-tiel*. *t*=[s]: *con-fi-den-tiel* [kɔ̃-fi-dã-sjel]; *es-sen-tiel* [e-sã-sjel]; *par-tiel* [par-sjel]; *po-ten-tiel* [pɔ-tã-sjel]; *pro-vi-den-tiel* [pro-vi-dã-sjel]; *sub-stan-tiel* [syp-stã-sjel].

284 *-tieux*. *t*=[s]: *am-bi-tieux* [ã-bi-sjø]; *cap-tieux* [kap-sjø]; *dé-vo-tieux* [de-vo-sjø]; *fac-tieux* [fak-sjø]; *mi-nu-tieux* [mi-ny-sjø]. For the feminine *-tieuse* forms, simply add [ɪz] to the masculine: [ã-bi-sjø:z].

285 *-tion*. *t*=[s]: *fonc-tion* [fɔ̃k-sjø]; *na-tion* [na-sjø]; *por-tion* [pɔr-sjø]; *ra-tion* [ra-sjø]; *sta-tion* [sta-sjø]; *su-jé-tion* [sy-ʒe-sjø] *subjection*.

286 *-tien*. *t*=[s] in proper names: *Bé-o-tien* [be-o-sjẽ]; *Ca-pé-tien* [ka-pe-sjẽ]; *Di-o-clé-tien* [di-o-kle-sjẽ]; *Do-mi-tien* [dɔ-mi-sjẽ]; *Ê-gyp-tien* [e-ʒip-sjẽ]; *Hel-vé-tien* [el-ve-sjẽ]; *Ho-ra-tien* [ɔ-ra-sjẽ]; *Li-li-pu-tien* [li-li-py-sjẽ]; *Ti-tien* [ti-sjẽ]; *Vé-ni-tien* [ve-ni-sjẽ].

287 -tient. t=[s] (not in verbs) in **pa-tient** [pa-sjã], and the derivatives **patiemment**, **patience**, **patienter**, **impatiemment**, **impatience**, **impatient**, **impatientant**, **impatienter**; also in **quo-tient** [kɔ-sjã].

288 -tium. t=[s]: **Ac-tium** [ak-sjɔm]; **La-tium** [la-sjɔm]; **stron-tium** [strɔ-sjɔm] a yellow metal.

289 ti. The group **ti**, followed by a vowel, in other cases, may be said in general to have its own value [tj]. A brief summary of the principal cases follows.

290 ti+vowel=tj when preceded by s (or x, of which **mix-tion** [mis-tjɔ] *mixture*; **mix-tion-ner** [mis-tjɔ-ne] *to mix* appear to be the only available examples). The examples of ti+vowel, preceded by s, are numerous: **bas-tion** [bas-tjɔ]; **bes-tial** [bes-tjal]; **com-bus-tion** [kɔ-bys-tjɔ]; **con-ges-tion** [kɔ-ʒes-tjɔ]; **di-ges-tion** [di-ʒes-tjɔ]; **dy-nas-tie** [di-nas-ti]; **hos-tie** [ɔs-ti] *consecrated host*; **ques-tion** [kɛs-tjɔ]; **sug-ges-tion** [syg-ʒes-tjɔ]; **ves-tiai-re** [ves-tjɛ:r] *dressing-room*.

291 ti+vowel=tj in the verb-endings -tions, -tiez of the first conjugation: **por-tions** [pɔr-tjɔ] (we) *were carrying*; (but the noun **por-tions**, meaning *portions*, *parts of*=[pɔr-sjɔ]); **por-tiez** [pɔr-tje] (you) *were carrying*; **no-tions** [nɔ-tjɔ] (we) *were noting*; **no-tiez** [nɔ-tje] (you) *were noting*.

292 -tie preceded by a consonant=[ti]: **a-né-an-tie** [a-ne-ã-ti] *annihilated*; **ga-ran-tie** [ga-rã-ti] *guaranty*;

or-tie [ɔr-ti] *nettle*; **par-tie** [par-ti] *portion*; **sor-tie** [sɔr-ti] *exit*. But the words **in-ep-tie** [i-nɛpsi] *inept*, **in-er-tie** [i-nɛr-si] *inertia* have the s sound.

293 ti+vowel=[tj] in the endings **-tié**, **-tier**, **-tiers** and in **tiè** in **-tiè-me** and **-tiè-me-ment**: **a-mi-tié** [a-mi-tje] *friendship*; **cen-tiè-me** [sɑ̃-tjɛm] *one hundredth*; **cen-tiè-me-ment** [sɑ̃-tjɛm-mɑ̃] *in the hundredth place*; **chan-tier** [ʃɑ̃-tje] *wood-yard*; **char-pen-tier** [ʃar-pɑ̃-tje] *carpenter*; **châ-tier** [ʃɑ̃-tje] *to chastise*; **en-tier** [ɑ̃-tje] *entire*; **en-tiè-re** [ɑ̃-tjɛr] *entire*; **fron-tiè-re** [frɔ̃-tjɛr]; **frui-tier** [frɥi-tje] *fruit-bearing*; **frui-tiè-re** [frɥi-tjɛr] *fruit-bearing*; **in-i-mi-tié** [i-ni-mi-tje] *unfriendliness*; **moi-tié** [mwa-tje] *the half*; **pé-nul-tiè-me** [pe-nyl-tjɛm] *penult*; **pi-tié** [pi-tje] *pity*; **Poi-tiers** [pwa-tje]; **por-tier** [pɔr-tje] *doorkeeper*; **por-tiè-re** [pɔr-tjɛr] *doorkeeper*; **quan-tiè-me** [kɑ̃-tjɛm] *day (of the month)*; **quar-tier** [kar-tje] *quarter*; **sep-tiè-me** [se-tjɛm] *seventh*; **tiers** [tjɛr] *third*; **ving-tiè-me** [vɛ̃-tjɛm] *twentieth*; **vo-lon-tiers** [vɔ-lɔ̃-tje] *willingly*. But the words **bal-bu-tier** [bal-by-sje] *to stammer* (and the derivative **bal-bu-tie-ment** [bal-by-si-mɑ̃] *stammering*); **dif-fé-ren-tier** [di-fe-rɑ̃-sje] *to differentiate*; **in-i-tier** [i-ni-sje] *to initiate* (and derivative **in-i-tia-tion** [i-ni-sja-sjɔ̃]); **sa-tié-té** [sa-sje-te] *satiety*; **trans-sub-stan-tier** [trɑ̃-syp-stɑ̃-sje] *transubstantiate* have the s sound.

294 ti=[tj] in the groups **tia**, **tien**, **tienne**, **tio** making up the following words: **an-tien-ne** [ɑ̃-tjɛn] *anthem*; **chré-tien** [kre-tjɛ̃] *Christian*; **chré-tien-ne** [kre-tjɛn] *Christian*; **É-tien-ne** [e-tjɛn] *Stephen*; **é-tiez** [e-tje] (you) *were*; **é-tio-ler** [e-tjo-le] *to make pale*; **é-tions** [e-tjɔ̃] (we) *were*;

ga-li-ma-tias [ga-li-ma-tja] *gibberish*; **main-tien** [mɛ̃-tjɛ̃] *bearing*; **sou-tien** [su-tjɛ̃] *support*; **tia-re** [tja:r] *tiara*; **tien** [tjɛ̃] *thine*; **tien-ne** [tjen] *thine*.

295 *t* final (350-352) is regularly silent: **af-fut** [a-fy] *gun-carriage*; **ban-quet** [bã-ke]; **dé-troit** [de-trwa] *strait*; **é-tat** [e-ta] *state*; **ha-bit** [a-bi] *coat*; **hé-raut** [e-ro] *herald*; **im-pot** [ɛ̃-po] *tax*; **in-té-rêt** [ɛ̃-te-re] *interest*; **nuit** [nqi] *night*; **ren-fort** [rã-fɔ:r] *reënforcement*; **saut** [so] *leap*; **sou-hait** [swe] *wish*.

296 *t* final is pronounced in some words ending in **ct**: **com-compact** [kɔ̃-pakt]; **con-tact** [kɔ̃-takt]; **cor-rect** [kɔ-rekt]; **di-rect** [di-rekt]; **ex-act** [eg-zakt]; **in-cor-rect** [ɛ̃-kɔ-rekt]; **in-di-rect** [ɛ̃-di-rekt]; **in-ex-act** [i-neg-zakt]; **in-fect** [ɛ̃-fekt]; **in-tact** [ɛ̃-takt]; **tact** [takt]; **strict** [strikt].

297 *t* final is pronounced in some words ending in **st**: **bal-last** [ba-last]; **Brest** [brɛst]; **Christ** [krist]; **Er-nest** [er-nɛst]; **est** [ɛst] *east*; **nord-est** [nɔrd-ɛst] *northeast*; **nord-ouest** [nɔrd-west] *northwest* (363); **ouest** [west] *west*; **sud-est** [sy-dɛst] *southeast*; **sud-ouest** [syd-west] *southwest*; **toast** [tɔst]; **whist** [wist]; **zest** [zɛst] *nonsense! presto*.

298 *t* final is pronounced after a vowel in some words of which the following are quite common: **but** [byt] or [by] *end, object*; **brut** [bryt] *gross*; **chut** [ʃyt] *hush*; **dot** [dɔt] *dowry*; **fat** [fat] *fop*; **huit** [qit] *eight* (except before the initial consonant of a word numbered by it); **lut** [lyt] *lut-ing* (chemistry); **mat** [mat] *dull, checkmated*; **net** [nɛt] *clean*.

299 *t* (or *th*, *h* always silent) is pronounced in quite a number of loan words and proper names such as the following: **ab-rupt** [ab-rypt]; **a-co-nit** [a-kɔ-nit]; **Belt** [bɛlt]; **bis-muth** [bis-myt]; **co-balt** [kɔ-balt]; **dé-fi-cit** [de-fi-sit]; **Ê-li-sa-beth** [e-li-za-bet]; **et cæ-te-ra** [et se-te-ra]; **ex-e-at** [ɛg-ze-at]; **gra-nit** [gra-nit] and [gra-ni]; **in-dix-huit** [ɛ̃ di zuɪt]; **in-dult** [ɛ̃-dylt]; **Ja-phet** [ʒa-fet]; **Ju-dith** [ʒy-dit]; **knout** [knut] *scourge*; **Loth** [lɔt]; **luth** [lyt] *lute*; **malt** [malt]; **mam-mouth** [ma-mut]; **oc-ci-put** [ɔk-si-py(t)]; **o-piat** [ɔ-pia(t)]; **pré-té-rit** [pre-te-ri(t)]; **rapt** [rapt] *seizure*; **Seth** [set]; **Soult** [sult]; **spalt** [spalt]; **su-bit** [sy-bi(t)] *sudden*; **tran-sept** [trā-se(pt)] (270); **tran-sit** [trā-zi(t)] (270); **ver-mouth** [ver-mut]; **zê-nith** [ze-nit]; **zest** [zɛst] *nonsense!*

300 Special cases. As may be discerned from some of the preceding examples, usage as regards pronouncing or not final *t* in learned words of relatively recent formation varies. Moreover such is the difference of opinion, that in order to illustrate it without bias, it seems expedient merely to quote what those who have been and are considered good authority indicate. Teachers and educated Frenchmen, for obvious reasons, are apt to have decided preferences, and these are worthy the student's careful consideration. Five authoritative works are here cited as vouching for the pronunciation of the words in the following list: Hatzfeld, Darmesteter et Thomas, *Dictionnaire* (H); Michaelis-Passy, *Dictionnaire phonétique* (P); Rousselot, *Précis de prononciation* (R); Viëtor, *Elemente der Phonetik* (V); Lesaint, *Traité de la prononciation française* (L): **ab-ject** [ab-ʒɛkt] H, L, R, V; [ab-ʒɛ(kt)]

P; **as-pect** [as-pe] H, P; [as-pek] L, V; **but** [by] *end, object*, H, L; [by(t)] P; "the t is sounded when the word occurs at the end of a sentence," V; «on hésite pour un certain nombre de mots: [by] et [byt], [fa] et [fat], [nɛ] et [nɛt]» R; **cir-con-spect** [sir-kō-spek] H, L; [sir-kō-spɛ] P; [sir-kō-spɛ] [sir-kō-spek] [sir-kō-spekt] R; **dis-tinct** [dis-tɛikt] or [dis-tɛ] P; [dis-tɛikt] H, R; [dis-tɛ] «vieilli», R, H; [dis-tɛkt] [dis-tɛk] [dis-tɛ] L. The forms **distinctif**, **distinction** and **distinctement** sound both c and t as in [dis-tɛikt]; **dé-fi-cit** [de-fi-sit] H, L; [de-fi-si(t)] P; **dis-tract** [dis-tri] P; [dis-trikt] H; [dis-tri] «vieilli» H; [dis-trik] L; **ex-act** [eg-zakt] or [eg-za] P; [eg-za] R; [eg-zakt] «vieilli» R; [eg-zakt] H; [eg-za] «vieilli» H; **fat** [fat] P, H, L; [fat] or [fa] R; **fait** (substantive) [fɛ] or [fɛt] *deed*, P, R; [fɛ] H, L; [fɛt] V; **gent** [ʒā] or [ʒāit] P; [ʒā] H, L; the word means *race* or *nation*: «la gent trotte-menu,» for *rats and mice*; **gra-nit** [gra-nit] or [gra-ni] H, R, P; [gra-nit] L; **net** [nɛt] *clean, plain*, P, H, L; [nɛt] or [nɛ] R; **sot** (substantive) [so] *fool*, P, R, H, L, [sɔt] V; sometimes [sɔt] in the provinces; **post-scrip-tum** [pɔs(ts)krip-tɔm] P; [pɔst-skrip-tɔm] H; **re-spect** [rɛ-spɛ] P; [rɛ-spek] H; [rɛ-spɛ] «vieilli» H; [rɛ-spekt] [rɛ-spek] [rɛ-spɛ] R; **su-bit** [sy-bi] *sudden*, H, P; [sy-bit] L; **suc-cinct** [syk-sɛ] H, P, L; [syk-sɛkt] or [syk-sɛ] R; **sus-pect** [sys-pekt] H; [sys-pekt] or [sys-pek] L; [sys-pekt] [sus-pek], [sys-pe] R; **soit!** [swat] *be it so*, P; [swat] or [swa] R; [swa] L; **ver-dict** [vɛr-di(k)] P, R; [vɛr-dikt] H; [vɛr-dik] L; **vi-vat** [vi-va] P, R; [vi-vat] H.

As in the case of the educated Frenchman, so, undoubtedly, the educated teacher will have formed a decisive opinion in regard to the more usual form prevailing

where several may be heard. Therefore, in order to avoid confusion, not only under this particular case of the treatment of final *t*, but for usage in general as to pronunciation, the student will do well to rely on his teacher's judgment until such time as he may be able to judge for himself by comparing authorities as regards the usage in the manner above outlined, and thus form his own opinion. It remains to be added that much divergence of opinion exists in regard to what works pass as current authority. Here again the experienced teacher will best serve the student's purpose by differentiating for him the point of view of the respective French "authorities."

301 *t* is silent in the following words: **Jé-sus-Christ** [ʒe-zy-kri] although sounded in the word **Christ** [krist] when used alone; **Goth** [go]; **Os-tro-got(h)** [ɔs-trɔ-go]; **Vi-si-got(h)** [vi-zi-go]; **as-thme** [asm] *asthma*; **is-thme** [ism] *isthmus*; **cent un** [sɑ œ] *one hundred and one*.

302 *t* before a vowel (cf. 350 *et seq.*) is sounded in **sept** [set] *seven*; **huit** [ɥit] *eight*; **vingt** [vɛ̃t] *twenty*, as in the examples: **sept arbres** [set ar-br] *seven trees*; **huit heu-res** [ɥit œ:r] *eight o'clock*; **vingt hom-mes** [vɛ̃t ɔm] *twenty men*; also when final at the end of a phrase: **il y en a sept, huit, vingt** [il j ɑ na set, ɥit, vɛ̃t] *there are seven, eight, twenty of them*. And when **sept, huit, vingt** are equivalent to an ordinal: **le sept mai** [lə set mɛ] *the seventh of May*; **le huit jan-vier** [lə ɥit ʒɑ-vje]; **le vingt juin** [lə vɛ̃t ʒɥɛ] *the twentieth of June*. Otherwise the *t* is silent: **sept pom-mes** [se pɔm] *seven apples*; **huit poi-res** [ɥi pwɑ:r] *eight pears*; **vingt sol-dats** [vɛ̃ solda] *twenty soldiers*.

303 *t* is sounded in the numerals from *twenty-one* to *twenty-nine*: *vingt et un* [vẽ te œ] *twenty-one*; *vingt-deux* [vẽt dø]; *vingt-trois* [vẽt trwɔ] *twenty-three*; *vingt-neuf* [vẽt nœf] *twenty-nine*; but in the numerals from *eighty* to *ninety-nine* inclusive the *t* is silent: *qua-tre-vingt-un* [ka-trə vẽ œ] *eighty-one*; *qua-tre-vingt-dix-huit* [ka-trə vẽ di-zɥit] *ninety-eight*.

EXERCISE LII, illustrating *t* and *th* = [t]. Write, dividing whenever possible, as in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write, the following: antipathie, apathie, apte, brut, centième, chrestomathie, chrétien, Christ, nous contractions, déficit, dot, dynastie, frontière, nous gâtions, granit, inimitié, nos intentions, Poitiers, portier, quartier, repartie, rôtie, sortie, soutien, suggestion, sympathie, tact, Véniat, vingtième.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing and pronouncing aloud the syllables, whenever possible, as in spoken French, making use of the key alphabet.

EXERCISE LIII, illustrating *t* = [s]. Write, dividing the syllables as in written French, pronouncing word and syllable aloud as you write, the following: balbutier, conditionnel, différentier, égyptiaque, essentiel, facétieux, Horatius, impartialité, ineptie, inertie, initier, liliputien, martial, nation, patience, plénipotentiaire, primatie, prophétie, propitiatoire, rationnel, satiété, substantiel, suprématie, tertio, Titien, transsubstantier.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud as you write them, syllables and words, using the key alphabet.

EXERCISE LIV, illustrating silent *t*: Write, dividing, whenever possible, as in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, the following: août, appétit, art, billet, carat, dégât, dépôt, doigt, écart, et, état, fort, haut, héraut, inadéquat, manuscrit, mets, odorat, pavot, pot, quart, rat, rempart, renfort, résultat, rets, sabbat, sort, souhait, urgent, vert.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words, using the key alphabet.

304 $v=[v]$ as in **vent**, **rive**, about as in English *ever*. It does not occur as final: **le Ha-vre** [lə a:vʁ]; **veu-ve** [vøe:v] *widow*; **vi-va-ce** [vi-vas] *long-lived*; **voir** [vwair] *to see*; **vou-loir** [vu-lwair] *to wish*; **vrai** [vrɛ] *true*.

305 $[v]$ is represented by **f** in the word **neuf** [noef] *nine* when the latter is linked over before a vowel: **neuf enfants** [noe v̥ũ-fã] *nine children*; **neuf heures** [noe vøe:r] *nine o'clock*. **Neuf** is linked when, as in these cases, before a word it multiplies (342).

306 $[v]$ is represented by **w** (307) in many names, especially foreign words; such, at least, seems to be the unstudied natural French usage. The cases where a *w*, as in English, is heard, indicate English influence: **Crom-well** [krøm-vel]; **War-wich** [var-vik]; **Wa-ter-loo** [va-ter-lu].

EXERCISE LV, illustrating **v**. Write, divide as in written French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words: *active, raviver, revolver, sève, valet, valu, valve, vent, Versailles, verveine, vienne, vilain, vivant, vivre, vont, votre, vôtre*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, divide them as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words, using the key alphabet.

307 $w=[v]$, as a consonant, occurs only in a very small number of foreign words, and is usually pronounced like an English *v* (cf. 306); naturally the better the French-

man knows English, the more likely is he to pronounce as in English and the less likely to follow the French system. **Bruns-wick** [brɔ̃z-vik]; **tram-way** [tram-wɛ]; **wa-gon** [va-gɔ̃]; **Wa-gram** [va-gram]; **Wal-ter Scott** [val-ter skɔt]; **wa-ter-proof** [va-ter-pruf]; **Wash-ing-ton** [va-zɛg-tɔ̃]; **We-ber** [ve-bɛr]; **Wi-si-goth** [vi-zi-go].

308 **w**=[w] like the English *w* in *well*; that is, **u**+vowel: **rail-way** [rel-wɛ]; **sand-wich** [sand-witʃ]; **wig-wam** [wig-wam].

309 **wh**=[w] that is, the **h** is absolutely silent: **Whig** [wig]; **whist** [wist]; **whis-k(e)y** [wis-ki].

EXERCISE LVI, illustrating **w**=[v]. Write, divide as in writing and printing, and pronounce aloud the following words: Walker, Wallon, Walpole, warrant, Watteau, Wellington, Weimar, Weser, Wiesbaden, Winkelmann, Wissenbourg, wolfram, Worms.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

310 **x** has five sounds: [ks], [k], [gz], [s], [z].

x=[ks], the usual value, 1° in the prefix, **ex-** or **hex-** initial followed by a consonant: **ex-cla-ma-tion** [ɛ(k)s-kla-ma-sjɔ̃]; **ex-pa-trier** [ɛ(k)s-pa-tri-e]; **ex-pé-dier** [ɛ(k)s-pe-dje]; **ex-plo-rer** [ɛ(k)s-plɔ̃-re]; **ex-tir-per** [ɛ(k)-stir-pe]. The [k] in popular pronunciation in such words is not sounded. This popular manner of speech need not be imitated. It is not uncommon in the language of the street and is not infrequently observed and noted. 2° In the body of words: **A-lex-an-dre** [a-lɛk-sɑ̃dr]; **dex-tre** [dɛ(k)-str] *right hand* and *right-handed*; cf. the remarks

just made in regard to the popular elimination of **k** in the combination **ks**=**x** by the uneducated. **Mex-i-co** [mek-si-ko]; **six-te** [sikst] *sixth*; **ox-y-gè-ne** [ɔk-si-ʒen]; **tex-te** [tɛkst]. 3° at the end of a number of words: **A-jax** [a-ʒaks]; **bo-rax** [bo-raks]; **Dax** [daks]; **Fé-lix** [fe-likʃ]; **Fox** [fɔks]; **in-dex** [ɛ̃-deks]; **la-rynx** [la-rɛ̃:ks]; **lynx** [lɛ̃:ks]; **o-nyx** [ɔ-niks]; **Pol-lux** [pɔ-lyks]; **pré-fix** [pre-fiks]; **sphinx** [sfɛ̃:ks]; **si-lex** [si-leks]; **tho-rax** [tɔ-raks].

311 **x**=**k**(+s). **x** sounds as [k] in initial **ex** followed by **ce**, **ci**, and **s**: **ex-cé-dant** [ɛk-se-dɑ̃] *surplus* (not [eks] in one-syllable, as in the cases under 1° 310, but the **x** is represented by [k] while the [s] represents the **c** of the second syllable); **ex-cès** [ɛk-sɛ]; **ex-ces-sif** [ɛk-sɛ-sif]; **ex-cep-tion** [ɛk-sɛp-sjɔ̃]; **ex-ci-ser** [ɛk-si-ze] *to cut off*; **ex-ci-tant** [ɛk-si-tɑ̃] *exciting*; **ex-su-der** [ɛk-sy-de] *to perspire*.

312 **x**=[gz] in the prefix **ex-** or **hex-** before a vowel or silent **h** and in Greek proper names: **ex-a-men** [eg-za-mɛ̃] *examination*; [eg-za-mɛ̃] may still be heard in the south of France, due to the Latin pronunciation of the word; **ex-empt** [eg-zɑ̃] *constable*; **ex-er-ci-ce** [eg-zɛr-sis]; **ex-hi-bi-tion** [eg-zi-bi-sjɔ̃]; **ex-hor-ter** [eg-zɔr-te]; **ex-i-ger** [eg-zi-ʒe] *to exact*; **ex-i-ler** [eg-zi-le]; **hex-a-go-ne** [eg-za-gɔ̃] or [eg-za-gom] or [ɛk-sa-gom]; **hex-a-mè-tre** [eg-za-mɛ-tr]. Greek proper names: **Xan-thus** [gzɑ̃-tys]; **Xan-tip-pe** [gzɑ̃-tip]; **Xa-vier** [gza-vje]; **Xé-no-phon** [gze-nɔ-fɔ̃]; **Xer-xès** [gzɛr-sɛ:s]; **Xan-the** [gzɑ̃t].

313 **x**=[s] when final in a few words, mostly proper nouns (cf. 267): **Aix** [eks] and [ɛs] *ville de Province*; **Aix-la-**

Chapelle [es-la-ʃa-pel]; **Aix-les-Bains** [ɛs-le-bɛ̃]; **Au-xer-re** [o-sɛ̃r] and [ɔ-sɛ̃r]; **Au-xois** [o-swa]; **Au-xon-ne** [o-sɔ̃n] and [ɔ-sɔ̃n]. Also initial **x** in **Xain-trail-les** = [s] [sɛ̃-traɪ]; **Bé-a-trix** [be-a-tris]; **Bru-xel-les** [bry-sel]; **Ca-dix** [ka-dis] and [ka-diks]; **dix** [dis] *ten*; **six** [sis] *six* (when these numerals come at the end of a phrase or do not precede and modify a noun); **soi-xan-tai-ne** [swa-sũ-tɛ̃n]; **soi-xan-te** [swa-sũt] *sixty*; **U-xel-les** [y-sel]; **Xer-xès** [gzɛr-sɛ̃s].

314 **x** = [z] in **deu-xiè-me** [dø-zjɛ̃m] *second*; **dix-huit** [di-zɥit] *eighteen*; **dix-hui-tiè-me** [di-zɥi-tjɛ̃m] *eighteenth*; **di-xiè-me** [di-zjɛ̃m] *tenth*; **dix-neuf** [diz-nœf] *nineteen*; **dix-neu-viè-me** [diz-nœ-vjɛ̃m] *nineteenth*; **si-xain** [si-zɛ̃] *six-line stanza*; **si-xiè-me** [si-zjɛ̃m] *sixth*; and the derivatives in **-ment** of the numerals here noted.

315 **x** final is regularly silent (but see 313): **aux** [o] *to the*; **ceux** [sø] *those*; **che-vaux** [ʃə-vo] *horses*; **choux** [ʃu] *cabbages*; **creux** [krø] *hollow*; **croix** [krwa] *cross*; **cru-ci-fix** [kry-si-fi]; **deux** [dø] *two*; **flux** [fly] *flow*; **heu-reux** [œ-rø] *happy*; **paix** [pɛ] *peace*; **per-drix** [pɛr-dri] *partridge*; **prix** [pri] *price*; **toux** [tu] *cough*; **voix** [vwa] *voice*. **x** is silent in **six**, **dix** (cf. 313) before a consonant or **h** aspirate: **six pom-mes** [si pɔ̃m] *six apples*; **dix sol-dats** [di sol-da] *ten soldiers*; **six hé-ros** [si-ɛrɔ] *six heroes*.

EXERCISE LVII, illustrating the various values of **x**. Write, divide, pronouncing aloud syllables and words as you write them, the following: 1° **x** = [ks]: **ex-ca-va-tion**, **exclamer**, **exclure**, **excursion**, **expansif**, **expatrier**, **Halifax**, **phénix**, **le Styx**. 2° **x** = [k]: **excéder**, **excellence**, **exceller**, **excepté**, **exception**, **excitation**, **exsangue**. 3° **x** = [gz]: **exact**, **exécuter**, **exemple**, **exhorter**, **exhumer**, **exiger**, **exiler**, **exotique**. 4° **x** = [s]: **Bruxelles**, **il en a dix**, **dix-sept**, **dix-septième**,

Luxeuil, c'est le six, soixantième, six-huit, six-quatze. 5° $x = [z]$: deuxième, deuxièmement, dix-huit, dixième, dix-neuf, sixain, sixième. x silent: Citeaux, courroux, faux, houx, jaloux, tu peux, je prévaux, taux.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these words, dividing them as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud syllables and words, using the key alphabet.

316 $z = [z]$ as in **zè-le** [$z\epsilon(:)l$] *zeal*; **ro-se** [$ro:z$], about as in English cozy: **a-zu-ré** [$a-zy-re$] *azure color*; **ba-zar** [$ba-za:r$]; **vi-zir** [$vi-zi:r$]; **zé-ro** [$ze-ro$]; **zo-ne** [$zo:n$]; **gaz** [$ga:z$] *gas*; **Suez** [$sue:z$].

317 $[z]$ is regularly represented by **s** between vowels (268): **ro-se** [$ro:z$]; and in **deu-xiè-me** and the other numerals noted in 314 is represented by **x**.

318 z final is regularly silent: **al-lez** [$a-le$] *go*; **as-sez** [$a-se$] *enough*; **Du-mou-riez** [$dy-mu-rje$]; **Du-prez** [$dy-pre$]; **Gé-ru-sez** [$ʒe-ry-ze$]; **néz** [ne] *nose*; **por-tez** [$pər-te$] *carry*; **riz** [ri] *rice*; **ve-nez** [$və-ne$] *come*.

319 z final (357–359) is pronounced in **gaz** [$ga:z$] *gas*, and in a few proper names; the sound is usually $[z]$ after vowels and $[s]$ after consonants: **Aus-ter-litz** [$os-ter-lits$]; **Ber-lio-z** [$ber-ljo:z$]; **Biar-ritz** [$bja-rits$]; **Bu-loz** [$by-lə:z$]; **Diaz** [$dja:z$]; **Fritz** [$frits$]; **Metz** [$mɛs$]; **Vé-ra-Cruz** [$ve-ra kry:z$].

EXERCISE LVIII, illustrating $z = [z]$ and $[s]$. Write, divide, pronouncing aloud as you write syllable and word, the following: 1° $z = [z]$ gazon, Sanchez, Suzanne, suzerain, topaze, zèbre, zigzag. 2° $z = [s]$ Aranjuez, Cortez, eau de seltz; Goritz, Leibnitz.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud as you write syllable and word, these same words, using the key alphabet.

Examples of **s**=[z] written **s**, and regularly so when between vowels, but also in a few other words (see 270): Alsace, amuser, apaiser, Asie, des œufs, des oignons, écraser, lisible, oser, raser, résoudre, ruse. **Examples** of **x**=[z] and written **x** (see 313): deux enfants, deuxième, dix-huit, dix-neuf, six amis. Thus, as shown above, the sound [z] is represented by the letters **z**, **s** between vowels and **x**.

VII REVIEW. BRIEF RÉSUMÉ OF THE VOWEL COMBINATIONS

320 Vowel combinations representing simple sounds: **ai**, **aie**, **ay**=[ɛ] (90); **ei**, **ey**=[ɛ] (90); **au**, **eau**=[o] (102); **au** before **r**, etc.,=[ɔ] (112); **eu** (**ue** after **c** and **g**), **œu**, **œ**=[œ] (118) or [ø] (114); **ou**=[u] (119). These combinations merely represent simple sounds and receive attention under the respective sound as indicated by the reference. They are here briefly summarized:

321 **ai**, **aie**, **ay**, except as noted immediately below, where the value is [ɛ], are pronounced [ɛ]. This occurs especially in the combinations **aie**, **air**, **aire**, **ais**, **aisse**, **aix**: **chair** [ʃɛ:r] *flesh*; **chai-se** [ʃɛ:z] *chair*; **je chan-tais** [ʒə ʃɑ̃-tɛ] *I was singing*; **craie** [krɛ] *chalk*; **grais-se** [grɛ:s] *fat*; **j'i-raïs** [ʒ i-rɛ] *I should go*; **paix** [pɛ] *peace*; **je par-le-raïs** [ʒə parl-rɛ] *I should speak*; **pay-er** [pe-je] *to pay*; **tai-re** [tɛ:r] *to be silent*.

322 ai is pronounced [e] in the auxiliary: j'ai [ʒe] *I have*; wherever it is final in the verb-endings: je chan-terai [ʒə ʃɑ̃t-re] *I shall sing*; j'i-rai [ʒi-re] *I shall go*; je par-lai [ʒə par-le] *I spoke*; in the forms of the verb savoir [sa-vwair] *to know*: je sais [ʒə se] *I know*; tu sais [ty se] *thou knowest*; il sait [il se] *he knows*; and in a few words: gai [ge] *gay*; geai [ʒe] *jay*; quai [ke] *quay* (82). ay=[e] in a-yez [e-je] *have (ye)*; a-yons [e-jɔ̃] *let us have*. Elsewhere, as noted in 320, these combinations have the sound of è, that is [ɛ].

323 ei and ey are regularly pronounced è, that is [ɛ], wherever they occur: as-sey-ez-vous [a-se-je vu] *be seated*; ba-lei-ne [ba-len] *whale*; gras-sey-er [gra-se-je] *to pronounce r with the uvula*; nei-ge [neɪʒ] *snow*; pa-reil-le [pa-rɛi:] *equal*; pei-ne [pen] *pain*; Sei-ne [seɪn]; sei-ze [seɪz] *sixteen*.

324 au and eau are regularly pronounced [o]: au [o] *to the*; aus-si [o-si] *also*; beau [bo] *beautiful*; ca-deau [ka-do] *present*; eau [o] *water*; nou-veau [nu-vo] *new*.

325 au before r is pronounced as open o, that is [ɔ]; also in the proper name Paul [pɔl]. In j'au-rai and j'au-raïs the usage varies [ʒ o-re, ʒ o-rɛ] and [ʒ ɔ-re, ʒ ɔ-rɛ]. Lau-re [lɔr]; lau-rier [lɔ-rje] *laurel*; Mau-re [mɔr] *Moor*; res-tau-rant [rɛs-tɔ-rɑ̃].

326 eu (ue after c and g), œu, œ simply represent the open sound of eu, that is [œ], or the closed eu, that is [ø]. eu has regularly the closed sound [ø] when final or fol-

lowed by silent final consonants; also usually before $s=[z]$ or t within the syllable of a word: **dan-seu-se** [dã-sø:z] *dancer*; **é-meu-te** [e-mø:ɪt] *riot*; **feu-tre** [fø:ɪtr] *felt*; **heu-reux** [œ-rø] *happy*; **lieux** [ljø] *places*; **neu-tre** [nø:ɪtr] *neuter*; **nœud** [nø] *knot*; **peu** [pø] *little*; **pré-cieu-se** [pre-sjø:z] *precious*; **vœux** [vø] *vows*.

327 eu elsewhere, as before pronounced final consonants, and before *il*, *ille*=[j] has the sound of the open *eu*, that is [œ], which is less commonly heard than the closed *eu*=[ø]: **accueil** [a-kœ:ɪ] *reception*; **a-veu-gle** [a-vœgl] *blind*; **bœuf** [bœf] *ox*; **jeu-ne** [ʒœn] *young*; **meu-ble** [mœbl] *piece of furniture*; **neuf** [nœf] *new, nine*; **œil** [œ:ɪ] *eye*; **œil-let** [œ-je] *pink*; **or-gueil** [ɔr-gœ:ɪ] *pride*; **peu-ple** [pœ-pl] *people*; **veu-ve** [vœ:ɪv] *widow*.

328 ou=[u] regularly: **bout** [bu] *end*; **é-cou-tez** [e-ku-te] *listen*; **jou-jou** [ʒu-ʒu] *plaything*; **loup** [lu] *wolf*; **lou-pe** [lup] *magnifying glass*; **Lour-des** [lurd]; **tous-se** [tus] *coughs*.

VIII REVIEW. BRIEF RÉSUMÉ OF THE CONSONANTAL COMBINATIONS

329 Consonantal combinations. Like the vowel combinations or so-called digraphs and trigraphs, a number of consonant combinations represent simple sounds. They will be found treated in more detail under the respective sections to which they belong, as indicated by the reference: **ch**=[ʃ] as in **chas-se** [ʃas] *hunt* (182); **l**=[j] as in **gen-til-hom-me** [ʒã-ti-jòm] *nobleman* (230);

il, ill=[j] as in **bail** [ba:j] *lease*; **pail-le** [pa:j] *straw* (225); **gn**=[ɲ] in **rè-gne** [rɛɲ] *kingdom* (207); **ph**=**f** as in **phi-lo-so-phe** [fi-lɔ-zɔf] *philosopher* (191); double consonants in general (167), as **ss**=[s] as in **as-sez** [a-sɛ] *enough* (267); **sc**=[s] as in **scè-ne** [sɛ:n] (277); **sch**=[ʃ] as in **schis-me** [ʃism] *schism* (278); **gu**=[g] as in **gué** [ge] *ford* (195); **qu**=[k] as in **qui** [ki] *who* (253); **th**=[t] as in **thé-â-tre** [te-a:tr] (279); **wh**=[w] as in **whist** [wist] (309).

IX LIAISON

330 In general. When two or more words are closely connected, as with a hyphen, or as an article or adjective with its noun, a subject or object-pronoun with its verb, a preposition with its object, an adverb with the word it modifies, the two words are then regarded as a unit sound group and not as two separate words. In such cases the final consonant, whether silent or sounded, before a word beginning with a vowel or silent **h**, is carried over to it in pronouncing the group:

331 Article and adjective with qualifying noun: **les en-fants** [le zã-fã] *the children*; **les bons en-fants** [le bõ-zã-fã] *the good children*; **un char-mant hom-me** [œ ʃar-mã-tõm] *a charming man*; **ai-ma-bles a-mis** [ɛ-mabl-za-mi] *amiable friends*.

332 Subject or object pronoun with the verb: **nous ai-mons** [nu-zɛ-mõ] *we love*; **il nous ai-me** [il nu-zɛ:m] *he loves us*; **di-sait-on** [di-zɛ-tõ] *said they*; **don-nez-en** [dõ-ne-zã] *give some*; **dort-elle** [dõr-tɛl] *does she sleep?*

333 Auxiliaries and verbs; words connected with a hyphen: *vous avez eu* [vu-zave-zy] *you have had*; *je dois al-ler* [ʒə dwa-za-le] *I must go*; *il faut é-cri-re* [il fo-te-kri:r] *it is necessary to write*; *veu-il-lez en-trer* [vœ-je-zā-tre] *please come in*; *arc-en-ciel* [ar-kā sjel] *rainbow*; *pied-à-terre* [pje-ta tɛ:r] *temporary lodging*.

334 Verb with object or predicate complement: *nous at-ten-dons une let-tre* [nu-za-tā-dō-zyn letr]; *il é-crit u-ne ré-pon-se* [i-le-kri-tyn re-pō:s] *he writes a reply*; *nous som-mes à ta-ble* [nu sɔm-za ta-bl] *we are at the table*; *ce-la m'est é-gal* [sə-la mɛ-te-gal] *that is all the same to me*.

335 Preposition (except *se-lon*, 378) and object: *chez eux* [ʒe-zø] *at their house*; *sous un toit* [su-zœ twa] *under a roof*; *dans u-ne ten-te* [dā-zyn tā:t] *in a tent*.

336 Adverb with modifying word: *beau-coup ai-mé* [bo-ku-pe-me] *much loved*; *fort in-struit* [fɔr-tē-strui] *well instructed*; *res-tez en-co-re* [rɛs-te-zā-kɔ:r] *stay longer*; *très ha-bi-le* [trɛ-za-bil] *very able*; *trop en a-vant* [trɔ-pā-na-vā] *too far forward*.

337 Words so closely related as to represent but a single group or idea: *bon à rien* [bō-na rjē] or [bo-na rjē] *good for nothing*; *mot à mot* [mɔ-ta mo] *word by word*; *pas à pas* [pa-za pa] *step by step*; *pe-tit à pe-tit* [pɛ-ti-ta pɛ-ti] *little by little*; *plus ou moins* [ply-zu mwē] *more or less*; *prêt à par-tir* [prɛ-ta par-ti:r] *ready to leave*; *de temps en temps* [də tā-zā tā] *from time to time*.

338 The letters **j** and **v** do not occur as final, hence the question of linking does not occur. The letters **b**, **c**, **f** (but see 194 and 342), **k**, **l**, **p**, **q**, **r**, **t**, **z** are carried over without change of sound.

339 **b** final is rare, and is usually silent (171); consequently it is seldom linked, save where difficult to avoid linking: **Ja-cob est ve-nu** [ʒa-kə-be və-ny] *Jacob has come*; **Jo-ab é-tait ne-veu de Da-vid** [ʒo-a-be-te nə-vø də da-vid] *Joab was David's nephew*. But in the commonest cases where **b** occurs as final, as in **a-plomb** [a-plɔ̃] *assurance*; **Chris-to-phe Co-lomb** [kris-tɔf kə-lɔ̃]; **plomb** [plɔ̃] *lead*; **sur-plomb** [syʁ plɔ̃] *overhanging*, it is not linked.

340 **c** final (178) when silent, is not usually linked, as in the words: **ac-croc** [a-kʁɔ] *hitch*; **a-jonc** [a-ʒɔ̃] *furze*; **al-ma-nach** [al-ma-na]; **banc** [bɑ̃] *bench*; **ca-out-chouc** [ka-ut-ʃu] *rubber*; **clerc** [kleʁ] *clerk*; **cric** [kʁi] *jack-screw*; **croc** [kʁɔ] *hook*; **es-croc** [es-kʁɔ] *swindler*; **fer-blanc** [fer blɑ̃] *tin*; **franc** [frɑ̃] *twenty-cent piece*; **jonc** [ʒɔ̃] *reed*; **marc** [mair] *mark (coin)*; **rac-croc** [ra-kʁɔ] *lucky hit*; **tronc** [trɔ̃] *trunk*; **le lion de Saint-Marc** [lə liɔ̃ də sɛ̃ mair] *Saint Mark's lion*; **la pla-ce Saint-Marc à Ve-ni-se** [la plas sɛ̃ ma-ra vɛ-ni:z] *Saint Mark's square in Venice*; **marc d'argent** [mair d ar-ʒɑ̃] (ancient French money); **du marc de ca-fé** [dy mair də ka-fe] *coffee-grounds*; **Saint-Marc Gi-rar-din** [sɛ̃ mair ʒi-rar-dɛ̃]; **banc à dos** [bɑ̃ a do] *seat with a back*; **es-croc in-tel-li-gent** [es-kʁɔ ɛ̃-tɛ-li-ʒɑ̃] *intelligent knave*; **le marc et le franc sont des piè-ces d'argent** [lə ma-re lə frɑ̃ sɔ̃ də pjɛs d ar-ʒɑ̃] *the mark and the franc are silver coins*.

341 c final is linked in *croc-en-jam-be* [krə-kũ ʒɑ̃b] *tripping up*; *du blanc au noir* [dy blɑ̃-ko nwaɪr] *from black to white*; *de clerc à maî-tre* [də kler-ka mɛɪtr] *from clerk to master*; *franc al-leu* [frɑ̃-ka-lø] *freehold*; *franc é-tour-di* [frɑ̃-ke-tur-di] *giddy-headed fellow*; *franc et net* [frɑ̃-ke net] *frank and plain*; *à franc é-trier* [a frɑ̃-ke-tri-je] *full speed*; *Marc An-toine* [mar-kũ-twan]; *Marc Au-rè-le* [mar-ko-rɛl] (cf. with preceding examples of *marc* 340); *il est donc ar-ri-vé* [i-lɛ dɑ̃-ka-ri-ve] *he has then arrived*.

342 f when linked, except in the word *neuf* *nine* (305), retains its proper value. Even in *neuf*, when linked, the v pronunciation is giving way to the normal f: *neuf enfants* [nœ-fɑ̃-fɑ̃] *nine children*; *neuf à table* [nœ-fa ta-bl] *nine at table*. Thus the f of *neuf* is following the analogy of the ordinary cases like *vif é-clat* [vi-fe-kla] *loud report*; *œuf à la coque* [œ-fa la kɔk] *egg in the shell*; *veuf en se-con-des no-ces* [vœ-fɑ̃ sə-ɡɔ̃d nɔs] *widower marrying a second time*.

343 k final, whether before a vowel or a consonant, is sounded: *le co-peck est u-ne mon-naie rus-se* [lə kɔ-pe-ke-tɥn mɔ-ne rys] *the copeck is a Russian coin*.

344 l final (221), whether before a vowel or a consonant, keeps its own value. Being silent in the following words, no linking takes place: *a-nil*, *ba-ril*, *che-nil*, *cour-til*, *cou-til*, *four-nil*, *frai-sil*, *fu-sil*, *nom-bril*, *ou-til*, *per-sil*, *pouls*, *soûl*, *sour-cil*. Being sounded in the following words, the linking before a vowel occurs naturally: *bel hom-me* [be-lɔm] *fine man*; *fil u-ni-que* [fi-ly-nik] *only*

thread; **fol es-poir** [fɔ-lɛs-pwa:r] *foolish hope*; **nou-vel an** [nu-ve-lɑ̃] *new year*; **seul ha-bit** [sœ-la-bi] *only coat*.

345 *p* final is rarely linked; it may however be heard not infrequently in the adverbs **beau-coup** and **trop** before a vowel: **beau-coup é-tu-dié** [bo-ku-pe-ty-dje] *much studied*; **trop é-cla-tant** [trɔ-pe-kla-tɑ̃] *too bright*.

346 *q* = [k] (252). Notice the following: **le cinq mars** [lə sɛ:k mars] *the fifth of March*, the final consonant being so pronounced when the cardinal numeral is equivalent to an ordinal; **cinq en-fants** [sɛ-kɑ̃-fɑ̃] *five children*; **cinq hom-mes** [sɛ-kɔ̃m] *five men*; but **cinq li-vres** [sɛ livr] *five books*; **cinq hé-ros** [sɛ e-ro].

347 *r* final (262) of an adjective is linked only before a noun: **le pre-mier en-fant** [lə prɛ-mje-rɑ̃-fɑ̃] *the first child*; notice [prɛ-mje] but [prɛ-mje-rɑ̃-fɑ̃], *é* becoming *è* under the opening influence of *r*; **son der-nier a-vis** [sɔ̃ dɛr-nje-ra-vi] *his last counsel*; but: **il est lé-ger et é-tour-di** [i-lɛ le-ʒe e e-tur-di] *he is flighty and thoughtless*; **le pre-mier et le deu-xiè-me** [lə prɛ-mje e lə dø-zjem] *the first and the second*.

348 *r* of infinitive endings in **er** may be linked; and in reading, especially verse, usually is: **ai-mer à chan-ter** [e-mɛ-ra ʒɑ̃-te] *to love to sing*.

349 *r* final, when silent in nouns, is not linked: **le sen-tier es-car-pé** [lə sɑ̃-tje ɛs-kar-pe] *the steep path*; **mon-sieur Er-nest** [mɔ̃-sjø ɛr-nɛst]; **un bou-lan-ger in-tel-li-gent** [œ bu-lɑ̃-ʒe ɛ̃-te-li-ʒɑ̃] *an intelligent baker*.

350 *t* final (295–298) of adjectives, verbs, participles and adverbs, though silent in the words themselves, is almost always linked: **un ex-cel-lent homme** [œ nek-sɛ-lɑ̃-təm] *an excellent man*; **el-le est fort en pei-ne** [ɛ-le fɔʁ-tɑ̃ pɛn] *she is very much troubled*; **il faut es-say-er** [il fo-te-sɛ-je] *it is necessary to try*; **en al-lant à pied** [ɑ̃-na-lɑ̃-ta pjɛ] *in going on foot*.

351 *t* final of verb-endings **-ent**, **-ient**, although silent, is linked: **il tient à cela** [il tjɛ̃-ta sɑ-la] *he holds to that*; **il vient à temps** [il vjɛ̃-ta tɑ̃] *he comes in time*; **el-les se-raient in-vi-tées** [ɛl sɑ-rɛ-tɛ̃-vi-te] *they would be invited*.

352 *t* final of the adjectives **court** and **fort** is only linked with the vowel of a following noun: **un court es-pa-ce** [œ kur-tɛs-pɑ:s] *a short space*; **un fort a-thlète** [œ fɔʁ-tat-lɛt] *a strong athlete*; but: **le che-min est court et fa-ci-le** [lə ʃə-mɛ̃ ɛ kɥʁ e fa-sil] *the road is short and easy*; **il est fort et bien bâ-ti** [i-lɛ fɔʁ e bjɛ̃ ba-ti] *he is strong and well built*.

353 *ect*. Words ending in **ect**, **ab-ject**, **cor-rect** (300), in which both *c* and *t* are sounded, link over before a vowel, naturally, the *t*. — The four words **as-pect**, **cir-con-spect**, **re-spect**, **sus-pect** link over the *c* (= *k*) ordinarily, although the usage varies: **as-pect ad-mi-ra-ble** [as-pɛ-kad-mi-rabl], also [as-pɛ ad-mi-rabl]; **cir-con-spect en tout** [sir-kɔ̃-spɛ-kɑ̃-tu], also [sir-kɔ̃-spɛk-tɑ̃-tu]; **man-quer de re-spect à quelqu'un** [mɑ̃-ke də rɛ-spɛ-ka kɛl-kœ̃], also [mɑ̃-ke də rɛ-spɛ a kɛl-kœ̃]; **il est sus-pect à son par-ti** [i-lɛ sys-pɛ-ka sɔ̃ par-ti], also [i-lɛ sys-pɛ a sɔ̃ par-ti] *he is*

an object of suspicion to his party; **re-spect hu-main** is always pronounced [rɛ-spɛ-ky-mɛ̃].

354 Although the *t* final of nouns is usually silent, nevertheless in the following common expressions it is linked: **ac-cent ai-gu** [ak-sǎ-te-gy]; **au doigt et à l'œil** [o dwa-te a lœi] *at beck and call*; **de point en point** [də pwɛ̃-tǎ pwɛ̃] *in detail*; **bout à bout** [bu-ta bu] *end to end*; **d'un bout à l'autre** [dœ bu-ta lotr] *from one end to the other*; **du haut en bas** [dy o-tǎ ba] *from top to bottom*; **d'un moment à l'autre** [d œ mɔ-mǎ-ta lotr] *from one moment to another*; **doit et a-voir** [dwa-te a-vwaɪr] *debit and credit*; **le fait est re-con-nu** [lə fe-tɛ rɛ-kɔ̃-ny] *the fact is recognized*; **nuit et jour** [nui-te ʒuɪr] *night and day*; **par-le-ment an-glais** [parl-mǎ-tǎ-gle] *English parliament*; **point ex-cla-ma-tif** [pwɛ̃-tɛks-kla-ma-tif] *exclamation point*; **point in-ter-ro-ga-tif** [pwɛ̃-tɛ-tɛ-rɔ̃-ga-tif] *interrogation point*; **pot à fleur** [pɔ-ta flœʁ] *flower-pot*; **pot à eau** [pɔ-ta o] *water-pot*; **pot au lait** [pɔ-to lɛ] *milk-pitcher*; **pot au feu** [pɔ-to fø] *boiled beef and broth*; **pot aux roses** [pɔ-to ro:z] *pot of face-powder*; *mystery*.

355 *t* final of **cent un** [sǎ œ̃] *a hundred and one*, and of **cent onze** [sǎ ɔ̃:z] *a hundred and eleven*, is never linked. The *t* of the conjunction **et** is never linked: **fort et ac-tif** [fɔ:ɪr e ak-tif] *strong and active*; **Paul et Alice** [pɔ-le a-lis].

356 *t* final in the endings **-ât, -art, -ert, -eurt, -ort, -ourt** (380) of verbs, nouns, some adverbs and prepositions is not linked, but the *r* is sounded just as though it were the final letter: **il se-rait bon qu'il ar-ri-vât aujour-**

d'hui [il sə-re bɔ̃ ki-la-ri-va o-ʒur-dui] *it would be well for him to arrive to-day*; à part elle et vous [a pair el e vu] *aside from her and you*; elle part à regret [el pair a rə-grɛ] *she leaves with regret*; il s'est of-fert à le soi-gner [il sɛ-tə-feir a lə swa-ɲe] *he offered to take care of him*; le dé-sert a-ri-de [lə de-zɛir a-rid] *the arid desert*; il meurt a-vec cou-ra-ge [il mœir a-vek ku-ra:ʒ] *he dies courageously*; à tort et à tra-vers [a tɔir e a tra-vɛir] *at random*; il court au feu [il kuir o fø] *he runs to the fire*.

357 z final (319) of the second person plural of verbs is regularly linked: vous ai-mez à li-re [vu-zɛ-me-za li:r] *you like to read*; vous al-lez à Pa-ris [vu-za-le-za pa-ri] *you are going to Paris*.

358 z final of as-sez, chez, is regularly linked: as-sez ai-ma-ble [a-se-zɛ-mabl] *kind enough*; chez eux [ʒe-zø] *at their house*.

359 z final of nez and riz is never linked: du riz au lait [dy ri o lɛ] *rice cooked with milk*; nez a-qui-lin [ne a-ki-lɛ̃] *aquiline nose*; nor is z linked in the expressions: por-tez ar-mes [pɔr-te arm] *carry arms*; pré-sen-tez ar-mes [pre-zɑ̃-te arm] *present arms*.

360 As may be seen from the above examples just cited, final consonants that are regularly silent like p, q or c=k, t, z are carried over without change of sound just as are those usually pronounced c, f, l, r. Nevertheless the linking of silent consonants of singular nouns is usually avoided: mot an-glais [mo ɑ̃-ɡle] *English word*;

es-prit al-le-mand [es-pri al-mā] *German wit*; **ob-jet im-por-tant** [ɔb-ʒɛ ě-pər-tū] *important object*. Common expressions: **de temps en temps**, **pas à pas**, etc., enumerated in 337, form an exception.

361 **d, g, s, x**, when linked, have respectively the sound **t, k, z, z**.

362 **d**=[t]: **quand i-rez-vous?** [kār-ti-re vu] *when will you go?*; **pied-à-ter-re** [pje-ta tɛ:r] *momentary lodging*; **ré-pond-elle** [re-pɔ̃-tɛl] *she replies*; **le froid et le chaud** [lə frwa-te lə ʃo] *the cold and the heat*; **un froid ac-cueil** [œ frwa-ta-kœ:j] *a cool reception*; **un grand hom-me** [œ grā-təm] *a great man*; **de pied en cap** [də pje-tū kap] *from head to foot*; **com-prend-il** [kɔ̃-prā-til] *does he understand?*; **en-tend-on** [ɑ̃-tā-tɔ̃] *does one hear?*; **perd-il** [pɛr-til] *does he lose?*

363 The linking of **d**=[t] is most usual in cases of an adjective followed by its noun as in the example just above cited: **un grand hom-me**; or as in: **laid a-ni-mal** [lə-ta-ni-mal] *an ugly animal*; **se-cond é-ta-ge** [sə-gɔ̃-te-ta:ʒ] *third story*; but if the word following the adjective is not a noun, the **d** is silent: **le se-cond et le troi-siè-me** [lə sə-gɔ̃ e lə trwa-zjem] *the second and the third*; **grand et bien fait** [grā e bjɛ̃ fɛ] *tall and well made*; **es-prit pro-fond en tout** [es-pri prɔ̃-fɔ̃ ā tu] *mind deep in everything*. **d** is linked as **d** in **nord-est** [nɔrd est] *northeast* and **nord-ouest** [nɔrd west] *northwest* (297).

364 **d** final of the endings **-ard, -ord, -ourd** (380) is not usually linked over, but the preceding **r** is linked to the vowel of the following word: **un vieil-lard in-firme** [œ vje-

jair ẽ-firm] *an infirm old man*; le re-nard et la ci-go-gne [lə rə-nair e la si-gəŋ] *the fox and the stork*; lourd et indigeste [lur e ẽ-di-ʒest] *heavy and indigestible*.

365 g when linked=**k**, in long [l̥]; rang [rā] *rank*; sang [sā] *blood*; long hi-ver [l̥ʒ-ki-vɛr] *long winter*; rang é-le-vé [rā-kel-ve] *high station*; rang in-fi-me [rā-kẽ-fim] *lowest rank*; sang im-pur [sā-kẽ-pyɪr] *impure blood*; sang hu-main [sā-ky-mẽ] *human blood*. This usage, however, is more literary than colloquial. Ordinarily, in these cases, the g may be silent: long hi-ver [l̥ʒ ivɛr]; rang é-le-vé [rā el-ve]; sang im-pur [sā ẽ-pyɪr]; sang et eau [sā e o] *blood and water*. Elsewhere g final, except in *joug* and *bourg*, where according to some authorities (but not generally, see 205 and 206) it has the sound of **k** before vowels and consonants, it is silent: le fau-bourg ex-té-rieur [lə fo-bur eks-te-rjɛr] *the outer suburb*; l'é-tang est tout près [le-tā e tu pre] *the pond is quite near*; le coing est un fruit [lə kwẽ et œ fruɪ] *the quince is a fruit*.

366 s when linked=**z**, the most frequent of the linkings, because occurring so often between closely related words (330). This linking of **s**, sounded as **z**, occurs in many expressions in which the **s** of the individual word is silent: de plus en plus [də ply-zā ply] *more and more*; de temps en temps [də tã-zā tã] *from time to time*; dos à dos [do-za do] *back to back*; les en-ne-mis en fuite [le-zen-mi-zā fuit] *the enemies in flight*; pas à pas [pa-za pa] *step by step*; plus ou moins [ply-zu mwẽ] *more or less*; tiers é-tat [tjɛr-ze-ta] *third estate*; un suc-cès i-nat-ten-du [œ syk-se-zi-na-tã-dy] *an unexpected success*.

367 s of final **cs**, **rs** is silent in plural of nouns and of compound words: **arcs-en-ciel** [ar-kā sjɛl] *rainbows*; **becs Auer** [bɛ-ko-ɛiʁ] *Auer burners*; **des ducs et pairs** [dɛ dy-ke pɛiʁ] *dukes and peers*; **des porcs-épics** [dɛ pɔʁ-ke-pik] *porcupines*. In these and the following cases, the linking of s, not being pleasant to the French ear, is avoided, while the c or the r is linked over: **des vers à soie** [dɛ vɛ-ra swa] *silkworms*; **des maî-tres ès arts** [dɛ mɛ-trɛ-zaiʁ] *masters of arts*; **corps à corps** [kɔʁ-a kɔʁ] *hand to hand (fight)*; **chars à bancs** [ʃa-ra bɑ̃] *jaunting cars*; **vers un en-droit** [vɛ-rœ-(n)ɑ̃-drwa] *towards a place*; **en-vers et con-tre tous** [ɑ̃-veiʁ-e kɔ̃-trɛ tuʁs] *towards and against all*.

368 s final of a proper noun is silent: **Geor-ges est ri-che** [ʒɔʁ-ʒɛ riʃ] *George is rich*; **la ca-thé-drale d'A-miens est ma-gni-fi-que** [la ka-tɛ-dral d a-mjɛ̃-(n)ɛ ma-ɲi-fik] *the Amiens Cathedral is magnificent*; **Pa-ris est u-ne bel-le vil-le** [pa-ri ɛ-tɥ̃n bel vil] *Paris is a beautiful city*.

369 s final is not sounded in **un a-vis im-por-tant** [œ-na-vi ɛ̃-pɔʁ-tɑ̃] *an important advice*; **vers les une heu-re** [vɛʁ lɛ yn œiʁ] *towards one o'clock*; and the s of **vo-lon-tiers** [vɔ-lɔ̃-tje] *willingly* is never sounded; **vo-lon-tiers à mes or-dres** [vɔ-lɔ̃-tje a mɛ-zɔʁdrɛ] *willingly to my orders*.

370 Certain expressions contain the sound most often heard in linking [z] represented by s, x or z; and this sound may occur twice in a short phrase. To avoid such repetition the linking is made but once: **dix heu-res un quart** [di-zœiʁ-œ̃ kaiʁ] instead of [di-zœiʁ-zœ̃ kaiʁ] *quarter*

past ten; six heu-res et de-mie [si-zœr-e də-mi] *half past six; ai-dez-vous les uns aux au-tres* [e-de vu le-zœ o-zotr] *help one another; les lar-mes aux yeux* [lə lar-mo-zjɔ] *tears in the eyes.*

371 Neither linking nor elision occurs before *huit, huitième-me* (213) (excepting *dix-huit* and *dix-huitième-me*), *onze, on-zième-me, oua-te, oui, ouï-di-re* (215, 390): *le huit du mois* [lə ɥit dy mwɑ] *the eighth of the month; le on-zième-me* [lə ɔ̃-zjem] *the eleventh; la on-zième-me heu-re* [la ɔ̃-zjem œr] *the eleventh hour; le on-ze* [lə ɔ̃z] *the eleventh (day of the month); qua-tre-vingt-on-ze* [ka-trə vɛ̃ ɔ̃z]; *la oua-te* [la wat] *wadding; des ouï-di-re* [də wi di:r] *hearsay; les on-ze en-fants* [lə ɔ̃-zā-fā] *the eleven children.* Notice the following: *des man-teaux oua-tés* [də mā-to wa-te] *lined cloaks; le uh-lan* [lə ɥlā] *German lancer; les uh-lans* [lə ɥlā]; *met-tez le un avant le deux* [mɛ-te lə œ̃ a-vā lə dø] *put the one before the two; but un un mal-fait* [œ̃-nœ mal fe] *a one badly made; trois un de sui-te* [trwa-zœ̃ də sɥit] *three consecutive ones; cent un* [sā œ̃] *one hundred and one; cent un* [sā-tœ̃] *one hundred times one; sur les une heure* [syr le ɥn œr] *about one o'clock; vers les une heure* [vɛr le ɥn œr] *towards one o'clock* (some ellipsis, such as about or towards the minutes preceding or following one o'clock, seems to be implied); *quatre-vingt-un* [katrə vɛ̃ œ̃] *eighty-one; le yacht* [lə jak(t)] (the word is also pronounced «à l'anglaise» [jɔt] by those familiar with English); *la yole* [la jɔl] *small boat or canoe.*

372 *x* when linked = *z*: *aux ar-mes* [o-zarm] *to arms; des prix élevés* [də pri-zel-ve] *high prices; deux à deux*

[dø-za dø] *two by two*; **dix en-fants** [di-zũ-fã] *ten children*; **paix u-ni-ver-sel-le** [pe-zy-ni-ver-sel] *universal peace*; **six hom-mes** [si-zəm] *six men*. Before consonants, **x** final follows the general rule and is silent: **six sol-dats** [si sɔl-da] *six soldiers*; **dix pom-mes** [di pəm] *ten apples*.

373 **m** usually has no other function after a vowel than to nasalize it, the **m** itself not being sounded (233). Therefore in such cases no linking is heard: **A-dam et E-ve** [a-dũ e ɛrv]; **u-ne faim ex-cès-si-ve** [yn fẽ ek-sɛ-siv] *excessive hunger*; **un nom il-lus-tre** [œ nɔ̃ il-lystr] *an illustrious name*; **un par-fum ex-quis** [œ par-fœ eks-ki] *an exquisite perfume*.

374 But when **m** does occur as a final pronounced consonant, then it is naturally linked over like any other final pronounced consonant: **Jé-ru-sa-lem est vain-cu** [ʒe-ry-za-le-mɛ vɛ-ky] *Jerusalem is conquered*; **le ha-rem at-tray-ant** [lə a-rɛ-ma-trɛ-jã] *the attractive harem*.

375 **n** like **m** after a vowel has the function of nasalizing that vowel (129, 239). It differs in this case from **m** in that while **m** nasalizing the preceding vowel is never linked over, **n** may be when the two words are so inseparably connected as to form but one word, group or idea. Then the nasalized vowel usually retains its nasal quality and the **n** is carried over as a consonant: **au-cun ou-vra-ge** [o-kœ-nu-vra:ʒ] *no work*; **bien ai-ma-ble** [bjẽ-nɛ-mabl] *very kind*; **bon a-mi** [bɔ̃-na-mi] *good friend*; **bon en-fant** [bɔ̃-nã-fã] *good fellow*; **un an-cien a-mi** [œ-nã-sjẽ-na-mi] *a former friend*; **bien heu-reux** [bjẽ-nœ-rø] *very happy*;

rien ac-cep-ter [rjẽ-nak-sɛp-tɛ] *to accept nothing*; **en plein air** [ɑ̃-plɛ̃-nɛʁ] *in the open air*. Another pronunciation in such cases and rather common in colloquial usage is to denasalize the vowel, retaining its oral quality, linking the **n** over as a consonant in the usual way. Simply removing the sign of nasality over the vowel in the preceding examples will illustrate the second method of pronunciation in such cases; or: **mon a-mi** [mɔ-na-mi] *my friend*, instead of [mɔ̃-na-mi]; **un enfant** [œ-nɑ̃-fɑ̃] *a child*, instead of [œ̃-nɑ̃-fɑ̃].

376 But when **n** appears simply as a pure consonant, it is then linked over to the following vowel just as **m** is or any other consonant: **l'hy-men ac-tuel** [li-mɛ-nak-tɥɛl] *the actual marriage*; **spé-ci-men à-dé-si-rer** [spe-si-mɛ-na de-zi-re] *desirable specimen*.

377 **n** final of the nasal vowel of a noun is not linked: **ce bien est à mon frère** [sə bjɛ̃ ɛ-ta-mɔ̃ frɛʁ] *this property is my brother's*; **Jean est pe-tit** [ʒɑ̃ ɛ pə-ti] *John is little*; **le vin et l'eau** [lə vɛ̃ e l o] *the wine and water*; **le bon et le mau-vais** [lə bɔ̃ e lə mɔ̃-vɛ] *the good and the bad*.

378 **n** final in the following common expressions is not linked: **c'est bon à manger** [s ɛ-bɔ̃ a mɑ̃-ʒɛ] *it is good to eat*; **se-lon eux** [sə-lɔ̃ ø] *according to them* (335); **il se con-duit bien en clas-se** [il sɛ-kɔ̃-dui bjɛ̃ ɑ̃ klɑ̃s] *he behaves himself well in the class*; **com-bien y en a-t-il?** [kɔ̃-bjɛ̃ i ɑ̃-na-til] *how many of them are there?* **l'un ou l'au-tre** [l œ̃ u l otr] *one or the other*.

379 h. Neither linking nor elision takes place before an aspirate **h**. Care should be taken not to aspirate this

written (but unsounded) **h** as in English. Simply detach the word preceding from that beginning with **h**: **la hon-te** [la ɔ̃t] *shame*; **le ha-sard** [lə a-zair] *chance*; **le cri des hiboux** [lə kri de i-bu] *the owls' cry*; **les hut-tes des sau-vages** [lə yt de so-vaʒ] *the Indians' huts*.

380 Special cases. Consonants after **r** are not usually linked. This applies to the endings of many words in -ard, -ord, -ourd, -art, -ert, -eurt, -ort, -ourt (356): **dard ai-gu** [dair-e-gy] *sharp dart*; **bord à bord** [bɔ̃r-a bɔ̃r] *alongside*; **lourd et fort** [lur-e fɔ̃r] *heavy and strong*; **el-le part au-jourd'hui** [el pair-o-ʒur-dui] *she leaves to-day*; **il con-quiert une pro-vince** [il kɔ̃-kjɛr-yn-prɔ-vẽs] *he conquers a province*; **elle meurt ex-près** [el mœ̃r-eks-prɛ] *she dies on purpose*; **fort et grand** [fɔ̃r-e grɑ̃] *strong and tall*; **on ac-court aus-si-tôt** [ɔ̃-na-kur-o-si-to] *they run immediately*.

381 Exceptions to the general rule that consonants after **r** are not usually sounded may be noticed in the flexional **s** which follows **r**: **des re-gards ai-ma-bles** [de rə-gair-zɛ-mabl] *kind attention*; in the final **t** or **d** after **r** of verbs before a pronoun: **perd-il** [pɛrr-t il] *does he lose?* **sert-il** [sɛrr-t il] *is he of use?* in **fort** used as an absolute superlative, that is, in the sense of *very*: **fort ai-ma-ble** [fɔ̃r-tɛ-ma(ɪ)bl] *very amiable*; but **fort et dur** [fɔ̃r-e dyr] *strong and hard*.

382 In the expressions **de part en part** [də-pair-tā par] *right through*; **de part et d'au-tre** [də pair-te d otr] *on all sides*; **l'art o-ra-toi-re** [l air-tɔ-ra-twair] *oratorical art*, the final **t** is linked over.

EXERCISE LIX. Linking occurs in the expressions throughout this exercise. Read carefully, pronouncing aloud the following: 1. À neuf heures précises. 2. Attendez un instant. 3. Beaucoup aimé. 4. Bien ennuyeux. 5. Bloc énorme. 6. C'est un enfant très éveillé. 7. C'est un franc étourdi. 8. Cheval ombrageux. 9. Cinq heures. 10. Comprend-il ce qu'on dit? 11. De fond en comble. 12. Des cheveux épais. 13. Des histoires étonnantes. 14. De part en part. 15. D'excellents exercices. 16. Du blanc au noir. 17. En avez-vous eu? 18. En été. 19. En hiver. 20. Ils étudient bien. 21. Ils se rendent en classe deux à deux. 22. Il y a cinq ans. 23. Le bourg est en fête. 24. Le grand océan. 25. Le nabab est un richard. 26. Les empereurs Marc Aurèle et Marc Antoine. 27. Nous irons ensemble. 28. Œuf à la coque. 29. On en a assez. 30. Parler franc et net. 31. Perd-il son temps? 32. Quand irez-vous? 33. Qu'entend-on? 34. Répond-elle. 35. S'il en est ainsi. 36. Très habile. 37. Trop étroit. 38. Un arc-en-ciel. 39. Un fort argument en sa faveur. 40. Un joug intolérable. 41. Un porc-épic. 42. Vous avez été au parc. 43. Vous en avez assez.

EXERCISE LX, illustrating examples in which linking is to be avoided. Read carefully the following expressions, pronouncing them aloud: 1. Allez-vous-en avec eux. 2. Arcs-en-ciel. 3. A-t-on été aimable? 4. Becs Auer. 5. Bordeaux est une belle ville. 6. C'est le huit. 7. Colomb a erré longtemps. 8. Combien en demandait-il? 9. De demain en huit. 10. Du plomb argentifère. 11. Du riz au lait. 12. Enfin on arriva. 13. Envers eux. 14. Il est grand et beau. 15. Jean et Alexis. 16. Le loup court encore. 17. Le second et le troisième. 18. Le surplomb en est visible. 19. Le trente et un octobre. 20. Mais oui. 21. Marie coud à merveille. 22. Nez à nez. 23. Paris est la capitale. 24. Quatre-vingt-onze. 25. Quatre-vingt-sept. 26. Saint-Marc à Venise. 27. Sourd à toutes les demandes. 28. Sourd et muet. 29. Trop hardi. 30. Un banc à dos. 31. Une faim excessive. 32. Un et deux font trois. 33. Un garçon indolent. 34. Un nom anglais.

EXERCISE LXI. State briefly the principle by reason of which linking takes place in each example given in Exercise LIX and does not take place in each of the examples given in Exercise LX.

X ELISION

383 Elision, or the dropping of the final vowel of a monosyllable before the initial vowel of the next word, is indicated by the apostrophe (31). In certain cases the letters *e, a, i*, the vowels undergoing elision, are entirely silent. The monosyllables eliding final *e* are *de, le, ne, que*; the pronouns *je, ce, le, me, se, te* when followed by a verb, by *en* or by *y*.

384 Elision of *e*: *l'é-co-le* [l e-kəl] *the school*; *d'un enfant* [d œ-nā-fā] *of a child*; *n'est-ce pas* [n es pa] *is it not so?* *j'ai-me* [ʒ əim] *I love*; *c'est* [s ə] *it is*; *il l'a* [i-l a] *he has it*; *m'a-t-elle vu* [m a-təl vy] *has she seen me?* *il s'en va* [il s ā va] *he goes away*; *qu'a-vez-vous* [k a-ve vu] *what is the matter with you?* *tu t'y es mis* [ty ti ə mi] *you have put yourself there*; *en-voy-ez-l'y* [ā-vwa-ʒe l i] *send him there.*]

385 The vowels of the pronouns *ce, je, la, le* are not elided when these monosyllables come after the verb: *est-ce vrai* [əs vrə] *is it true?* *ai-je rai-son* [ɛiʒ rə-zō] *am I right?* *fai-tes-le* [fət lə] *do it*; *voy-ez-le* [vwa-ʒe lə] *see him.*

386 The final *e* of *jusque* is elided in *jus-qu'à* [ʒys-k̄ a] *up to*; *jus-qu'a-lors* [ʒys-k a-lɔr] *up to that time*; *jus-qu'en* [ʒys-k̄ ā] *up to*; *jus-qu'i-ci* [ʒys-k i-si] *up to this time*; the final *e* of *lorsque, puisque, quoique* is also elided, but only before *elle, il, on, un*: *lors-qu'il* [lɔrs-k il] *when he*; *puis-qu'el-le* [pɥis-k əl] *since she*; *quoi-qu'on* [kwa-k ɔ̃] *although one.*

387 A few words, generally having *quelque*, *entre* or *presque* in their composition, elide final *e*: *quel-qu'un* [kel-kœ] *some one*; *en-tr'ac-te* [ã-tr akt] *interval between the acts*; *pres-qu'î-le* [pres-k il] *peninsula*; also *au-jour-d'hui* [o-ʒur-d qi] *to-day*.

388 Elision of *a*. *a* is only elided in the article or pronoun *la* before the verb: *l'â-me* [l a:m] *the soul*; *l'his-toi-re* [l is-twair] *the story*; *il l'aime* [i-l ɛ:m] *he loves her*; but *ai-mez-la* [ɛ-me la] *love her*.

389 Elision of *i*. *i* is elided only in the conjunction *si* before *il* or *ils*: *s'il va* [s il va] *if he goes*; *s'ils vien-nent* [s il vjen] *if they come*.

390 Elision does not take place before the aspirate *h*, nor before *on-ze*, *on-ziè-me*, *oui*, *ouï-di-re*, *oua-te* (371, 215), *oh que oui* [o kə wi] *why yes*; *la on-ziè-me* [la ɔ̃-zjem] *the eleventh*.

391 While the preceding examples illustrate elision as shown by the apostrophe, the great majority of cases may be said to occur where no apostrophe marks the suppression of an *e* mute before a word beginning with a vowel or silent *h*. In fact *e* is silent at the end of most words (but cf. 393): *pla-ce* [plas]; *pren-dre* [prã:dr]; *ta-ble* [ta(:)bl]; (except where the *e* itself is the only vowel in the word, as in *le*, *me*, *te*); in verbal endings *-es*, *-ent* (*tu ai-mes* [ty ɛ:m]; *ils ai-ment* [il-zɛ:m]); and after a vowel that just precedes the final *e*: *rue* [ry] *street*.

392 In very many instances, two or more words are pronounced just as though parts of one entire word, that

is, together in one breath, just as though each formed a component part of one entire word. The final *e* in such cases is absolutely mute and the preceding consonant is linked over with the initial vowel of the following word: *fa-ci-le à li-re* [fa-si-la li:r] *easy to read*; *la guer-re é-cla-te en-tre eux* [la gɛ:r-re-kla-tǎ-trø] *war breaks out between them*; *la ro-be est rou-ge* [la rɔ-bɛ ru:ʒ] *the dress is red*; *l'ex-er-ci-ce o-ral* [l eg-zɛr-si-sɔ-ral] *the oral exercise*; *u-ne an-cien-ne é-lè-ve* [y-nǎ-sjɛ-ne-lɛ:v] *a former pupil*; *u-ne au-tre an-née* [y-no-tra-ne] *another year*.

393 Compare the following pairs of words, in the former of which the *e* is elided and in the latter (70, 71) it is not: *Allemagne and Angleterre*; *bulletin and portefeuille*; *causerie and brusquerie*; *joyeusement and tristement*; *lègèreté and fermeté*; *logement and appartement*; *longuement and largement*; *maintenant and autrefois*; *mugissement and hurlement*; *saleté and propreté*; *samedi and vendredi*.

394 Compare again in the same manner the following pairs, each of which is composed of two or more words (cf. 74). In the first group composing the pair, the *e* is not pronounced; in the second it is: *À de-main and pour demain*; *au-dessus and par-dessus*; *je ne sais pas and il ne sait pas*; *la demande and leur demande*; *la petite and cette petite*; *la semaine and une semaine*; *les cheminées and une cheminée*; *le velours and quel velours*; *mademoiselle and une demoiselle*; *monsieur De Vire and madame De Vire*; *on recommence and elle recommence*; *roi de France and reine de France*; *sa fenêtre and cette fenêtre*; *sans le*

chien *and* avec le chien; sous le pont *and* sur le pont; un demi-litre *and* une demi-livre; un pot de bière *and* un verre de bière; vin de Champagne *and* bière de Munich.

EXERCISE LXII. A most useful exercise may be had by writing the two pairs above given in 393 and 394, first as usual in ordinary writing and printing of French, dividing them into syllables and pronouncing aloud each syllable and word; secondly, performing the same operation and using, in so doing, the key alphabet.

395 The following sentences illustrate the usual elision of *e* when occurring in ordinary phrases. The elided *e* is italicized: 1. Cette phrase est facile à lire et à comprendre. 2. Elle raconte encore une histoire absurde. 3. Élise a une autre idée en tête. 4. La balle était derrière une chaise au salon. 5. La campagne est belle et agréable en juin. 6. Laissez la porte et la fenêtre ouvertes.

XI CAPITALS

396 Capitals are used as in English to begin a sentence, quotation or a proper name: Les oiseaux chantent, *The birds are singing.* Il m'a dit: «Faites-le toujours.» *He said to me: "Keep on doing it."* Félix Faure.

397 Small letters, contrary to English usage, are used to begin the pronoun *je* = English *I*: Eh, bien, je m'en vais, *Well, I'm going away.* Enfin, j'y suis, j'y reste, *In short, I'm here, I'm going to stay here;* and in writing the interjection *ô* = English *oh* or *O*: — ô Dieu, *O Heavens!* ô douleur, *O grief!* ô ma jeunesse, *O my youth!*

398 Small letters are used to begin the names of the days of the week and of the month: *C'est aujourd'hui lundi le dix août, To-day is Monday the tenth of August; Il est venu vendredi le trois mars, He came Friday the third of March.*

399 Small letters are used to begin adjectives derived from proper nouns: *un noble vénitien, a Venetian nobleman; un savant allemand, a German scholar; le rivage troyen, the Trojan shore; le chant grégorien, the Gregorian chant; il étudie le français, he studies the French language;* also in writing the expressions: *catholique, luthérien, mahométan, protestant, puritain, pharisien, voltairien;* also *catholicisme, christianisme, judaïsme.* But when the adjective is used substantively, then it is treated as a proper noun: *le Français, the Frenchman; un Irlandais, an Irishman; un riche Américain, a rich American; les Asiatiques, the Asiatics; les Européens, the Europeans; un illustre Parisien, an illustrious Parisian.*

400 When to a product or object of manufacture, the name of the town or locality of production or fabrication is given, this name is treated like a proper adjective and begins with a small letter: *un mètre d'angleterre; une statue en carrare; un bel angora; une bouteille de cognac; fumer du maryland; une robe de florence; une robe de madras.*

401 In titles of books, companies, associations and the like, but one word usually begins with a capital, generally the first noun, unless preceded by a preposi-

tion: Dans les gardes françaises, la Jérusalem délivrée, le Malade imaginaire, la Mare au diable, le Paradis perdu, Pour la couronne, les Précieuses ridicules.

402 If an adjective (or numeral) precedes the noun, instead of following it as in the above examples, then both adjective (or numeral) and noun begin with a capital: l'Ancien Testament; les Deux Sœurs; la Divine Comédie; les Fausses Confidences; la Jeune Femme colère; la Nouvelle Héloïse; la Petite Fadette; Un beau mariage; Un Mariage dans le monde. The article (definite) when used as the first word of the title, as in these examples, is written with a capital only when it begins the sentence.

Notice the usage in the following titles of literary works: le Vieux célibataire; le Vieux fat; les Vieux garçons; Une Vieille maîtresse; le Vieux neuf; la Vieille roche; la Vieille tante.

403 When the title of a word is accompanied by the author's name, both title and name are written with a capital: la Biographie Didot; les Commentaires de César; le Dictionnaire de l'Académie; l'Encyclopédie de Diderot; les Essais de Montaigne; la Géographie de Crozat; le Glossaire de du Cange.

404 When two substantives figure as the title of a publication, a society or order, the second substantive being merely the complement of the first, then the first only is written with a capital: Bulletin des lois; Cours d'astronomie; Dialogue des morts; Éléments de phy-

sique; Essai sur les mœurs; Histoire des croisades; Voyage autour du monde; l'Académie des sciences; le Conservatoire de musique; le Conservatoire des arts et métiers; l'École des chartes; l'ordre de l'Aigle de fer; l'ordre de la Légion d'honneur; l'ordre de la Toison d'or.

405 Nevertheless, it frequently happens that when two substantives figure in the title of a book, society or order, that it is the second that is written with a capital while the first is written with a small letter. This is so because in such cases the second word characterizes and epitomizes more appropriately the entire title: **le cap des Tempêtes; la cour des Miracles; la fontaine des Innocents; l'hôtel des Ambassadeurs; l'île de la Réunion; les montagnes de la Lune; le quai aux Fleurs**, meaning a particular quay in Paris where flowers are sold; while **quai aux fleurs** designates a quay given over to the sale of flowers in any city.

406 Occasionally it happens that two words in the title of a publication or association are written with a capital: **Mémoires de la Société nationale des antiquaires de France; Mémoires de la Société de linguistique; la Critique de l'École des femmes; Défense du Génie du christianisme; Observations sur l'Esprit des lois; Journal des Savants**. In such cases two titles are considered as combined in one, or the two words are of such importance that it appears inappropriate to write either with a small letter.

407 **Capitals** are used in writing the title of a fable, comedy or farce, the characters of which appear in the

title and are considered as personified: **le Chêne et le Roseau**; **la Génisse, la Chèvre et la Brebis**; **le Flatteur et l'Envieux**; **le Maître et le Valet**.

408 Two capitals are necessary in a compound proper noun joined by a hyphen, as: **les Anglo-Saxons**; **les Gallo-Grecs**; **les Moldo-Valaques**; and the name of a dynasty, when preceded by that of the race over which the dynasty ruled, is written with a capital: **les Francs Mérovingiens**; **les Turcs Osmanlis**; but not when the name of the dynasty is used adjectively, as: **la dynastie mérovingienne**; **la dynastie napoléonienne**; likewise **écriture anglo-normannique**; **écriture normanno-saxonne**.

409 The word **saint** before its noun begins with a small letter: **saint Denis**, **saint François**, **saint Martin**; but when used as a part of a proper name with a noun to which it is joined by a hyphen, it is never abbreviated and is always written with a capital: **le duc de Saint-Simon**; **l'église Saint-Germain-des-Prés**; **l'église Sainte-Marie-aux-Neiges**; **l'église Sainte-Marie-des-Fleurs**; (in the three examples just cited the two last hyphens in each example are sometimes omitted, but the more common usage appears to be in favor of connecting all the parts with hyphens); **l'église de Saint-Pierre**; **le mont Saint-Michel**; **la porte Saint-Martin**; but if the entire expression is merely used as a name to indicate, for example, a prison or a theater, the usage is: **les prisonniers du Mont-Saint-Michel**, **le théâtre de la Porte-Saint-Martin**.

410 The names of avenues, boulevards, quays, squares, streets, etc., are written with a capital, but the word for avenue, boulevard, square, street, etc., is written with a small letter: *allée de l'Observatoire; avenue des Champs-Élysées; avenue de l'Opéra; barrière de l'Étoile; boulevard Montparnasse; carrefour de l'Abattoir; chaussée des Minimes; cour des Fontaines; place de la Concorde; quai de l'Horloge; rue de Rivoli.*

Small letters are used in writing the articles *le, la, les, du, de la, des* before the name of a town or of a person: *le Caire, Cairo; la Havane; le Havre; le Mans; le Puy; la Rochelle; la Bruyère; le Camoëns; le Cid; la rue de la Bruyère; la rue de l'Écluse; le comte de la Guiche; le prince de la Paix; Peveril du Pic; le Tintoret; Bar-le-Duc; Choisy-le-Roy; Foulénay-aux-Roses; Villeneuve-le-Comte.* Also in writing adjectives not joined to the noun by a hyphen, as: *la basse Bretagne, le bas Canada; but les Basses-Pyrénées, la Haute-Marne.*

411 Small letters are used to begin titles before proper nouns: *le président Fallières; le prince de Galles; le roi Alfonse; le czar Nicholas; lord Ruthven; le comte de Monte-Cristo; le général Boulanger; le roi d'Angleterre; le professeur Croizet; l'abbé de l'Épée; le duc d'Enghien; l'empereur de la Chine, le docteur Allard; l'archevêque Blanchet.*

412 Titles of honor, being considered as proper names, whether in speaking to or of the honored personage, are written with a capital: *Votre Majesté; Vos Majestés; Sa Majesté; Ses Majestés; Sa Sainteté,* in speaking of the

Pope; **Son Éminence**, in speaking of a cardinal; **Sa Grandeur**, in speaking of a bishop; **Son Altesse**, in speaking of a prince of the royal line.

413 Capitals, therefore, are used in the following cases for the titles and *small letters* for the common names, king, queen, emperor, czar, etc.: **Sa Majesté le roi**; **Sa Majesté la reine**; **Sa Majesté impériale**; **Son Altesse royale**; **Sa Majesté l'empereur Napoléon III**; **Sa Majesté la reine d'Angleterre**; **Sa Majesté le czar, l'autocrate de toutes les Russies**; **Sa Majesté le sultan Abdul Medjid**; **Sa Sainteté le pape Pie IX**; **Son Éminence le cardinal de Retz**; **Sa Grandeur l'évêque de Marseille**; **Son Altesse l'électeur de Saxe**.

414 Capitals are used on the above principle when the title is extended: **Sa Majesté Catholique, la reine d'Espagne**; **Sa Majesté Fidèle, le roi de Portugal**; **Sa Majesté Britannique, la reine d'Angleterre**.

415 Small letters are used to write the titles **monsieur**, **madame** and **mademoiselle** when not beginning the sentence, although not infrequently capitals are used. These words are generally abbreviated, **M.** being written for **monsieur**, English *Mr.*, **MM.** (with a full stop) for **messieurs**; **M^{me}** for **madame**, English *Mrs.*; and **M^{lle}** for **mademoiselle**, English *Miss*. **M. Blondel**, monsieur Blondel; **M^{me} Blondel**, madame Blondel; **M^{lle} Blondel**, mademoiselle Blondel. They are more convenient terms than their English equivalents, being used with equal appropriateness with or without the name: **oui, mademoiselle**; **oui, madame**; **oui, monsieur**. In writing the

abbreviated forms, usually printed **M^{me}** and **M^{lle}**, no punctuation whatever is used; and this is the customary usage in French in writing abbreviations which include the final letter as **M^{sr}** = **monseigneur**, **D^r** = **docteur**. No stop is used after Roman numerals with names of sovereigns or divisions of a book: **Louis XIV et Charles X célèbrent . . . Voir tome III, chapitre IV de l'ouvrage**. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, etc., are usually written **I^{er}**, **II^e**, **III^e**, **IV^e**, etc.

416 Small letters are used to begin names designating political, religious and monastic schools: **les républicains**, **les légitimistes**, **les orléanistes**, **les socialistes**; **les calvinistes**, **les catholiques**, **les jansénistes**, **les luthériens**, **les voltairiens**, **les bénédictins**, **les cordeliers**, **les dominicains**.

417 The name of the order itself, being considered a proper noun, is written with a capital: **l'ordre de Saint-Benoît**; **la congrégation de Saint-Lazare**; **l'ordre du Mont-Carmel**; **l'ordre de l'Incarnation**; **l'ordre de la Visitation**; **l'ordre de la Jarretière**; **la réforme de Sainte-Thérèse**. The word *order*, *congregation*, etc., is often understood, as in **prendre le voile (de l'ordre) de Sainte-Claire**; **prendre l'habit (de l'ordre) de Saint-François**.

EXERCISE LXIII. Note the following giving practice on the use of capitals; the words and expressions appear here according to recognized standard usage: **anabaptiste**, **gentil** (*Gentile*), **hussite**, **malthusien**, **pythagorien**; **bouddhisme**, **islamisme**, **paganisme**; **carme**, **chartreux**, **cordelier**; **bey**, **calife**, **consul**, **duc**, **pacha**, **schah**; **druide**, **mage**, **pontife**, **pythonisse**; **les bacchanales**, **les saturnales**; **une dryade**, **un faune**, **un satyre**, **une sirène**, **un triton**; **un missel**; **Considérations sur l'histoire de France**; **Discours sur l'histoire universelle** (*only one capital here in each instance is used, as but one work is really*

comprised in each title); l'esplanade des Invalides, faubourg Poissonnière, passage des Panoramas, place de l'Estrapade; l'aigle de Meaux (Bossuet); l'aigle de Patmos (saint Jean), l'ange des ténèbres (le diable), le père du mensonge (Satan), le père de miséricorde (Dieu), l'Ange de l'école (saint Thomas d'Aquin), l'Oint du Seigneur (Jésus-Christ), l'Orateur romain (Cicéron), le Sage (Salomon); un arabe, un cosaque, une mégère, un mentor, un tartufe (*originally proper nouns, frequent usage has caused them to be regarded simply as common nouns*); un dédale, un hermès, du mithridate, un phaéton; des Callots, des Elzéviros, des Plines (*meaning editions of Elzevir and Pliny, and collections of Callot*); empire français, empire des Perses, principauté d'Orange, république romaine; l'ambassade turque à Paris, l'amirauté de Londres, la chancellerie de la Légion d'honneur, la chambre des pairs, la chambre des lords, le consulat de Smyrne, l'hôtel de ville de Paris, la légation russe à Berlin, la musée de Versailles, le parlement d'Angleterre, le sénat de Rome; l'Arsenal, bibliothèque de Paris, la Bastille, ancienne prison d'État, le Châtelet, ancien tribunal de Paris, le Cirque, théâtre de Paris, la Tour de Londres, prison d'État; la tour de Babel (*that is, de la Confusion*), la tour des Vents à Athènes, la vallée de la Vision; l'administration des postes, des monnaies, des douanes, des domaines, le comptoir d'escompte, la caisse d'épargne, le couvent des dominicains, l'église des pénitents gris, la halle aux blés, aux cuirs, aux draps, aux poisons, le marché au charbon, aux fleurs, le ministère de l'intérieur, le ministère des finances, le palais de justice, la régie des tabacs; il est allé aux Arts et métiers, à l'Instruction publique, à la Monnaie (*instead of saying: il est allé à l'administration des Arts et métiers, de l'Instruction publique, de la Monnaie*); le Capitole à Toulouse transformé en hôtel de ville, le Louvre en musée, le Luxembourg en sénat, le Palais-Royal en tribunal; ce temple des protestants s'appelle le Temple des protestants, cet hôtel de ville s'appelle l'Hôtel de ville, cette prison militaire s'appelle la Prison militaire, ce palais de justice s'appelle le Palais de justice, ce musée s'appelle le Musée.

418 Whether a capital be used or not depends on the sense of the expression. For instance, *côte d'or* may mean any *fine coast* renowned for its vineyards; *la côte*

d'Or is a name applied particularly to a region near Dijon; la Côte-d'Or is the name of one of the French departments.

XII PUNCTUATION

419 The same marks of punctuation are used in French as in English. The most commonly used are:

le point	<i>full stop</i>	.
la vir-gu-le	<i>comma</i>	,
le point et vir-gu-le	<i>semicolon</i>	;
le deux points	<i>colon</i>	:
le point d'in-ter-ro-ga-tion	<i>interrogation</i>	?
le point d'ex-cla-ma-tion	<i>exclamation</i>	!
le trait d'u-nion	<i>hyphen</i>	-
le ti-ret (de sé-pa-ra-tion)	<i>dash</i>	—
les points sus-pen-sifs	<i>three dots</i>	...
les guil-le-mets	<i>quotation marks</i>	« »
la pa-ren-thè-se	<i>parenthesis</i>	()
les cro-chets	<i>brackets</i>	[]
l'ac-co-la-de	<i>brace</i>	}
l'as-té-ris-que	<i>asterisk</i>	*
la croix de ren-voi	<i>dagger</i>	†

420 In general it may be said that French punctuation is more subject to the caprice of the individual writer than is the case in English. The following points deserve notice: 1° In a case like the following: *men, women, and children*, where good usage may be found sanctioning the comma before the conjunction, no comma is used in French: *les hommes, les femmes et les enfants*. 2° The *colon*, *le deux points* (notice the form of the

article), is rather more freely used than in English, not infrequently replacing the comma before phrases which explain, amplify or resume the subject-matter: *de là deux sortes de devoir: les uns négatifs . . . consequently two kinds of duty, the one negative . . .* 3° Quotation marks, *le guillemet ouvrant, le guillemet fermant*, are less common than in English. *a.* In giving the text of a letter they are used precisely as in English. *b.* If a quotation extends through several paragraphs, the marks are used at the beginning of every paragraph, and at the end of the last. *c.* In the interior of a paragraph, the marks are used as in English. *d.* If the quotation coincides with the paragraph, no quotation marks are used, the paragraph usually beginning with a dash. The writer's aim is to try to put each short quotation into a separate paragraph, each beginning with a dash (see the example under 421). *e.* Single quotation marks (' ') are not used at all.

421 The *dash*, *tiret* as just indicated, serves in dialogue to note a change of speaker, and is often used where quotation marks would be used in English. It also serves to replace the words: *ré-pon-dit-il, dit-il*:

- Allons, ton dernier mot, bonhomme!
- Faut-il vous parler clair?
- Oui.
- C'est que je garde mon moulin.

To denote incompleteness or interruption *three dots* (. . .) are used oftener than the dash: *Enfin, comment vous dire . . . nous avons peur!*

422 The *hyphen*, le *trait d'union*, is used between two names forming an indivisible whole: les États-Unis; le Nouveau-Brunswick; la Nouvelle-Écosse; la Nouvelle-Orléans; les Pays-Bas; le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et (d')Irlande, Terre-Neuve (see 409 for more diversified examples).

EXERCISE LXIV, for general practice. Words apt to be badly pronounced: agneau, aiguë, aiguille, aiguiser, album, Allemagne, almanach, Alsace, amen, amer, Angleterre, anguille, août, appendice, archange, Asie, aspect, athée, atlas, atome, autocratie, autographe, automate, automne, Auxerre, avril, ayant, ayez, ayons, baïonette, balbutier, baptême, baptiser, baril, bataille, Bengale, benzine, billevesée, bloc, bœuf, bœufs, broc, Bossuet, Bruxelles, calvitie, capitaine, cauchemar, cent un, chef, chef-d'œuvre, cher, Christ, chut, cinq, le cinq mars, Cinq-Mars, cinq robes, clerc, Colomb, compter, conséquemment, consciemment, conscience, coq, correct, croc, croup, crucifix, cuiller, damner, David, décemment, des haricots, dessous, dessus, diplomatie, distiller, distinct, dix, le dix avril, dix chevaux, dix-huit, dix-neuf, dix-sept, dix sous, dot, Duguesclin, échecs, Éden, élever, éloquentement, éminemment, emmener, enfer, en haut, ennobler, ennui, équinox, essentiel, l'est, escroc, est-ce, Estienne, estomac, éteint, éther, eurent, examen, exempt, exempter, excellent (*adj.*), excellent (*verb*), facétie, faïence, faim, je faisais, faisons, faon, fat, femme, fier (*adj.*), fier (*verb*), fini, fleur de lis, flux, gageur, galop, gentil, gratis, grenouille, guérilla, gueule, gueux, haïr, ils haïssent, hélas, hennir, heureux, hiatus, hier, hiver, huit, huit jours, le huit mai, huit enfants, hymen, hymne, idylle, immense, immeuble, immobile, immodeste, immoler, immoral, incroyable, initial, inné, innombrable, innovation, inouï, inutile, isthme, jadis, Jésus, Jésus-Christ, joug, legs, lendemain, linguiste, lis, lui, magnifique, maïs, mangeant, martial, mars, mauvais, mayonnaise, messieurs, mérinos, Michel-Ange, mille, minutie, minutieux, moelle, monsieur, moyen, murmurer, musée, myosotis, nef, nerf, nerfs, net, neuf, neuf ans, le neuf du mois, neuf francs, neuf heures, neuf soldats, nuptial, observer, obtenir, œil, œuf, œufs, oignon, un os, osciller, ouest, paille, paon, partial, par-

tiel, patient, payer, pays, peine, pensum, péril, peripétie, persuader, philosophe, poignard, poison, poisson, post-scriptum, pouls, précédemment, prompt, prudemment, puis, punch, pupille, pusillanime, quatre-vingt-cinq, quatre-vingt-six, quatre-vingt-un, quelques-uns, quotient, R(h)eims, réservé, résignation, respect, ressembler, ressentir, ressource, rosbif, je romps, science, sculpteur, second, sens, bon sens, sens commun, sept enfants, le sept mai, sept plumes, signifie, simple, six chaises, six et dix, six heures, le six mars, soleil, songea, spécimen, Strasbourg, sud, suggérer, suprématie, tabac, tact, tandis, temps, thym, tient, tilleul, toast, tous, tranquille, travail, vasistas, veille, vendetta, vieille, vingt, le vingt août, vingt-deux, vingt chevaux, le vingt-sept mars, vingt-huit, vingt-neuf.

XIII CONVENTIONAL FORMS USED IN LETTER-WRITING

423 **Address** on the envelope. It is now customary to write out the words **Monsieur**, **Madame** and **Mademoiselle**. Sometimes the following expressions are employed on the outside of a letter or missive: **Envoi de** (Monsieur Dupée), *Sent by* (Mr. Dupée); **Recommandée** or **Chargée**, *Registered*; **aux soins de** or **chez**, *care of*; **(Prière de) faire suivre** (*Please*) *forward*; **Faire parvenir**, *Send on*. The following are specimen superscriptions:

Monsieur Georges Pelletier
chez Madame Laforêt
31, place de la République
Paris, France

Madame Henri de la Tour
aux soins de Monsieur Loubet-André
26, boulevard Saint-Michel
Paris, France

Monsieur le Professeur Georges Blondel
7, rue Carnot

Chartres

Prière de faire suivre

France

Mesdemoiselles Longuemare

16, rue Montmartre

Faire parvenir

Paris, France

424 Business houses. In addressing firms, such addresses as the following are usual: **Messieurs Favreau et Delrue**; **Messieurs Larousse & Cie**; **Madame V^{ve} Lafortêt et Fils**; **Messieurs L. Tremblay Frères**; **Monsieur le Directeur du Crédit Lyonnais**.

Instead of prefixing **Monsieur**, **Messieurs**, sometimes other general names are employed: **Maison Chagnon-Asselin**, *Firm of C.-A.*; **Librairie Garnier Frères**, *Messrs. Garnier Brothers, Publishers (Booksellers)*; **Établissements Archambault-Bélanger**, *The A.-B. Business Houses*.

425 Dates. With the exception of **le premier**, the cardinal numbers are used for the days of the month. The name of the month itself is written with a small letter (398). In commercial letters, September, October, November and December are frequently abbreviated: **7^{bre}**, **8^{bre}**, **9^{bre}**, **10^{bre}**. The following examples illustrate current usage, the article before the date being sometimes omitted. Sometimes **ce** is used: **Marseille, le 1^{er} mars 1912**; **Toulon, 7, rue Saint-Georges, le 18 août 1911**; **Londres, 19 juillet 1910**; **Bruxelles, ce 13 février 1908**; **Bourges, le 11 mai 1909**; **Ce vendredi matin**.

426 Forms of address. The following illustrate the ordinary usage in addressing friends: **Cher Georges**, *Dear*

George; Mon cher Jean, My dear John; (Mon) cher ami, (My) dear friend; Mon cher Delille, My dear Delille; Cher Monsieur Belisle, Dear Mr. Belisle; Monsieur et cher confrère, My dear colleague. Monsieur, Sir, is more formal than Cher Monsieur, (My) dear Sir. It should be noted that «Mon cher Monsieur» is generally avoided when used without the noun; like «Ma chère Madame» it is redundant.

In addressing ladies, the adjective *chère* is not usual except among relatives and very intimate friends: *Madame, Dear Mrs.; Mademoiselle, Dear Miss.*

427 Endings of letters. Much variety exists in the conclusion of French letters. This depends on the age, rank, sex of the person addressed, as well as on circumstances. Much used familiar forms are the following: *Bien à vous or Tout à vous, Sincerely yours; A vous de tout cœur, Ever sincerely yours; Une poignée de main, Yours most sincerely; Votre ami sincère (fidèle), Yours faithfully (sincerely); Je vous serre cordialement la main, Most sincerely yours; Salut amical, As ever, yours; Votre tout dévoué, Faithfully yours; Croyez à ma vive et sincère amitié, Believe me, as ever, sincerely yours.*

428 More formal expressions corresponding to *Very truly yours*, but ill adapted to translation: *Agréez, Monsieur, mes cordiales salutations; Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués; Recevez, Monsieur, les meilleures amitiés de votre bien dévoué; Agréez, Monsieur, mes salutations amicales.*

Notice the following: *Je vous prie d'agréer l'expression de ma considération distinguée. Haute (parfaite)*

considération is frequently used in closing a letter among equals, while **Considération** alone is generally not used except to inferiors. **Je vous prie de croire à l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments; Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, avec tous mes remerciements, l'assurance de mes sentiments bien dévoués.**

429 In addressing ladies: **Veuillez accepter, Madame, mes salutations respectueuses; Veuillez accepter, Madame, l'assurance de ma parfaite et affectueuse considération; J'ai l'honneur d'être, Madame, votre très dévoué et respectueux ami; Je vous prie, Madame, d'agréer l'expression de mes hommages respectueux.** A lady addressing a lady friend might write: **Toute à vous; Je vous embrasse tendrement (affectueusement); Votre amie affectionnée; Votre bien sincère.**

430 The following expressions are much used in closing a letter: **Agréez mes civilités empressées, *Accept my kind regards; Dites bien des choses de ma part à . . ., Please remember me to . . .; Je vous souhaite une bonne et heureuse année, I wish you a Happy New Year; Joyeuse Noël, Merry Christmas; Mes amitiés chez vous, My regards to your family; Mille amitiés, Kind regards; Une bonne année, A Happy New Year; Veuillez me rappeler au bon souvenir de . . ., Please remember me to . . .***

431 Note the following: **Ci-inclus, Trois cents francs, Value, Three hundred francs; Échantillons sans valeur, Patterns (Samples) of no value; E. V. (=En ville), Local; Imprimés, Book-post or Printed matter; Papier d'affaires,**

Commercial papers; **Personnelle** or **En mains propres**, *Private* or *Personal* (to be handed over to addressee in person); **Poste restante**, *To be called for* (*Poste Restante*); **Urgent** or **Pressé**, *Urgent* or *Important*.

XIV ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

a. c.	année courante	N.-D.	Notre-Dame
av. J.-C.	avant Jésus-Christ	N.-S.	Notre-Seigneur
		n ^o	numéro
c. à. d.	c'est à dire	p. p. c.	pour prendre congé
c. (c ^{me})	centime	p. r. v.	pour rendre visite
cap.	capital	R. S. V. P.	Répondez, s'il vous plaît
Cie (C ^e)	compagnie	S. A. R.	Son Altesse Royale
C ^m ètre (cm.)	centimètre	s. d.	sans date
ct. (crt.)	courant	s.-ent.	sous-entendu
d ^o	dito	S. Exc.	Son Excellence
etc.	et cætera	S. G.	Sa Grandeur
fr(s) (f.)	franc(s)	s. l. n. d.	sans lieu ni date
h.	heure	S. M.	Sa Majesté
ib. (ibid.)	ibidem	SS.	saints
id.	idem	S. S.	Sa Sainteté
in-f ^o	in-folio	S. (S ^t)	saint
J.-C.	Jésus-Christ	S ^{te}	sainte
M.	Monsieur	S ^r (le)	le Sieur (<i>for</i> Monsieur)
MM.	Messieurs	succ.	succursale
m ^d	marchand	suiv.	suivant
M ^e (pl. M ^{es})	maître (<i>a lawyer's title</i>)	s. v. p.	s'il vous plaît
		trim.	trimestre
M ^{gr}	Monseigneur	t. s. v. p.	tournez s'il vous plaît
M ^{lle} (pl. M ^{lles})	Mademoiselle	V ^e (V ^{ve})	veuve
M ^{me} (pl. M ^{es})	Madame	V ^{te}	vicomte
m ^{son} (m ⁿ)	maison	V ^{tesse}	vicomtesse
ms.	manuscrit		

EXERCISE LXV, on proper names. For the pronunciation, consult the Passy-Hempl, *Uniform International Dictionary*, Lesaint's *Traité complet de la prononciation française*, or Müller's *Allgemeines Wörterbuch*: Achab, Achéron, Achille, Açores, Adam, Agamemnon, Abruzzi, Abyssinie, Adriatique, Agnès, Aix-la-Chapelle, Ajaccio, Alger, Algérie, Algésiras, Alpes, Alsace, Apennins (les), Aristophane, Aristote, Asie, Athènes, Atlantique, Australie, Autriche, Bade, Bâle, Baptiste, Barcelone, Barthélemy, Béatrice, Beatrix, Bengale, Benjamin, Berlin, Boulogne, Brésil, Bretagne (la), Bruxelles, Buenos-Ayres, Caen, Caïn, Caire (le), Calabre (la), Camille, Camoëns, Campagne, Castille (la), Caucase (le), Cayenne, César, Ceylan, Chambéry, Champagne (la), Chanteclair, Charlemagne, Charles, Charon, Charybde, Cherbourg, Chili (le), Chrétien, Cicéron, Cléopâtre, Colomb, Crimée (la), Danemark (le), Démosthène, Denis, Dieppe, Diogène, Dordogne (la), Doubs (le), Douvres, Dresde, Dublin, Dunkerque, Edimbourg, Égypte (l'), Équateur, Europe, Faust, Ferrare, Fiesque, Finlande (la), Franche-Comté (la), Friedland, Galaad, Galatée, Galilée (la), Galilée, Gascogne (la), Gaule (la), Glasgow, Gracques (les), Groenland (le), Guadalquivir (le), Guadeloupe (la), Guernesey, Guyane (la), Guyenne (la), Hambourg, Havane (la), Hawaï, Himalaya, Hudson, Hugues, Hyacinthe, Hymen, Islande (l'), Leipsick, Lydie, Luxembourg, Lys, Machiavel, Madrid, Maëstricht, Mandchourie, Marengo, Marseille, Michel-Ange, Millet, Miltiade, Munich, Niger, Nuremberg, Regnauld, Reims (Rheims), Roch, Saint-Roch, Rubens, Ruisdael, Saint-Gaudens, Saône (la), Scylla, Titien, Versailles, Vosges, Washington.

EXERCISE LXVI, on words apt to be mispronounced. Abbaye, abdomen, accessit, accroc, agenda, albumen, aluminium, ananas, angélus, antipathie, août, aquarelle, aquarium, archéologie, aristocratie, as, bas-relief, Bayard, Bayonne, bayonnette, bis, blocus, bourg, bourgmestre, Bruxelles, Cadix, calcium, cantaloup, caoutchouc, cap, cerf-volant, chaos, chat-huant, chef-lieu, chiromancie, chrysanthème, circonspect, clef, condamner, congrès, credo, cric-crac, czar, démocratie, dépens, De profundis, désert, dessert, direct, doigté, dompter, Dumas (A.), échec, écho, équateur, équation, équestre, équinoxe, équitation, équivalent, équivoque, examen, exempt, exempter, faix,

fil, flanc, foyer, franc, fret, fuchsia, fusil, gentilhomme, gentils-hommes, geôlier, géranium, gigot, Goethe, Gounod, granit, grief, gril, guet-apens, guichet, Guizot, haine, hennir, héros, hiatus, honte, idem, immédiat, in-douze, ineptie, inertie, in-octavo, in-quarto, instinct, Jeanne, juillet, Lafayette, laudanum, loquace, Madrid, million, mœurs, Moïse, monarchie, Montréal, New-York, omnibus, orchestre, os (*pl.*), persil, plomb, poêle, prétérit, prospectus, quadruple, quai, quatuor, quinine, quotidien, reflux, revolver, rez-de-chaussée, rhum, sculpter, Sinaï, sourcil, succinct, sud, Suez, suspect, tournevis, vermouth, vis, vis-à-vis, volubilis, Vosges (les), Wagner, Weber, zinc.

EXERCISE LXVII. Pronounce aloud the following words, in regard to which there may be a difference of opinion: aspect, but, fat, granit, hennir, jadis, legs, immédiat, nenni, ours, Cadix, subit, exact, cresson, fil, hélas, hennissement, joug, linceul, mœurs, obus, péril, soulier, soit, fait.

INDEX¹

Arabic numerals refer to the *paragraph sections*; Roman numerals to the *exercises*. As regards *quantity*, only full length is indicated by two dots (:), thus: rouge [ru:ʒ], *red*. It will be remembered (19) that a vowel, either nasal or oral, long in the final syllable, as in rouge [ru:ʒ], demande [dəmā:d], when occurring in the penult, is usually half as long, as in rougeur [ru:ʒœ:r], *redness*; demander [dəmā:de], *to ask*. Therefore half length is not indicated.

Variations not noted in the text may frequently be found in the Index.

A

- a [a] 22, 24; [a] 28; elision 383, 388
 à [a] 28, 49
 â [a] 58, 98
 abbaye [abe(j)i] *ay* p. 49 xvi, p. 162 lxvi
 abbé [abe] bb 42, 167, 170
 abbesse [abes] bb p. 68 xxvii
 abdomen [abdōmen] *n* 241, p. 162 lxvi
 abeille [abɛ:j] *e* 91; *eille* 226
 Abencérage [abɛsɛra:ʒ] *en* 137
 abîme [abi:m] î 15, 95, p. 37 ix
 abject [abʒɛ(kt)] *t* 300, 353
 abonné [abōne] *n* p. 57 xxii
 abord [abɔ:r] *o* 105
 aboyer [abwaje] *oy* p. 62 xxiv
 Abraham [abraam] *am* 132
 abricotier [abrikɔtje] *o* 109
 abrupt [abrypt] p. 248; *t* 299
 Abruzzi [abry:z] *e* p. 162 lxv
 Absalom [apsalɔ] *m* 236
 absent [apsā] *b* 170, 246
 absinthe [apsɛ:t] *b* 170
 absolument [apsɔlymā] *b* 170
 absolution [apsɔlysjɔ] *b* 170
 absolvons [apsɔlvɔ] *b* 170
 absoudre [apsu(:)dr] *b* 170, p. 98
 XLVIII
 abstenir [apstɛnir] *b* 170

¹ Prepared by the Boston University 1913 *Class in Phonetics*, under the general direction of Miss Mary Carmel Fox, candidate for the degree of A.M. and especially aided by the following candidates for the degree of A.B.: Miss A. M. Gorman, Miss E. K. Johnston, Miss M. Metcalf, Miss L. M. Palmer, Miss E. M. Robinson. These aids were assisted by Miss A. E. Fisher, A.B., and by the following candidates for the degree of A.B.: Miss G. B. Kennedy, Miss C. E. Macomber, Miss M. J. Mahoney, Mr. F. B. Mitchell, Miss M. M. Mitchell, Miss E. H. Mosher, Mr. F. H. Peterson, Mr. B. Stinchfield, Miss H. L. Stone, Miss M. B. Sullivan, Miss J. M. Thornell, Miss M. C. Whitaker, Miss H. A. Williams.

abstinence [apstinũ:s] *b* 170, p.

98 XLVIII

abstrait [apstre] *s* 267

absurde [apsyrd] *b* 246, p. 98

XLVIII

Abyssinie [abisini] p. 162 LXV

académie [akademi] *c* p. 69

XXVIII

accabler [akable] *a* 63; *cc* p. 69

XXVIII

accapara [akapara] *a* 52

accaparer [akapare] *cc* p. 69

XXVIII

accélérer [akselere] *cc* p. 69 XXIX

accent [aksã] 27; *cc* 176

accent aigu [aksãt egy] *t* 27, 354

accent circonflexe [aksã sirkõ-fleks] 29

accent grave [aksã grãv] 28

accepter [aksept] *cc* p. 69 XXIX

acception [aksepsjõ] *p* p. 98

XLVIII

accès [akse] *cc* p. 69 XXIX

accessit [aksesit] *t* p. 162 LXVI

accident [aksidã] *cc* 176, p. 69

XXIX

acclama [aklama] *a* 52

accolade [akola(i)d] 419

accord [akor] *cc* 173

accoter [akote] *cc* p. 69 XXVIII

accroc [akro] *c* 180, 340, p. 162

LXVI

accueil [akœ:j] *ueil* 226; *eu* 118, 127, 327, p. 45 XIII

accueille [akœ:j] *ueille* 226

Achab [akab] *b* 171, p. 162 LXV; *ch* 186

achat [aʃa] *a* 53

Achéron [akerõ] *ch* p. 162 LXV

achète [aʃet] *è* 87, p. 36 VIII

acheter [aʃte] *e* 70, p. 30 VI

achèterai [aʃetre] *è* 88, p. 36 VIII

achève [aʃerv] *e* 13

achever [aʃve] *ch* 40; *e* p. 30 VI

Achille [aʃil] *ch* p. 72 XXXII; *ill* 232, p. 162 LXV

acolyte [akolit] *c* p. 69 XXVIII

aconit [akonit] *t* 299

Açores [asor] p. 162 LXV

acoustique [akustik] *c* p. 69

XXVIII

acquérir [akerir] *qu* 254

acquiens [akjeir] *r* 264

acquies [aki] *qu* p. 101 XLIX

âcre [a:kr] *re* 260

acteur [aktœr] *c* 177

action [aksjõ] *on* 141; *ion* 162; *c* 177

actium [aksjõm] *t* 288

active [akti:v] *v* p. 118 LV

acuminé [akymine] *c* p. 69 XXVIII

Adam [adã] *am* 132, p. 51 XVIII, p. 162 LXV; *m* 236

Adam et Eve [adã e e:v] *m* 373

Adda [ada] *A* p. 74 XXXV

addenda [addẽda] *dd* 188

addition [addisjõ] *dd* 188

additionnel [ad(d)isjõnel] *d* 42

adducteur [addyktœr] *dd* 188

adduction [addyksjõ] *dd* 188

à demain [a dmẽ] *e* 394

Aden [aden] *n* 241

adéquat [adekwa] *ua* 156

adéquate [adekwat] *qu* 256

- ad hoc [ad ɔk] *d* p. 74 xxxv
 adjoint [adʒwɛ] *d* p. 74 xxxv
 ad libitum [ad libitəm] *um* 145
 admirer [admire] 38
 Adonis [adonis] *s* 274
 ad rem [ad rɛm] *d* p. 74 xxxv
 Adriatique [adriatik] p. 162 LXV
 adroite [adrwat] *oi* 156
 aérier [aere] 36
 aérostat [aerɔsta] 36
 affaire [afɛ:r] *f* p. 76 xxxvi
 affut [afy] *t* 295
 à franc étrier [a frɛk etrije] *c* 341
 Agamemnon [agamemnɔ̃] *em* p. 162 LXV
 âge [a:ʒ] [a:ʒ] *à* 29
 agenda [aʒɛda] *en* 137, p. 162 LXVI; *ge* p. 80 xxxix
 agglomération [aglomerasjɔ̃] *gg* p. 79 xxxviii
 agglomérer [aglomere] *gg* 195
 agglutinative [aglytinativ] *gg* p. 79 xxxviii
 agglutiner [aglytine] *gg* 195
 aggrava [agrava] *a* 52
 aggravation [agravasjɔ̃] *gg* p. 79 xxxviii
 aggraver [aggrave] *gg* 195
 agir [aʒi:r] *g* 201
 agneau [aɲo] p. 18 II, p. 81 XL, p. 156 LXIV
 Agnès [aɲɛs] *gn* p. 162 LXV
 Agram [agram] *am* 132
 Agréer mes civilités empressées [agree mɛ sivilitez ɔprese] 430
 Agréer, Monsieur, mes cordiales salutations [agree, mɛsjø, mɛ kɔrdjal salytasjɔ̃] 428
 Agréer, Monsieur, mes salutations amicales [agree, mɛsjø, mɛ salytasjɔ̃z amikal] 428
 ah [a:] *a* 63
 aha [aha] *h* 216
 -ai [ɛ] [ɛ] 82, 84, 90, 122-124, 320-322
 -ai [ɛ] [ɛ] 84, 90, 122
 aidez-vous les uns aux autres [ede vu lez œ oz otr] *s* 370
 -aie [ɛ] 90, 123, 320, 321
 aïeul [ajœl] *i* p. 60 xxiii
 aigle [ɛ(ɪ)gl] *le* 222
 aigre [ɛ:gr] *re* 260
 aigreur [ɛgro:r] *eu* p. 45 xiii
 aigu [egy] [egy] 27, 90; *gu* p. 79 xxxviii
 aiguë [egy] *guë* 33; *ë* p. 156 LXIV
 aiguille [egɥi(ɪ)] [egɥi(ɪ)] *ai* 90; *gui* 198; *uille* 226; *u* p. 156 LXIV
 aiguillon [egɥijɔ̃] [egɥijɔ̃] *gui* 198
 aiguiser [eg(ɥ)ize] [eg(ɥ)ize] *gui* 198; *u* p. 156 LXIV
 ai-je [ɛ:ʒ] p. 36 VIII; *e* 69
 ai-je raison [ɛ:ʒ rezɔ̃] *e* 385
 -ail [a:ɪ] *a* 61; *il* 226, p. 90 XLIV
 -aille [a:ɪ] *a* 61; *il* 226
 -aim [ɛ] 135
 aimable [ema(ɪ)bl] [ema(ɪ)bl] *m* p. 96 XLVII
 aimables amis [emablz ami] *s* 331
 aimée [eme] [eme] *é* 89
 aiment [ɛ:m] *e* 72

- aimer** [eme] [eme] 10, p. 18 *π*; *r* 262
aimer à chanter [emer a ʃäte] *r* 348
aises [ɛ:m] *e* 72
 aimez-la [eme la] *a* 388
-ain [ɛ] 135
ainsi [ɛsi] *ain* p. 53 *xix*
-air [ɛr] *ai* 84, 123, 321
-aire [ɛr] *ai* 84, 123, 321
-ais [ɛ] *ai* 84, 90, 123, 321
-aise [ɛz] *ai* 84, 123
Aisne [ɛm] *s* 272
-aisse [ɛs] *ai* 84, 123, 321
-ait [ɛ] 90
-aix [ɛ] 84, 123, 321
Aix [eks] [es] *x* 267, 313
Aix-la-Chapelle [es la ʃapel] *x* 267, 313, p. 162 *LXV*
Aix-les-Bains [es le bɛ] *x* 267, 313
Ajaccio [aʒaksjo] *c* p. 162 *LXV*
Ajax [aʒaks] *x* 310
à jeun [a ʒœ] *eun* 144, p. 56 *xxi*; *j* p. 86 *XLII*
ajonc [aʒɔ̃] *c* 340, p. 71 *xxxii*
à la Monnaie [a la mɔne] *M* p. 153 *LXIII*
albatros [albatros] *s* 275
Albert Dürer [albeɪr dyreɪr] *r* p. 103 *L*
albinos [albinɔs] *s* 275
album [albɔm] *u* 113, p. 43 *xi*, p. 156 *LXIV*; *um* 145; *m* 235
albumen [albymen] *n* p. 162 *LXVI*
Alexandre [aleksɑ:dr] *x* 310
Alfred [alfred] *d* 190
Alger [alʒe] *r* p. 162 *LXV*
Algérie [alʒeri] p. 162 *LXV*
Algésiras [alʒeziras] *s* p. 162 *LXV*
alguazil [algwazil] *ua* 156; *gua* 199
à l'Instruction publique [a l'ɛs-tryksjɔ̃ pyblik] *I* p. 153 *LXIII*
allah [alla] *h* 209
allée de l'Observatoire [ale də l'ɔpservatwaɪr] *O* 410
allégori [allegɔri] *ll* 168
alléguer [allege] *ll* 168
alléluia [aleluja] [alelyja] *l* p. 87 *XLIII*
Allemagne [almaɲ] *e* 393; p. 156 *LXIV*; *gn* p. 81 *XL*
allemand [almɑ̃] *e* 70; *d* p. 74 *XXXIV*
aller [ale] *ll* 42, 169
allez [ale] *z* 318
Allez-vous-en avec eux [ale vuz œ avek ø] *n* p. 141 *LX*
allier [alje] *ie* p. 60 *XXIII*
allure [alyr] *u* p. 46 *xv*
almanach [almana] *a* 53; *ch* 185, p. 156 *LXIV*; *h* 209; *c* 340
aloès [alɔes] *s* 275
alors [alɔr] *o* 105
Alpes [alp] *s* p. 162 *LXV*
Alphonse [alfɔs] *ph* p. 76 *xxxvi*
Alsace [alzas] *s* 271, 319, p. 156 *LXIV*, p. 162 *LXV*
aluminium [alyminjɔm] *u* 113, p. 162 *LXVI*
alun [alœ] *un* p. 56 *xxi*

- am [ā] 131; [am] *am* 132
 amalgama [amalgama] *a* 52
 amarra [amara] *a* 52
 amateur [amatœ:r] *m* p. 57 XXII
 Amazone [amazon] [amazo:n] *o* 111
 ambiguïté [ābiguite] *gu* 198
 ambitieux [ābisjø] *t* 284
 ambulance [ābylās:] *am* 131
 âme [a:m] 31; *â* p. 25 IV
 amen [amen] [umēn] *n* 241; *en* p. 156 LXIV
 amènerions [amēnrjō] *è* 88
 amer [amēr] *r* 263, p. 156 LXIV
 américain [amerikē] *ain* p. 53 XIX
 -âmes [am] *â* 15, 51, 58
 ameublement [amœblēmā] *e* p. 30 V
 amitié [amitje] *ié* 152; *ti* 293; *m* p. 94 XLV, p. 96 XLVII
 ammonium [ammønjom] *mm* 168
 amnistie [amnisti] *am* 132; *m* 234
 amollir [amoli:r] *ll* 169
 amour [amur] *ou* 119, p. 45 XIV
 amoureuse [amurø:z] *m* p. 96 XLVII
 ample [ā:pl] *am* 131
 Amsterdam [amsterdam] *a* 54; *am* 132; *m* 235
 amuse [amy:z] *u* 121
 amuser [amyze] *s* 319
 an [ā] *n* p. 96 XLVII
 -an [ā] 131, 161; [an] 146
 anabaptiste [anabatist] *a* p. 152 LXIII
 anachorète [anakoret] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII
 ananas [anana] [anana] p. 18 II; *n* p. 57 XXII; *s* p. 162 LXVI
 anatomie [anatomi] *n* p. 96 XLVII
 ancien [āsje] *an* 45, 131; *ien* 162; *en* p. 53 XIX
 ancienne prison d'État [āsjen prizō d eta] *Ê* p. 153 LXIII
 ancien tribunal de Paris [āsje tribynal də pari] *P* p. 153 LXIII
 âne [a:n] *n* 4, 239, p. 96 XLVII; *e* 69
 anéantie [aneāti] *tie* 292
 à neuf heures précises [a næv œ:r presi:z] *f* p. 141 LIX
 angélus [āgely:s] *s* 275; *é*, *s* p. 162 LXVI
 anglais [āgle] *ai* p. 49 XVI
 angle [ā:gl] *g* 195
 Angleterre [āglœ:r] *e* 71, 393, p. 30 V, p. 156 LXIV
 anguille [āgi(:)j] *gu* 195, p. 79 XXXVIII; *ill* 226, p. 156 LXIV
 anil [anil] *il* 229; *l* 344
 animal [animal] *n* 239; p. 18 II
 anjou [āžu] *j* p. 86 XLII
 Anna [ana] *a* 54; *n* p. 57 XXII
 annales [a(n)nal] *nn* 168, 239; *n* p. 57 XXII
 annaliste [annalist] *nn* 168
 anneau [ano] *nn* 169, 239
 année [ane] *nn* 146, 169
 année courante [ane kurā:t] p. 161 XIV

Annibal [anibal] *nn* p. 96 XLVI
annonce [anõ:s] *on* 141
annoter [anõt] *n* p. 57 XXII
annuaire [anqer] *ua* p. 64 XXV
annuel [anqel] *n* p. 57 XXII; *ue* p. 64 XXV
anse [ã:s] *an* p. 56 XXI B; *s* p. 108 LI
antéchrist [ãtekri] [ãtekrist] *s* 272
antienne [ãtjen] *ti* 294
Antiochus [ãtjoky:s] *ch* 186
antipathie [ãtipati] *th* p. 117 LII;
h p. 162 LXVI
antiquaille [ãtika:ij] *qu* 254
antiseptique [ãtiseptik] *s* 269
antisocial [ãtisosjal] *s* 269
Anvers [ãveir] *r* 264
août [u] [ut] [au] [aut] *a* 57; *ou* p. 45 XIV; *a, t* p. 117 LIV; p. 156 LXIV, p. 162 LXVI
apaiser [apeze] *s* 319
à part elle et vous [a pair el e vu] *t* 356
apathie [apati] *th* p. 117 LII
Apennins (les) [apenẽ] *en* p. 162 LXV
aperçu [apersy] *ç* p. 69 XXIX
aplatie [aplati] *t* 281
aplomb [aplõ] *b* 339
apoplexie [apõpleksi] *p* p. 98 XLVIII
apostrophe [apostrõf] 31
appartement [apartemã] *e* 393
appeler [aple] *e* 46, 70, p. 30 VI
appendice [apãdis] [apẽdis] *en* 137, p. 156 LXIV

appétit [apeti] *pp* 245; *t* p. 117 LIV
apprête [apre:t] *ê* 85
apprêter [aprete] *ê* 86
appuyer [apuije] *uy* 159, p. 64 XXV
âpreté [aprete] *e* 71
apte [apt] *p* p. 98 XLVIII; *t* p. 117 LII
aquarelle [akwarel] *ua* 156, p. 62 XXIV; *qu* 256; *u* p. 162 LXVI
aquarelliste [akwarelist] *qu* p. 101 XLIX
aquarium [akwarjõm] *u* 113, p. 162 LXVI; *ua* 156; *qu* 256
aquatinta [akwatẽta] *qu* p. 101 XLIX
aquatique [akwatik] *ua* 156, p. 62 XXIV; *qu* 256
aqueduc [akedyk] *e* 71; *c* 178, 340, 341
à quia [a kũa] *qu* p. 101 XLIX
aquilin [akilẽ] *qu* 254
aquilon [akilõ] *qu* 254
Aranjuez [arãzjes] *z* p. 122 LVIII
arbre [arbr(ə)] *e* 69; *re* 260
arc [ark] *c* 178, 340, 341
arc-boutant [arbutã] *c* p. 71 XXXI
arc-en-ciel [ark ã sjel] 34; *c* 333
archaïque [arkaik] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII
Archambauld [aršãbo] *d* p. 74 XXXIV
archange [arkã:ʒ] *ch* p. 156 LXIV
archéologie [arkeolõʒi] *ch* p. 162 LXVI
archéologue [arkeolo(ː)g] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII

- archevêché [arʃəvɛʃe] *ch* 184
 archevêque [arʃəvɛ:k] *ch* 184
 archi- [arʃi] *ch* 183
 archidiacre [arʃidjakr] *ch* 183
 archiduc [arʃidyk] *ch* 183
 archiduché [arʃidyʃe] *ch* p. 72
 XXXII
 archiduchesse [arʃidyʃes] *ch* p. 72
 XXXII
 archiépiscopal [arkiepiskopal] *ch*
 183
 archiépiscopat [arkiepiskopa] *ch*
 183
 archifolle [arʃifol] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
 archifou [arʃifu] *ch* 183
 archipel [arʃipɛl] *ch* 183
 archiprêtre [arʃiprɛtr] *ch* 183
 architecte [arʃitekt] *ch* 183
 architecture [arʃitektɥr] *ch* p. 72
 XXXII
 architrave [arʃitrav] *ch* p. 72
 XXXII
 archives [arʃiv] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
 archiviste [arʃivist] *ch* p. 72
 XXXII
 archonte [arkɔ:t] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII
 arcs-en-ciel [ark ɑ̃ sjɛl] *s* 367, p.
 141 LX
 -ard [a:r] 356, 364, 380
 ardemment [ardamɑ̃] *e* 55; *em*
 134
 arguâmes [arguam] *uâ* 160
 arguer [argɥe] *gu* 197
 argutie [argysi] *t* 281
 aride [arid] *r* 259
 aristocratie [aristokrasi] *t* 281, p.
 162 LXVI
 Aristophane [aristofan] p. 162
 LXV
 Aristote [aristɔt] *o* p. 162 LXV
 arithmétique [aritmɛtik] *h* 209
 Arnaud [arno] *d* p. 74 XXXIV
 Arnauld [arno] *l* 223
 Arnold [arnɔld] *d* p. 74 XXXV
 arome [arom] *o* 111
 arquebuse [arkɛbyz] *e* 71
 arrangeons [arɑ̃ʒɔ̃] *ge* p. 80
 XXXIX
 Arras [aras] *s* 274
 arrière [arjɛr] *rr* 169; *r* p. 103 L
 arrive [ari:v] *i* 12
 arrivé [arive] *rr* 169
 arriver [arive] *rr* 167
 arrondir [arɔdir] *n* p. 96 XLVII
 arroser [arɔze] *rr* 169
 arsenic [ars(ə)ni(k)] *k* 181
 art [a:r] *t* p. 117 LIV
 -art [a:r] *t* 356, 380
 artichaut [artiʃɔ] *au* p. 49 XVI
 as [ɑ:s] *a* 60; *s* 275, p. 162 LXVI
 asbeste [azbest] *s* 271
 Asdrubal [azdrybal] *s* 271
 -ase [ɑ:z] *a* 60
 Asie [azi] *s* 319, p. 156 LXIV, p.
 162 LXV
 -asion [azjɔ̃] *a* 60
 Asnières [anjɛr] *s* 272
 aspect [aspe(k)] *e* 92; *ect* 353, p.
 156 LXIV; *c* p. 71 XXXI; *t* 300,
 p. 163 LXVII
 aspect admirable [aspek admi-
 rabl] [aspe admirabl] *ect* 353
 assassinat [asasina] *s* p. 108 LI
 -asse [ɑ:s] *a* 60

- assemblant [asǔblā] *em, an* p. 51 XVIII
 asseyez [aseje] *ey* 90, 125, 159, p. 49 XVI
 asseyez-vous [aseje vu] *ey* 323, p. 36 VIII
 assez [ase] *s* 42; *e* 80; *z* 318; *ss* 267, 329; *e* p. 32 VII
 assez aimable [asez emabl] *z* 358
 assieds [asje] *e* p. 32 VII
 -assion [asjō] *a* 60
 assumption [asōpsjō] *p* 248
 aster [asteir] *r* 263
 astérisque [asterisk] 419
 asthme [asm] [azm] *t* 301
 -ât [a] *â* 51, 58; *t* 356, 380
 ataquā [ataka] *a* 52
 atelier [atēlje] *e* 71, p. 30 v
 -âtes [at] *â* 15, 51, 58
 athée [ate] *th* p. 156 LXIV
 Athènes [atēn] *h* p. 162 LXV
 athénien [atēnjē] *th* 40
 -atie [asi] *t* 281
 -ation [asjō] *a* 60
 Atlantique [atlātik] *p*. 162 LXV
 atlas [atla(:)s] *a* 60, p. 156 LXIV; *s* 275
 atmosphère [atmōsfēir] 44
 atome [atōm] [atō:m] *o* 111, p. 156 LXIV
 atone [atōn] [atō:n] *o* 111
 A-t-on-été aimable [a t 3 ete emā(:)bl] *n* p. 141 LX
 à tort et à travers [a tōr e a tra-ver] *t* 356
 attaque [atak] *p*. 18 II
 Attendez un instant [atūdez œn ēstā] *z, n* p. 141 LIX
 -au [o] 97, 102, 112, 126, 320, 324; before *r* etc. [ɔ] 104, 112, 126, 320, 325
 aube [o:b] *au* 102
 Auber [obēir] *r* 263, p. 104 L
 au bout [o bu] *ou* p. 46 XIV
 Auch [ɔʃ] *Au* 112
 aucun [okœ] *un* 144
 aucun ouvrage [okœn uvra:ʒ] *n* 375
 au-dessus [o dsy] *e* 394
 audience [odjūs] *ien* p. 65 XXVI
 au doigt et à l'œil [o dwat e a l œej] *t* 354
 auguste [ɔgyst] [ogyst] *au* 112
 aujourd'hui [ɔʒurd ɥi] 387
 -auld [o] *l* 223
 -ault [o] *l* 223
 -aulx [o] *l* 223
 au moins [o mwē] *oin* p. 65 XXVI
 aumône [omōn] [omō:m] *ô* 111
 aurai [œre] [ore] *au* 112, 126, p. 43 XI; *au, ai* p. 49 XVI
 aurais [œre] [ore] *au* 112, 126, p. 43 XI; *au, ai* p. 49 XVI
 auréole [œreol] [oreol] *au* 112; *au, o* p. 43 XI
 auront [œrō] [orō] *r* 259
 aurore [œrœir] *au* p. 49 XVI
 Australie [œstrali] *au* p. 162 LXV
 aussi [osi] *au* 102, 126, 324
 Austerlitz [osterlits] *z* 319
 autel [otel] *au* 102, p. 39 x
 auto- [otō] *au* 109, 112

autocratie [otokراسي] *au, t* p. 156

LXIV

autographe [otograf] *au* p. 156

LXIV

automate [otomat] *au* p. 156

LXIV

automnal [otonal] [otonal] *om*
143; *m* 234

automne [oton] [oton] *om* 143;
m 237; *au, m* p. 156 LXIV

automobile [otomobil] [otomobil]
o 109; *au* 112; *o* p. 43 XI

autorité [otorite] [otorite] *au* 112

autrefois [otrəfwa] *e* 71, 393, p.
30 v

autrement [otrəmā] *e* 71

Autriche [otriʃ] *au* p. 162 LXV

Autun [otœ] *un* p. 56 XXI B

aux [o] 102; *x* 315

aux armes [oz arm] *x* 372

Auxerre [osɛr] [osɛr] *Au* 112;
x 267, 313, p. 156 LXIV

auxerrois [oserwa] *x* 267

aux habits [oz abi] *h* 208

aux haricots [o ariko] *h* 210

aux héros [o ero] *h* 210

aux heures [oz œr] *h* 208

aux hommes [oz ɔm] *h* 208

Auxois [oswa] *x* 267, 313

Auxonne [osɔn] [osɔn] *x* 267, 313

aux soins de [o swē də] 423

avant Jésus-Christ [avū ʒezy kri]
p. 161 XIV

avec [avek] *e* 91, p. 36 VIII; *c* 165,
p. 70 XXX

avec le chien [avek lə ʃjē] *e*
394

Avenue de l'Opéra [avny də
l'opɛra] *O* 410

Avenue des Champs-Élysées
[avny də ʒælize] *C, É* 410

avertie [averti] *t* 281

aveugle [avœgl] *eu* 127, 327, p.
45 XIII, p. 49 XVI

avez-vous [ave vu] 34

avons [avjɔ] *ion* p. 65 XXVI

avoir [avwaɪr] 78, 112, 116, 126

à votre aise [a vɔtr ɛ:z] *e* 73

À vous de tout cœur [a vu də tu
kœr] 427

avril [avril] [avri:] [avri] *il* 228; *l*
p. 156 LXIV

-ay [ɛ] [e] 84, 90, 122-124; 225;
320-322

ayant [ejā] [ejā] *ay* p. 156 LXIV

ayez [eje] [eje] *ay* 124, 322, p.
156 LXIV

ayons [ejɔ] [ejɔ] *ay* 124, 322

-azon [azɔ] *a* 60

azur [azyɪr] *u* p. 46 XV

azuré [azyre] *z* 316

B

b [be] [bɛ] 22, 24; final [b] 165,
171, 338, 339, 342; [p] 170,
246; silent 172

baba [baba] *a* p. 21 III; *b* p. 68
XXVII

babel [babel] *b* p. 68 XXVII

babiche [babiʃ] *b* p. 68 XXVII

babel [babel] [babi:] [babi] *il* 228

babiller [babije] *b* p. 68 XXVII

babine [babin] *b* p. 68 XXVII

babouin [babwē] *ouin* 162
 Babylone [babilɔn] *o* 111
 bac [bak] *a* 54; *c* 178, 340, 341
 Bacchus [bakky:s] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII
 Bade [bad] *a* p. 162 LXV
 bafouer [bafwe] *oue* 156, p. 62
 XXIV
 Bagdad [bagdad] *d* p. 74 XXXV
 bagne [ban] *gn* 207
 baie [be] *aie* 90
 baignoire [beɲwair] *gn* p. 81 XL
 bail [ba:j] *aïl* 226; *il* 329
 baille [ba:j] *a* 64
 bain [bē] *ain* p. 56 XXI B
 baïonette [baʝnet] *io* p. 60
 XXIII; p. 156 LXIV
 bal [bal] *l* 165
 balai [bale] *ai* 90
 balbutiement [balbysimā] *ti* 293
 balbutier [balbysje] *ti* 293; *b* p.
 68 XXVII; *t* p. 117 LIII, p. 156
 LXIV
 Bâle [ba:l] *â* p. 162 LXV
 baleine [bale(:)n] *ei* 90, 125, 323
 ballast [balast] *t* 297
 balsamine [balzamin] *s* 271
 balsamique [balzamik] *s* 271
 bambou [bābu] *b* p. 68, XXVII
 ban [bā] *an* p. 56 XXI B
 banane [banan] *n* p. 96 XLVII
 banc [bā] *an* 131; *c* 340
 banc à dos [bā a do] *c* 340
 bande [bā:d] *an* p. 56 XXI B
 banlieu [bālje] *eu* p. 49 XVI
 banquet [bāke] *t* 295
 baptême [bate:m] *p* 247, p. 156
 LXIV

baptiser [batize] *p* 247, p. 156
 LXIV
 Baptiste [batist] *p* 247, p. 162
 LXV
 baptistère [batistēr] *p* 247
 baquets [bake] *e* 92
 baragouin [baragwē] *ouin* 162
 barbare [barbar] *b* p. 68 XXVII;
r p. 104 L
 barbe [barb(ə)] *a* p. 21 III; *e* 69
 barbier [barbje] *b* p. 68 XXVII
 barbouiller [barbuje] *ill* p. 90
 XLIV
 Barcelone [barsəlɔn] *o* p. 162
 LXV
 baril [bari] *il* 230; *l* 344, p. 156
 LXIV
 Bar-le-Duc [bairlədyk] *B, D*
 410
 barrière de l'Étoile [barjeur də
 l etwal] *É* 410
 Barthélemy [bartelmi] *e* p. 162
 LXV
 Baruch [baryk] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII
 bas [ba] *a* 59; *s* 273
 base [ba:z] *a* 60; *s* p. 109 LI
 bas-relief [ba rəlɛf] *f* p. 162
 LXVI
 basse [ba:s] *a* 60
 bastion [bastjō] *ti* 290
 bât [ba] *â* 58
 bataille [bata(:)j] [bata(:)j] *e* 46,
a 61, p. 25 IV; *aïlle* 155, 226;
ill p. 90 XLIV; p. 156 LXIV
 bataillon [batajō] *ill* 155
 batelier [batəlje] *e* 71
 battu [baty] *tt* 42

- bavarda [bavarda] *a* 52
 Bayard [bajair] *a* p. 162 LXVI; *d*
 p. 74 XXXIV
 Bayeux [bajø] *y* 154
 bayonette [bajonet] *a* p. 162
 LXVI
 Bayonne [bajon] *a* p. 162 LXVI;
 y 154
 bazar [bazar] *z* 316
 bb [b] 42, 168, 170
 Béatrice [beatris] p. 162 LXV
 Béatrix [beatris] *x* 267, 313, p.
 162 LXV
 beau [bo] *au* 102, 126, 324
 beaucoup [boku] *p* 249
 beaucoup aimé [bokup əme] *p*
 336, p. 141 LIX
 beaucoup de monde [boku d
 mɔ̃d] *e* 73
 beaucoup étudié [bokup etydje]
 p 345
 beau-frère [bo frɛr] 34
 Beaumarchais [bomarʃe] *au, ai*
 p. 49 XVI
 bébé [bebe] *b* p. 68 XXVII
 bec [bek] *e* 91; *c* 178, 340, 341
 becs Auer [bek œr] *s* 367, p. 141
 LX
 bedeau [bɛdo] *e* p. 30 V
 bédouin [bedwɛ] *ouin* p. 65 XXVI
 Beethoven [betovɛn] *en* 133, 241
 bégayer [begeje] *ay* p. 49 XVI
 béguin [begɛ] *gu* 195
 bel [bel] *e* 91; *l* 221
 bête [bɛt] 85
 bêler [bele] 86
 Belfort [bɛfor] *l* 223
 bel homme [bel ɔm] *l* 344
 belle [bel] *e* 46, 91
 Belt [bɛlt] *t* 299
 Bengale [bɛgal] *en* 137, p. 156
 LXIV, p. 162 LXV
 bengali [bɛgali] *en* 137
 Benjamin [bɛʒamɛ] *en* 137, p.
 162 LXV
 benzine [bɛzin] *en* 137, p. 156
 LXIV
 Béotien [beosjɛ] [beosjɛ] *t* 286
 béquille [beki:j] *ill* 226
 béquilles [beki(:)j] *ill* p. 90 XLIV
 Beranger [berāʒe] *r* 262
 berceuse [bɛrsø:z] *eu* p. 44 XII
 -berg [bɛr] in proper names
 t 205
 berger [bɛʒe] *e* 91; *r* 262
 bergers [bɛʒe] *r* 262
 Berlin [bɛrlɛ] p. 162 LXV
 Berlioz [bɛrljo:z] *z* 319
 Bernard [bernair] *r* p. 104 L
 Berthauld [bɛrto] *d* p. 74 XXXIV
 béryl [beril] *il* 229
 besoin [bɛzwɛ] *oin* 162, p. 65
 XXVI
 bestiaire [bestjɛr] *iai* p. 60 XXIII
 bestial [bestjal] *t* 290
 bétail [beta:j] *a* 61, *il* p. 90 XLIV
 bête [bɛt] 85
 Bethléem [bɛtleem] *m* 235
 beurre [bœr] *eu* 118
 bey [bɛ] *b* p. 152 LXIII
 Biarritz [bjarits] *z* 319
 bibelot [biblo] *b* p. 68 XXVII
 bibliothèque de Paris [biblio-
 te(:)k də pari] *P* p. 153 LXIII

biceps [biseps] *s* p. 108 LI
 bien [bjɛ̃] *en* p. 53 XIX; *ie* 4, p. 60 XXIII; *ien* 162
 bien aimable [bjɛ̃n amabl] *n* 375
 Bien à vous [bjɛ̃n a vu] 427
 bien ennuyeux [bjɛ̃n ânqø] *n* p. 141 LIX
 bien heureux [bjɛ̃n œrø] *n* 375
 bière [bjɛ:r] *b* p. 68 XXVII
 bière de Munich [bjɛ:r də mynik] *e* 394
 biffer [bife] *f* p. 76 XXXVI
 bifteck [bifte] *k* 218
 bijou [bizu] *ou* p. 45 XIV
 billet [bi(t)je] *ill* p. 90 XLIV; *t* p. 117 LIV
 billevésée [bilvəze] *ill* p. 156 LXIV
 billion [bi(l)jɔ̃] *ill* 232
 binde [bɛ̃:d] *in* p. 56 XXI-B
 bis [bis] *s* 275, p. 162 LXVI
 bise [bi:z] *s* p. 109 LI
 bismuth [bismyt] *th* 299
 bisulfate [bizylfat] *s* 269
 bivouac [bivwak] *oua* 156; *c* p. 70 XXX
 blâme [blam] *â* 58, p. 25 IV
 blanc [blā] *c* 179; *an* p. 51 XVIII
 blanche [blā:ʃ] *an* p. 51 XVIII
 blason [blazā] *a* 60
 blême [blem] *ê* 15
 bleu [blø] *eu* 114
 bleuâtre [bløa:tr] *eu* 114
 bleuët [bløe] *eu* 114
 bloc [bløk] *c* 178, 340, 341; *o* 105, p. 43 XI; *c* p. 156 LXIV
 bloc énorme [bløk enœrm] *c* p. 141 LIX

blocus [bløkys] *s* 275, p. 162 LXVI
 blond [blɔ̃] *on* 4
 blonde [blɔ̃:d] *on* 141
 blouse [blu:z] *ou* p. 45 XIV; *s* p. 109 LI
 bobine [bɔbin] *b* p. 68 XXVII
 bobo [bobo] *b* p. 68 XXVII
 bœuf [bœf] *œ* 118, 127, 327; *f* 192, p. 156 LXIV
 bœuf à la mode [bœf a la mɔd] *f* p. 76 XXXVI
 bœufs [bø] *eu* 114; *f* 193, p. 156 LXIV
 boire [bwair] *oi* 56
 bois [bwa] *oi* 62, 156, p. 62 XXIV
 boisé [bwaze] *oi* 64
 boit [bwa] *oi* 56
 boîte [bwart] [bwart] *oi* 156, p. 21 III
 bol [bɔl] *l* p. 87 XLIII
 bombe [bɔ̃:b] *b* p. 68 XXVII
 bon [bɔ̃] *on* p. 56 XXI B; *n* p. 96 XLVII
 bon ami [bɔ̃n ami] *n* 375
 bon à rien [bɔ̃n a rjɛ̃] [bɔ̃n a rjɛ̃] 47; *n* 337
 bonde [bɔ̃:d] *on* p. 56 XXI B
 bon enfant [bɔ̃n āfā] *n* 375
 bonheur [bɔ̃nœ:r] *o* 109; *eu* p. 45 XIII
 bonne [bɔ̃n] *o* 107, p. 43 XI; *nn* 146, p. 96 XLVII
 bonnement [bɔ̃nmā] *e* 70
 bon sens [bɔ̃ sā:s] *s* p. 157 LXIV
 bonté [bɔ̃te] 10; *on* p. 55 XX
 borax [bɔraks] *x* 310

- bord** [bɔ:r] *d* 189; *r* 166; *o* p. 43
 XI
bord à bord [bɔ:r a bɔ:r] *d* 380
Bordeaux est une belle ville
 [bɔrdɔɛtɪn bɛl vil] *x* p. 141 LX
Bossuet [bɔsqe] *ue* 159, p. 156
 LXIV
bouc [buk] *ou* 119; *c* 178, 340,
 341
bouche [buʃ] *ou* 119
boucher [buʃe] *r* 262
boucle [bukl] *le* 222
bouddhisme [budism] [budizm],
b p. 152 LXIII
boueux [bwø] *oueu* 156
bougie [buʒi] *g* 201
boulevard Montparnasse [bul-
 . vair mɔ̃parnas] *M* 410
Boulogne [bulɔɲ] *gn* p. 162 LXV
bourg [bur] [burk] *g* 205, 365,
 p. 162 LXVI
-bourg [bur] *in* proper names
 205
Bourges, le 11 mai 1909 [burʒ, lə
 ɛ̃z mɛ diz nœf sɑ̃ nœf] 425
bourgmestre [burgmestr] *g* p.
 162 LXVI
bout [bu] *b* 4, 170; *ou* 128, 328
bout à bout [but a bu] 47; *t* 354
bouteille [butɛ:j] *ill* p. 90 XLIV
bouvreuil [buvrœ:j] *il* p. 90
 XLIV
brancard [brāka:r] *r* p. 104 L
bras [bra] *a* 59; *s* 273
bravo [bravo] *o* 99, p. 39 x
brebis [brɛbi] *b* p. 68 XXVII
bredouiller [brɛduje] *ill* p. 90 XLIV
bref [brɛf] *f* 191
Brésil [brɛzil] *l* p. 162 LXV
Brest [brɛst] *t* 297
Bretagne (la) [brɛtaɲ] *gn* p. 162
 LXV
brief [brɛf] *f* 192
briguer [brige] *gu* 195
broc [bro] *c* 180, p. 156 LXIV
brocard [brɔka:r] *r* p. 104 L
brodeuse [brɔdɛ:z] *eu* p. 44 XII
Brogie [brɔʒə] *g* 204
brosse [brɔs] *o* 107, p. 43 XI
brouillard [bruja:r] *ill* p. 90 XLIV
brouter [brute] *ou* p. 49 XVI
bruine [brɥin] *ui* p. 64 XXV
bruire [brɥir] *ui* p. 64 XXV
brun [brœ] *un* 144, p. 56 XXI; *n*
 p. 96 XLVII
brune [brɥn] *n* p. 96 XLVII
Brunswick [brœsvik] *un* 142; *w*
 307
brusquerie [bryskəri] *e* 393
brut [brɥt] *t* 298, p. 117 LII
Bruxelles [brysel] *x* 267, 313, p.
 121 LVII, p. 156 LXIV, p. 162
 LXV
Bruxelles, ce 13 février 1908
 [brysel, sɛ treiz fevriɛ diz nœf
 sɑ̃ ʒit] 425
bruxellois [bryselwa] *x* 267
bubon [bybɔ̃] *b* p. 68 XXVII
Buenos-Ayres [bɥenɔz ɛr] p. 162
 LXV
buis [bɥi] *u* 158; *ui* 160, p. 64
 XXV
bulletin [byltɛ̃] *e* 70, 393, p. 30
 VI

Bulletin des lois [byltɛ̃ də lwa] *B*
404

Buloz [byloz] *z* 319

bun [bœ̃] *un* p. 56 **XXI** *B*

bunde [bœ̃d] *un* p. 56 **XXI** *B*

but [by(t)] *t* 298, 300; *u* 121; *t* p.
163 **LXVII**

C

c [sɛ] [sə] [kə] 22, 24; 91; 110; 127;
300; [k] [s] 165, 173–175, 177,
178, 181, 219, 255, 267, 311,
340; 341; [g] 174; silent 164,
175 Remark, 179–181.

ç [s] 176, 267

ça [sa] *à* 28, 50

cab [kab] *b* 171

câble [ka:bl] *à* p. 25 **IV**

cacao [kakaɔ] *c* p. 69 **XXVIII**

cache [kaʃ] *ch* 182

cachot [kaʃo] *o* 99

cadavre [kadavr] [kadavr] *a* 64

cadeau [kado] *au* 126, p. 49 **XVI**;
eau 324

Cadix [kadis] [kadiks] *x* 267, 313,
p. 162 **LXVI**, p. 163 **LXVII**

cadre [ka:dr] *a* 63

caduc [kadyk] *c* 255

caduque [kadyk] *qu* 255

Caen [kɑ̃] *a* 57; *e* p. 162 **LXV**

cage [kaʒ] *a* 49

cahier [kaje] *e* 80; *h* 209

cahiers [kaje] *e* 80, p. 32 **VII**

caille [ka(:)j] *ill* p. 90 **XLIV**

Caïn [kaɛ̃] p. 162 **LXV**

Caire (le) [keir] *ai* p. 162 **LXV**

Calabre (la) [kalabr] p. 162 **LXV**
calamité [kalamite] *m* p. 96

XLVII

calcium [kalsjom] *u* p. 162 **LXVI**

calcul [kalkyl] *l* 221; *u* p. 46
XV

Caleb [kaleb] *b* 171

caleçon [kalsɔ̃] 46

calembour [kaläbu:r] *m* p. 96

XLVII

calfeutre [kalfø:tr] *eu* p. 44 **XII**

calice [kalis] *c* p. 69 **XXVIII**

calife [kalif] *c* p. 152 **LXIII**

câliner [kaline] *n* p. 96 **XLVI**

calme [kalm] *a* 54

calomnie [kalömn] *om* 143; *m*
234, p. 94 **XLV**

calvitie [kalvisi] *t* 281, p. 156

LXIV

camarade [kamara(:)d] *e* 69

camaraderie [kamaradri] p. 18 **II**

Camille [kami:j] *ill* p. 162 **LXV**

Camoëns [kamoë:s] *s* p. 162

LXV

camp [kɑ̃] *am* p. 51 **XVIII**, p. 56
XXI *B*

campagne [kɑpan] *gn* 207, p. 162

LXV

campe [kɑ:p] *am* p. 56 **XXI** *B*

campement [kɑpmɑ̃] *am* 131

Canada [kanada] p. 18 **II**

canaille [kana(:)j] *ill* p. 60 **XXIII**

canal [kanal] p. 18 **II**

cancan [kɑkɑ̃] *an* p. 51 **XVIII**

cancer [kɑsɛ:r] *r* 263

canif [kanif] *f* 192

canne [kan] *a* 54; *n* p. 57 **XXII**

cantaloup [kātalu] *p* 249, *p.* 162

LXVI

cantique [kātik] *c* *p.* 69 XXVIII

caoutchouc [kautʃu] *c* 180, 340;

t, *c* *p.* 162 LXVI

cap [kap] *a* 54; *p*, 245, 250 *p.* 162

LXVI

Capétien [kapesjē] *t* 286

capitaine [kapiten] *ai* *p.* 156

LXIV

capital [kapital] *p.* 18 II, *p.* 161

XIV

captieux [kapsjœ] *t* 284; *p* *p.* 98

XLVIII

car [ka(:)r] *c* 4, 173; *a* 54; *r* 165

carat [kara] *t* *p.* 117 LIV

carbone [karbøn] [karbom] *o* 111

carême [kare:m] *é* 85, *p.* 36 VIII

caricature [karikatyr] *c* *p.* 69

XXVIII

Carlsbad [karlsbad] *d* *p.* 74 XXXV

carme [karm] *c* *p.* 152 LXIII

carnaval [karnaval] *n* *p.* 96 XLVI

carré [kare] *rr* 169

carrefour de l'Abattoir [karfu:r

də l abatu:r] *A* 410

carte [kart] *r* *p.* 104 L

cas [ka] *a* 59; *s* 273

case [ka:z] *a* 60

cassation [kasasjō] *s* *p.* 108 LI

casse [ka:s] *a* 60

casser [kase] *ss* 167, 267

cassis [kasis] *s* 275

Castille (la) [kastij] *ill* *p.* 162

LXV

cataracte [katarakt] *p.* 18 II

cathédrale [katedral] *h* 209

catholicisme [katolisism] [kato-
lisizm] *c* 399

catholique [katolik] *c* 399

Caucase (le) [kəka:z] *c* *p.* 69

XXVIII; *a* *p.* 162 LXV

cauchemar [koʃma:r] [koʃma:r]

au, *e* *p.* 156 LXIV

causerie [kozri] *e* 70, 393, *p.* 30

VI

caustique [kostik] *c* *p.* 69 XXVIII

caution [kosjō] *au* 102

cave [ka:v] *a* 13

Cayenne [kajen] *ay* *p.* 162 LXV

ça y est [sa j e] *y* 153

cc [k] 173, 176, 219; [ks] 176

ce [sə] *e* 66; *c* 267; 383, 385, 425

ce bien est à mon frère [sə bjē et

a mō frēr] *n* 377

ceci [səsi] *c* 267, *p.* 69 XXIX

cécité [sesite] *c* 175

cède [sɛ(:)d] *è* 87

céderai [sedre] *é* 88

cédille [sedi:] 32

ceinture [sētyr] *ein* 135

cela [s(ə)la] *c* *p.* 69 XXIX

cela m'est égal [səla m et egal] *t*

334

cèle [sel] *è* 87

célébré [selebre] *é* 79

cèlerai [selre] *è* 88

celle [sel] *e* 91

cellule [selyl] *l* *p.* 87 XLIII

ce musée s'appelle le Musée [sə

myze s apel lə myze] *M* *p.* 153

LXIII

cens [sā:s] *s* 275

cent [sā] *c* 267; *p.* 69 XXIX

centaure [sātɔ:r] *au* 112
centième [sātjɛm] *ti* 293, p. 117

LII

centièmement [sātjɛmmā] *ti* 293

centime [sātim] p. 161 XIV

centimètre [sātimɛ(:)tr] p. 161

XIV

cent neuf hiboux [sā nœv ibu] *f*
p. 76 XXXVII

cent onze [sā ɔ:z] *t* 355

centre [sātr] *re* 260; *en* p. 51

XVIII

cent un [sā œ] *t* 301, 355, 371, p.
156 LXIV

cep [sep] *p* 250

ce palais de justice s'appelle le
Palais de justice [sə pale də
ʒystis s apel lə pale də ʒystis]
P p. 153 LXIII

cercler [sɛrkle] 38

cercueil [sɛrkœ:j] *il* p. 90 XLIV

cerf [sɛr] *f* 193

cerfs [sɛr] *f* 193

cerf-volant [sɛr vɔlā] *f* 193, p. 162

LXVI

cerise [sɛriz] *s* 268

cerisier [sɛrizje] *ie* p. 60 XXIII

certain [sɛrtē] *c* p. 69 XXIX

ces [se] [se] *e* 93

César [sésar] *r* p. 162 LXV

cession [sesjō] *c* 175

c'est [s e] 384

c'est à dire [s et a dir] p. 161
XIV

c'est aujourd'hui lundi le dix
août [s et oʒurdʒi kœdi lə dis u]
l, a 398

c'est bon à manger [s e bɔ̃ a
māʒe] *n* 378

c'est le huit [s e lə qit] *e* p. 141

LX

c'est le six [s e lə sis] *x* p. 122

LVII

c'est un enfant très éveillé [s et
œn āfā tres eveʒe] *t, n, s* p. 141

LIX

c'est un franc étourdi [s et œ frānk
eturdi] *t, c* p. 141 LIX

ce temple des protestants s'ap-
pelle le Temple des protes-
tants [sə tāpl də prɔtestā s apel
lə tā:pl də prɔtestā] *T* p. 153

LXIII

cet hôtel de ville s'appelle l'Hô-
tel de ville [s et ɔtel də vil
s apel l ɔtel də vil] *H* p. 153

LXIII

cette fenêtre [set fənɛ:tr] *e* 394

cette petite [set pətit] *e* 394

cette phrase est facile à lire et à
comprendre [set fra:z e fasil a
li:r e a kɔprā:dr] *e* 395

cette prison militaire s'appelle
la Prison militaire [set prizɔ
milite:r s apel la prizɔ milite:r]
P p. 153 LXIII

ceux [sø] *eu* 114, p. 44 XII; *x* 315

Ce vendredi matin [sə vādrədi
matē] 425

Ceylan [selā] *y* p. 162 LXV

ch [k] 185, 186, 219; [ʃ] 182-184,
329; silent 185

chacun [ʃakœ] *un* 144, p. 56
XXI

chaîne [ʃe:m] *aî* p. 36 VIII, p. 49

XVI

chair [ʃe:r] *ai* 84, 123, 321

chaise [ʃe:z] *ai*, 84, 123, 321; s p.

109 LI

Chaldée [kalde] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII

Châlons [ʃalɔ̃] *on* p. 55 XX

Cham [kam] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII

Chambéry [ʃä:beri] p. 162 LXV

chambre [ʃä:br] *am* 131; *ch* 182

chamelier [ʃaməlje] *e* 71

champ [ʃä] *am* p. 51 XVIII; *ch* p.

72 XXXII

champagne [ʃäpaɲ] *am* 131; *gn*

207, p. 162 LXV

champs [ʃä] *ps* 164

Chanaan [kanaän] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII

chancelier [ʃäsəlje] *e* 71, p. 30 v

changeant [ʃäŋʒä] *an* p. 51 XVIII

changement [ʃäŋgmä] *ge* p. 80

XXXIX

chanson [ʃäsɔ̃] *on* 141

chant [ʃä] *ch* p. 72 XXXII

chantais [ʃäte] *ai* 84, 123

chantait [ʃäte] *ait* p. 36 VIII

Chanteclair [ʃätkle:r] *e* p. 162

LXV

chanter [ʃäte] *an* p. 51 XVIII

chantier [ʃätje] *ti* 293

chaos [kao] *ch* 186; s p. 162 LXVI

chaotique [kaotik] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII

chapelier [ʃaplje] 46; *e* 71, p. 30 v

chaperon [ʃaprɔ̃] 46

chargée [ʃarʒe] 423

chargera [ʃarʒəra] *e* p. 30 v

Charlemagne [ʃarləmaɲ] *e* 71, p.

30 v, p. 162 LXV; *gn* p. 81 XL

Charles [ʃarl] s p. 162 LXV

Charles-Quint [ʃarlə kɛ] *e* 71; *qu* 254

Charon [karɔ̃] *ch*, *a* p. 162 LXV

charpentier [ʃarpätje] *ti* 293

chars à bancs [ʃar a bā] s 367

Chartres [ʃatʀ] *r* p. 104 L

chartreux [ʃatrø] *c* p. 152 LXIII

Charybde [karibd] *ch* p. 73

XXXIII, p. 162 LXV

Chasles [ʃa:l] s 272

chasse [ʃas] *a* 65; *ch* 182, 329, p.

72 XXXII

chasteté [ʃastəte] *e* 71

chat [ʃa] *ch* 4, 182; *a* p. 21 III

chat-huant [ʃa uā] *t* p. 162 LXVI

châtier [ʃätje] *t* 281; *ti* 293

chaud [ʃo] *d* 189

chaussée des Minimes [ʃose de minim] *M* 410

chef [ʃef] *e* 91; *f* 165, 192, p. 156

LXIV

chef-d'œuvre [ʃe d œvr] *f* 193, p.

156 LXIV

chef-lieu [ʃef ljø] *f* p. 76 XXXVI,

p. 162 LXVI

chemin [ʃ(ə)mē] 10

chêne [ʃe:m] *ê* p. 36 VIII

chenil [ʃəni] *l* 344

chenille [ʃəni:] *ill* p. 90 XLIV

Chéops [keops] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII

cher [ʃe:r] *e* 91; *r* 263, p. 156

LXIV

Cherbourg [ʃərbu:r] *g* 205, p. 162

LXV

chère [ʃe:r] 426

Cher Georges [ʃe:r ʒɔ:rʒ] 426

- Cher Monsieur** [ʃɛr mɛsjø] 426
Cher Monsieur Belisle [ʃɛr mɛsjø beli(:)l] 426
chérubin [ʃerybɛ] *ch* 184
chétive [ʃetiv] *z* 94
cheval [ʃəval] *a* 54; *l* 221
chevalier [ʃ(ə)valje] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
cheval ombrageux [ʃəval ɔ̃braʒø] *l* p. 141 LIX
chevaux [ʃəvo] [ʃ(ə)vo] *x* 315; *au* p. 39 X
cheville [ʃəvi:] *ill* p. 90 XLIV
chèvre [ʃɛvr] *è* 87
chez [ʃe] *e* 80, p. 32 VII; 423
chez eux [ʃez ø] *z* 335, 358
chien [ʃjɛ] *en* p. 53 XIX; *ie* p. 60 XXIII; *ch* p. 72 XXXII
chiens [ʃjɛ] *en* 135
Chili (le) [ʃili] *ch* p. 72 XXXII; p. 162 LXV
chimère [ʃimɛr] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
chimie [ʃimi] *ch* 184
Chine [ʃi(:)n] *ch* 182
chirologie [kiorɔlɔʒi] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII
chiromancie [kiorɔmāsi] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII, p. 162 LXVI
chirurgie [ʃiryʁʒi] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
chirurgicalien [ʃiryʁʒjɛ] *ch* 184
choc [ʃɔk] *c* 178, 340, 341
chœur [kœʁ] *ch* 186; *eu* p. 45 XIII
œu p. 49 XVI
Choisy-le-Roy [ʃwazi lə rwa] *C, R* 410
choléra [kolera] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII
chôme [ʃom] *ô* 97
chômer [ʃome] *ô* 98
choquer [ʃɔke] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
chorus [kɔrys] *s* 275
chose [ʃo:z] *o* 101, p. 39 X; *ch* 182
chou [ʃu] *ou* p. 45 XIV
chouan [ʃwā] *ouan* p. 65 XXVI
chouette [ʃwet] *oue* 156
choux [ʃu] *x* 315
chrestomathie [krestɔmati] *t, th* p. 117 LII
chrétien [kretjɛ] *ch* 185; *ti* 294; *t* p. 117 LII; *en* p. 162 LXV
chrétienne [kretjɛn] *ti* 294
chretien [kretjɛtɛ] *ien* p. 65 XXVI
Christ [krist] *ch* 185; *t* 297, 301; *st* p. 156 LXIV; *t* p. 117 LII
christianisme [kristjanism] [kristjanizm] *c* 399
Christiansand [kristjāsā:d] *d* p. 74 XXXV
Christiansfeld [kristjāsfeld] *d* p. 74 XXXV
Christophe Colomb [kristɔf kolɔ] *b* 339
chronique [krɔnik] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII
chronologie [krɔnɔlɔʒi] *ch* 185
chrysanthème [krizātɛ:m] *ch* 185; *h* p. 162 LXVI
chuchoter [ʃyʃɔtɛ] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
chuinter [ʃqɛtɛ] *win* 162
chut [ʃyt] [ʃit] *t* 279, 298; *u* p. 156 LXIV
ci [si] 311
Cicéron [siserɔ̃] p. 162 LXV

ciel [sjɛl] *e* 91, p. 36 VIII; *c* p. 69

XXIX

cieux [sjø] *eu* p. 44 XII

ci-gît [si ʒi] *î* 95

Ci-inclus, Trois cents francs

[si ɛkly, trwa sɑ̃ frɑ̃] 431

cil [sil] [si:j] *il* 224, 228; *c* p. 69

XXIX

cimetière [simtjɛr] 46; *c* p. 69

XXIX

cinq [sɛ̃k] *q* 165, 219, 252, p. 156

LXIV

cinq enfants [sɛ̃k ɑ̃fɑ̃] *q* 346

cinq héros [sɛ̃ ero] *q* 346

cinq heures [sɛ̃k œr] *q* p. 141 LIX

cinq hommes [sɛ̃k ɔm] *q* 346

cinq livres [sɛ̃ livr] *q* 346

cinq-mars [sɛ̃ ma:r] *q*, *s* p. 156

LXIV

cinq robes [sɛ̃ rɔ(ɪ)b] *q* p. 156

LXIV

circonflexe [sirkɔ̃fleks] 29

circonspect [sirkɔ̃spek] [sirkɔ̃spe]

[sirkɔ̃spekt] *ct* 181, p. 162

LXVI; *t* 300; *ect*, 353

circonspect en tout [sirkɔ̃spek ɑ̃

tu] [sirkɔ̃spekt ɑ̃ tu] *ect* 353

circonstance [sirkɔ̃stɑ̃s] *on* 141

cire [sir] *i* 13; *c* p. 69 XXIX

cirque [sirk] *i* p. 37 IX

ciselure [sizlyr] *e* 70, p. 30 VI

Citeaux [sito] *x* p. 122 LVII

citoyen [sitwajɛ] *oy* 156

citrouille [sitru(ɪ)] *ouille* 226

civil [sivil] *il* 229; *c* 267

classe [kla:s] [klas] *a* 60, 65; *e* 69;

p. 18 II; *a* p. 25 IV

clé [kle] 193

clef [kle] *f* 193, p. 162 LXVI; *e* p.

32 VII

clefs [kle] *e* 80

Cléopâtre [kleopatr] *à* p. 162

LXV

clerc [kle:r] *r* 166, 264; *c* 180, 340,

p. 156 LXIV

client [klijɑ̃] *ien* 135

climat [klima] [klima] *a* 64

clouer [klue] *ou* p. 49 XVI

club [klyb] *b* 171

Clugny [klyni] *g* 204

cobalt [kɔbalt] *t* 299

codicille [kɔdisil] *il* 232

cœur [kœr] *eu* 118, p. 45 XIII; *r*

261; *œu* p. 49 XVI

cognac [kɔnak] *c* 178, 340, 341

cogné [kɔne] *gn* p. 81 XL

cognition [kɔgnisjɔ̃] *gn* 200

coin [kwɛ̃] *in* 136; *oi* p. 62 XXIV

coke [kɔk] *k* 218

Colas [kɔla] *a* 59

colère [kɔlɛ:r] *è* 87, p. 36 VIII

collège [kɔlɛ:ʒ] *è* 87

coller [kɔle] *ll* 167, 220

Colomb [kɔlɔ̃] *b* 171, p. 156

LXIV, p. 162 LXV; *om* p. 55 XX

Colomb a erré longtemps [kɔlɔ̃ a

ɛre lɔ̃tɑ̃] *b* p. 141 LX

colonel [kɔlɔnel] *l* p. 87 XLIII

combien [kɔbjɛ̃] *ien* 162

combien en demande-t-il [kɔbjɛ̃

ɑ̃ dɛmɑ̃:d t il] *n* p. 141 LX

combien y en a-t-il [kɔbjɛ̃ i ɑ̃n

a t il] *n* 378

comble [kɔ:bl] *om* p. 55 XX

combustion [kɔ̃bystjɔ̃] *ti* 290
 comme [kɑ̃m] *o* p. 43 XI
 commençons [kɑ̃mɑ̃sɔ̃] *ç* p. 69
 XXIX
 commotion [kɑ̃mɔsjɔ̃] [kɑ̃mɔsjɔ̃]
o 100
 commun [kɑ̃mœ̃] *un* 144, p. 56
 XXI
 compact [kɔ̃pakt] *t* 296
 compagnie [kɔ̃paɲi] p. 161 XIV
 compagnon [kɔ̃paɲɔ̃] *gn* p. 81 XL
 compassion [kɔ̃pasjɔ̃] *a* 60
 compendium [kɔ̃pɛ̃djɑ̃m] [kɔ̃pɑ̃-
 djɑ̃m] *en* 137; *um* 145
 compose [kɔ̃poz] *o* 101, p. 39 x
 comprend-il [kɔ̃prɑ̃t il] *d* 362
 comprend-il ce qu'on dit [kɔ̃-
 prɑ̃t il sɑ̃ k ɔ̃ di] *d* p. 141 LIX
 comprenez [kɔ̃prɑ̃nɛ] *n* p. 96
 XLVI
 comprenons [kɔ̃prɑ̃nɔ̃] *e* 71, p.
 30 v
 compte [kɔ̃t] *om* 141; *p* 247
 compter [kɔ̃te] *p* p. 156 LXIV
 comptions [kɔ̃tɔ̃] *om* 141; *om*, *on*
 p. 55 XX
 concession [kɔ̃sɛsjɔ̃] *s* p. 108 LI
 conçu [kɔ̃sy] *ç* p. 69 XXIX
 condamnable [kɔ̃danabl] *m* 237
 condamnation [kɔ̃danasjɔ̃] *m* 237
 condamner [kɔ̃dɑ̃nɛ] *am* p. 162
 LXVI
 conditionnel [kɔ̃disjɔ̃nɛl] *t* p. 117
 LIII
 conduire [kɔ̃dɥi:r] *d* 187
 confiance [kɔ̃fjɑ̃:s] *ian* 162
 confidentiel [kɔ̃fidɑ̃sjɛl] *t* 283

congé [kɔ̃ʒɛ] *on* p. 55 XX
 congestion [kɔ̃ʒɛstjɔ̃] *ti* 290
 congrès [kɔ̃grɛ] *s* p. 162 LXVI
 conjuguant [kɔ̃ʒyɡɑ̃] *ua* 156
 conquérir [kɔ̃kɛri:r] *qu* 254
 conquiert [kɔ̃kjɛ:r] *r* 264
 Conrad [kɔ̃rad] *d* p. 74 XXXV
 consanguinité [kɔ̃sɑ̃ɡɥinite] [kɔ̃-
 sɑ̃ɡinite] *gui* 198
 consciemment [kɔ̃sjɑ̃mɑ̃] *em* p.
 156 LXIV
 conscience [kɔ̃sjɑ̃:s] *ien* 135, p.
 65 XXVI; p. 156 LXIV
 conseil [kɔ̃sɛ:j] *e* 91; *eil* 226
 conseiller [kɔ̃sɛʒɛ] *ill* p. 90 XLIV
 conséquemment [kɔ̃sekɑ̃mɑ̃] *em*
 p. 156 LXIV
 considérablement [kɔ̃siderablɛ-
 mɑ̃] *e* 71
 considération [kɔ̃siderasjɔ̃] 428
 Considérations sur l'histoire de
 France [kɔ̃siderasjɔ̃ syr l is-
 twɑ:r də frɑ̃:s] *C, F* p. 152 LXIII
 consolation [kɔ̃sɔlasjɔ̃] *t* 162
 consomptif [kɔ̃sɔptif] *p* 248
 consommation [kɔ̃sɔpsjɔ̃] 38; *p*
 248, p. 98 XLVIII
 conspiré [kɔ̃spire] *on* 44
 consul [kɔ̃syl] *l* 221; *c* p. 152
 LXIII
 contact [kɔ̃takt] *t* 296
 conte [kɔ̃t] *on* 141, p. 55 XX, p.
 56 XXI B
 content *adj.* [kɔ̃tɑ̃] *e* 72
 content *verb* [kɔ̃:t] *e* 72
 contiguïté [kɔ̃tigɥite] *gui* 198
 convains [kɔ̃vɛ̃] *c* p. 71 XXXI

- convenable** [kɔ̃vnabl] *e* 70
coq [kɔk] *q* 4, 165, 219, 252, *p*. 156 LXIV
coquin [kɔkɛ̃] *in p.* 53 XIX
cor [kɔr] *c* 173
corbeille [kɔrbe:j] *eille* 226
cordelier [kɔrdɛljɛ] *c p.* 152 LXIII
corps [kɔr] *r* 166; *p* 247
corps à corps [kɔr a kɔr] *s* 367
correct [kɔrɛkt] [kɔrɛkt] *t* 296, 300, 353; *ct p.* 156 LXIV
cortès [kɔrtɛs] *s* 275
Cortez [kɔrtɛs] *z* 267, *p.* 122 LVIII
cosinus [kɔsiny:s] *s* 269
côte [kɔt] *ô* 4, 6, 29, 97, *p.* 39 x; *c* 7
côte d'or [kɔt d'ɔr] *c, o* 418
côtelé [kɔtlɛ̃] *ô* 98
cotignac [kɔtɪna] *c p.* 71 XXXI
couenne [kwan] *e* 55
couenneux [kwənø] *e* 55
couleuvre [kulœvr] *eu p.* 45 XIII
coup [ku] *p* 164, 249; *ou p.* 45 XIV
coupe [kup] *p p.* 98 XLVIII
cour [kur] *r p.* 104 L
courant [kurɑ̃] *p.* 161 XIV
cour des Fontaines [kur dɛ fɔ̃tɛ(:)n] *F* 410
courez [kure] *ou p.* 45 XIV
courir [kuri:r] 168
couronne [kurɔn] *nn* 167
courrai [kurre] *rr* 259
courrier [kurje] *r* 262
courroux [kuru] *x p.* 122 LVII
Cours d'astronomie [kur d'astrɔnɔmi] *C* 404
court [kur] *t* 352
courtil [kurti] *il* 230; *l* 344
coutelas [kutla] *a* 59
coutelier [kutɛljɛ] *e* 71
coûter [kute] *ou p.* 49 XVI
coutil [kuti] *l* 344
couvert [kuvɛ:r] *ou p.* 45 XIV
couvre-pieds [kuvrɛpjɛ] *d p.* 74 XXXIV
crac [krak] *c* 178, 340, 341
craie [kre] *ai* 84, 123; *aie* 90, 321
craindre [krɛ̃dr] *ain* 14
cravate [kravat] *p.* 18 II
crayon [krejɔ̃] 46; *ay* 90; *y* 154
credo [kredo] *e p.* 162 LXVI
créée [kree] *é* 89
cresson [krəsɔ̃] [krəsɔ̃] *e p.* 163 LXVII
creuse [krø:z] *eu* 4, 14, 114
creux [krø] *eu* 114, *p.* 44 XII; *x* 315
crever [krɛvɛ] *e* 4, 66, 67, *p.* 30 v
cric [kri] *c* 180, 340
cric-crac [krik krak] *c p.* 162 LXVI
Crimée (la) [krime] *p.* 162 LXV
crin [krɛ̃] *in p.* 53 XIX
crise [kri:z] *i* 94
crise de nerfs [kri:z dɛ nɛ:r] *f p.* 76 XXXVII
cristal [kristal] *s* 267
croc [kro] *c* 180, 340, *p.* 156 LXIV
croc-en-jambe [krɔk ɑ̃ ʒɑ̃:b] *c* 341
crochets [krɔʃɛ] 419
crocus [krɔky:s] *s p.* 108 LI
croire [krwa:r] [krwa:r] *a* 62
crois [krwa] *oi* 156

croix [krwa] [krwa] *a* 62; *x* 315
croix de renvoi [krwa də rāvwɑ]
419

Cromwell [krɔmvɛl] *w* 306

croup [krup] *p* 250, *p.* 156 LXIV

croyez [krɔʒe] *oy* *p.* 62 XXIV

Croyez à ma vive et sincère ami-
tié [krɔʒe a ma viv e sēsɛ:r
amitʃe] 427

crucifix [krysifi] *x* 315, *p.* 156 LXIV
ct final 296

cueillir [kœji:r] *ue* *p.* 49 XVI

cuiller (cuillère) [kyje:r] [kɥi-
je:r] [kylje:r] *u* 121, *will* 226; *r*
263; *p.* 156 LXIV

cuir [kɥi:r] *u* 158; *ui* *p.* 64 XXV

cuisine [kɥizin] *ui* *p.* 64 XXV

cuisinier [kɥizinje] *r* 262

cuire [kɥi:r] *ui* *p.* 64 XXV

cul [ky] *l* 223

culbute [kylbyt] *u* *p.* 46 XV

Curaçao [kyraso] *a* 57

cure [kyr] *c* 173

cuve [kyrv] *u* 120; *c* *p.* 69 XXVIII
cyclone [siklom] *o* 111, *p.* 39 X; *c*
267

cygne [siɲ] *c* 175; *gn* 207

cylindre [silē:dr] *c* 267

cymbale [sēbal] *c* *p.* 69 XXIX

cyprès [siprɛ] *c* *p.* 69 XXIX

cyr [sir] *c* 175

czar [gzair] [tsair] [tzair] *c* 174,
p. 162 LXVI

D

d [de] [də] 22, 24; [d] 190; [t]
362-364, 381

dahlia [dalja] *h* 209

daim [dɛ] *aim* 135, *p.* 53 XIX, *p.*
56 XXI B

Dalmatie [dalmasi] *t* 281

damas [dama] *a* 59

damasser [damase] *a* 59

dame [dam] *m* 4, 233; *d* 187; *a* *p.*
21 III

damner [dane] *a* 63, *p.* 25 IV, *p.*
156 LXIV; *am* 132; *m* 237

Damon [damɔ̃] *m* *p.* 96 XLVII

Danemark (le) [danmark] *e*, *k*
p. 162 LXV

danger [dāʒe] *r* 262

dans [dā] *an* *p.* 51 XVIII

dansant [dāsā] *an* *p.* 51 XVIII

danse [dā:s] *s* 4, 266

danseuse [dāsø:z] *eu* 115, 127,
326, *p.* 44 XII

Dans les gardes françaises [dā
le gard frāse:z] *D* 401

dans une tente [dāz yn tāt] *s* 335

dard aigu [dair egy] *d* 380

David [david] *d* 190; *a*, *d* *p.* 156
LXIV

Dax [daks] *x* 310

dd [d] 42, 168, 187, 188

de [də] *e* 4, 17, 66, 383

de beaux bœufs [də bo bœ] *f* *p.* 76
XXXVII

déblayer [debleje] *ay* *p.* 49 XVI

delà [dəsa] *à* 50

décédé [desede] *é* 79

décembre [desā:br] 425

décelement [desamā] *em* *p.* 156
LXIV

décemvir [desemvir] *m* 235

- de ce que je ne te le demande
pas [də s kə ʒ nə t lə dmɑ̃d pa]
e 75
- déchu [deʃy] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
- déclamer [deklame] [deklame]
a 64
- déclare [deklair] *a* p. 21 III
- de clerc à maître [də klɛrk a
mɑ̃tr] *c* 341
- décorum [dekɔrɔm] *um* 145
- décret [dekre] *et* 92
- deçu [desy] *ç* 176
- dédaigneux [dedɛnø] *gn* p. 81 XL
- de demain en huit [də dəmɛ̃ ã
ɥit] *n* p. 141 LX
- dédier [dedje] *d* 187
- défaire [defɛr] *f* 191
- défaut [defo] *au* p. 49 XVI
- Défense du Génie du christia-
nisme [defɑ̃s dy ʒeni dy kris-
tjanism] *D, G* 406
- déficit [defisi(t)] *t* 299; *c, t* 300;
p. 117 LII
- de fond en comble [də fɔ̃t ã
kɔ̃:bl] p. 141 LIX
- défunt [defœ] *un* 144, p. 56 XXI
- défunte [defœrt] *un* 14
- dégât [dega] *à* p. 25 IV; *t* p. 117
LIV
- dégénéré [deʒenere] *é* 79
- dégoût [degu] *où* p. 45 XIV, p. 49
XVI
- de haut en bas [də o ã ba] 47
- déjà [deʒa] *é* 4, 79; *à* 28, 50
- déjeuner [deʒøne] *eu* 114; [de-
ʒœne] *eu* 118
- de la [də la] *d, l* 410
- délabrer [delabre] [delabre] *a* 64
- de là deux sortes de devoir: les
uns négatifs [də la dø sɔrt də
dəvwɑ̃r: lɛz œ̃ negatɪf] 420
- Délille [delil] *ill* 232
- déliquescence [delik(ɥ)esɑ̃s] *qu*
257
- demi [d(ə)mi] *i* p. 37 IX
- démocratie [demɔkrasi] *t* 281, p.
162 LXVI
- demoiselle [dəmwazel] *e* 67
- démon [demɔ̃] *on* p. 55 XX
- Démosthène [demɔstɛn] *h* p.
162 LXV
- Denis [dəni] *s* p. 162 LXV
- dent [dɑ̃] *d* 4; *en* p. 51 XVIII, p.
56 XXI B
- de part en part [də paɪt ã paɪr]
t 382, p. 141 LIX
- de part et d'autre [də paɪt e
d otr] *t* 382
- dépens [depɑ̃] *s* p. 162 LXVI
- de pied en cap [də pjɛt ã kap] *d*
362
- de plus en plus [də plyz ã ply] *s*
366
- de point en point [də pwɛ̃t ã pwɛ̃]
t 354
- dépot [depo] *p* 245; *t* p. 117 LIV
- de profundis [de profɔ̃di(t)s] *un*
142, p. 162 LXVI
- déraillé [deraje] *ill* p. 90 XLIV
- des [de] [de] *e* 28, 93; *d* 410
- dès [de] *è* 28
- des bas reliefs [de ba rɛljɛf] *f* p.
76 XXXVI
- des Callots [de kalo] *C* p. 153 LXIII

- Descartes [dekart] *s* 272
 des cheveux épais [də ʃəvøz epɛ]
 x p. 141 LIX
 des ducs et pairs [də dyk e pɛ:r]
 s 367
 des Elzéviirs [dez elzevi:r] *E* p.
 153 LXIII
 désert [deze:r] *r* 264; *s* p. 162
 LXVI
 déshabiller [dezabije] *s* 268, p.
 109 LI
 des habits [dez abi] *h* 208
 des haricots [də ariko] *h* 210, p.
 156 LXIV
 des héros [də ero] *h* 210
 des heures [dez œ:r] *h* 208
 des histoires étonnantes [dez
 istwa:rz etənã:t] *s* p. 141 LIX
 des hommes [dez om] *h* 208
 déshonneur [dezənoœ:r] *s* 268, p.
 109 LI
 désiré [dezire] *é* 27
 des maîtres ès arts [də mɛ:tr ez
 ar] *s* 367
 des manteaux ouatés [də mãto
 wate] 371
 Desmoulins [demulɛ] *s* 272
 des œufs [dez œ] *s* 319
 des oignons [dez ɔɲɔ̃] *s* 319
 désormais [dezormɛ] *ais* p. 49 XVI
 des oui-dire [də wi di:r] 371
 des Plines [də plin] *P* p. 153
 LXIII
 des porcs épics [də pork epik] *s*
 367
 des prix élevés [də priz elve] *x*
 372
 desquels [dəkɛl] [dekɛl] *s* 272
 des regards aimables [də rəga:rz
 emabl] *s* 381
 dessaisir [desezi:r] *e* 81
 dessécher [descʃe] *e* 81
 dessein [desɛ̃] *e* 81; *ein* 135
 desseller [desele] *e* 81, p. 32
 VII
 desserrer [desere] *e* 81
 dessert [desɛ:r] *e* 81, p. 32 VII;
 ss p. 162 LXVI
 desservir [deservi:r] *e* 81, p. 32
 VII
 dessiller [desije] *e* 81
 dessin [desɛ̃] *e* p. 32 VII
 dessouder [desude] *e* 81
 dessous [d(ə)su] [tsu] *e* 68, p. 30
 v, p. 156 LXIV
 dessus [d(ə)sy] [tsy] *e* 68, 81, p. 30
 v, p. 156 LXIV
 désuétude [desqetɥ:d] *s* 269
 des vers à soie [də vɛ:r a swa] *s*
 367
 détail [deta:ɔ̃] *a* 61
 de temps en temps [də tãz ɑ̃ tã]
 47; *s* 337, 360, 366
 détroit [detrwa] *t* 295
 dette [det] *e* 18, 91, p. 36 VIII
 deuil [dœ:ɔ̃] *eu* 118, p. 45 XIII;
 euil 226; p. 90 XLIV
 deux [dø] *x* 315
 deux à deux [døz a dø] *x* 372
 deux enfants [døz ɑ̃fã] *x* 319
 deuxième [døzjem] *x* 314, 317,
 319, p. 122 LVII
 deuxièmement [døzjem(m)ã] *x*
 p. 122 LVII

- deux-points** [dø pwē] 419
développer [devløpe] *é* 89
devenir [dəvni:r] *e* 67, 70, p. 30
 VI
deviner [dəvine] 16
dévoteux [devosjø] *t* 284
dévotion [devosjā] [devosjō] *o*
 100
d'excellents exercices [d eks-
 lāz egzersis] *s* p. 141 LIX
dextre [de(k)str] *x* 310
diable [dja:bl] [dja(i)bl] *a* 64, p.
 25 IV
diadème [djade:m] *m* p. 94 XLV
diagnostique [djagnostik] [djag-
 nostik] *gn* 200
Dialogue des morts [djalə(i)g de
 mɔ:r] *D* 404
Diaz [dja:z] *z* 319
Dieppe [djep] p. 162 LXV
diète [dje(i)t] *iè* p. 60 XXIII
dieu [djø] *ieu* 152; *eu* p. 44 XII
dieux [djø] *eu* 114
différentier [diferāsje] *ti* 293; *t*
 p. 117 LIII
difficile [difisil] *i* p. 37 IX; *f* p. 76
 XXXVI
digestion [digestjō] *ti* 290
digne [din] *gn* p. 81 XL
dignité [dinite] *gn* 40
digue [di(i)g] *gu* p. 79 XXXVIII
dilemme [dilem] *mm* p. 94 XLV;
 m p. 96 XLVII
diligemment [diližamā] *mm* p.
 94 XLV; *m* p. 96 XLVII
dîme [di(i)m] *i* 29, 95, p. 37 IX
Dioclétien [dioklesjē] *t* 286
Diogène [diɔʒe:n] p. 162 LXV
diplomatie [diplɔmasi] *t* 281, p.
 156 LXIV
diplôme [diplɔ:m] *ô* 97, p. 39 X
diplômer [diplome] *ô* 98
dire [di:r] *i* 94
direct [direkt] *t* 296; *ct* p. 162
 LXVI
disait-on [dizet ô] *s* 332
discipline [disiplin] *i* p. 37 IX
**Discours sur l'histoire univer-
 selle** [disku:r syr l istwa:r yni-
 versel] *D* p. 152 LXIII
dispenser [dispāse] *s* p. 108 LI
distiller [disti(l)le] *ill* 232, p. 156
 LXIV
distinct [distē:kt] [distē] *t* 300;
 ct p. 156 LXIV
distinctement [distēktmā] *c*, *t*
 300
distinctif [distēktif] *c*, *t* 300
distinction [distēksjō] *c*, *t* 300
distingua [distēga] *ua* 156
distinguons [distēgō] *gu* p. 79
 XXXVIII
distribuons [distribō] *oun* 162
district [distri] [distrikt] *ct* 300
**Dites bien des choses de ma
 part à** [dit bjē de ʒo:z də ma
 pa:rt a] 430
dit-il [dit il] 421
dito [dito] p. 161 XIV
dix [dis] *x* 213, 267, 313, 315,
 372, p. 156 LXIV
dix chevaux [di ʃ(ə)vo] *x* p. 156
 LXIV
dix enfants [diz āfā] *x* 372

dix heures un quart [diz œœr œ kɑʁ] s 370
 dix-huit [diz ɥit] x 314, 319, 371, p. 122 LVII, p. 156 LXIV
 dix-huitième [diz ɥitjɛm] x 314, 371
 dixième [dizjɛm] x 314, p. 122 LVII
 dix-neuf [diz nœf] x 314, 319, p. 122 LVII, p. 156 LXIV
 dix-neuvième [diz nœvjɛm] x 314
 dix pommes [di pɔm] x 372
 dix-sept [dis sɛt] x p. 121 LVII, p. 156 LXIV
 dix-septième [dis sɛtjɛm] x p. 121 LVII
 dix soldats [di sɔlda] x 315
 dix sous [di su] x p. 156 LXIV
 docteur [dɔktœʁ] 415
 dogue [dɔg] g 4
 doigt [dwa] oi 56; g 205; t p. 117 LIV
 doigté [dwatɛ] g p. 162 LXVI
 doigts [dwa] gts 164
 doit et avoir [dwat e avwaʁ] t 354
 Domitien [dɔmisjɛ̃] t 286
 dommage [dɔma:ʒ] m 42
 dompter [dɔ̃tɛ] om 45, p. 55 xx; p 247, p. 162 LXVI
 dompteur [dɔ̃tœʁ] p 247
 Domremy [dɔ̃rɛmi] om p. 55 xx
 don [dɔ̃] d 7; on p. 56 XXI B
 donc [dɔ̃] [dɔ̃:k] c 181
 donnais [dɔne] ais 90
 donnas [dɔna] a 59

donnât [dɔna] â p. 21 III
 donne [dɔn] o 18
 donné-je [dɔne:ʒ] é 88
 donnent [dɔn] e 72
 donner [dɔne] n 42; nn 239
 donnees [dɔn] e 72
 donnez-en [dɔnez ɑ̃] z 332
 Dordogne [dɔrdɔɲ] gn p. 162 LXV
 dort-elle [dɔrt el] t 332
 dortoir [dɔrtwaʁ] r 261
 dos [do] o 100, p. 39 x; s 164, 273
 dos à dos [doz a do] s 366
 dossier [dosje] o 100, p. 39 x
 dot [dɔt] o 105, p. 43 XI; t 298, p. 117 LII, p. 156 LXIV
 doua [dwa] oua p. 62 XXIV
 douane [dwan] oua 156, p. 62 XXIV
 Douay [due] ay 90
 Doubs [du] b 172; bs p. 162 LXV
 douce [dus] c p. 69 XXIX
 douons [dwɔ̃] ouon p. 65 XXVI
 Douvres [duvr] p. 162 LXV
 doux [du] ou p. 45 XIV
 douze [du:z] ou p. 45 XIV
 doyen [dwajɛ̃] y 154
 drap [dra] r 4; a 53; p 249
 Dresde [drezd] s 271, p. 162 LXV
 drogue [dʁɔ̃:g] gue 197; gu p. 79 XXXVIII
 droite [drwat] oi p. 21 III
 druide [dʁui(:)d] d p. 152 LXIII
 du [dy] u 29; d 410
 dû [dy] û 29
 du blanc au noir [dy blɑ̃k o nwaʁ] c 341, p. 141 LIX

Dublin [dyblē] p. 162 LXV
 du bœuf salé [dy bœ sale] *f* 193
 duc [dyk] *c* 178, 340, 341; *d* p. 152 LXIII
 Ducis [dysi:s] *s* 274
 Ducroc [dykro] *c* p. 71 XXXI
 duel [dʊəl] *ue* p. 64 XXV
 Dugas [dyga] *a* 59
 Du Guesclin [dy geklē] *s* 272, p. 156 LXIV
 du haut en bas [dy ot ā ba] *t* 354
 du marc de café [dy ma:r də kafe] *c* 340
 Dumas [dyma] *a* 59, p. 162 LXVI
 du mithridate [dy mitridat] *m* p. 153 LXIII
 Dumouriez [dymurje] *z* 318
 d'un [d œ] *un* p. 56 XXI B
 d'un bout à l'autre [d œ but a l otr] *t* 354
 Duncan [dōkā] *un* 142
 d'un enfant [d œn āfā] 384
 Dunkerque [dōkerk] *un* 142, p. 162 LXV
 d'un moment à l'autre [d œ mōmā a l otr] *t* 354
 duo [dyo] *o* 99, p. 39 x
 du plomb argentifère [dy plō arʒātifēr] *b* p. 141 LX
 Duprez [dypre] *z* 318
 Duquesne [dykēm] *s* 272
 dur [dy:r] *u* 13
 du riz au lait [dy ri o le] *z* 359, p. 141 LX
 dynastie [dinasti] *ti* 290; *t* p. 117 LII
 dysenterie [disātri] *s* 269

E

e [e] [ə] 22, 24; mute [ə] 66-71, 89; 155; silent 72, 73, 77, 78; before *a*, *o*, *u* 202; silent and mute 74, 75; final 76; without written accent [e] 80, 81; [e] 91-93; elision 384-387, 393-395.
 é fermé [e] written *é*, *e*, *ai* 79
 è [e] 84-88
 ê [e] 84-86, 98
 ë 197
 eau p. 39 x
 -eau [o] 97, 102, 112, 126, 320, 324
 eau de Seltz [o də sels] *z* 267, p. 122 LVIII
 éblouir [ebluir] 36
 écaille [eka:i] *a* 61
 écart [eka:r] *t* p. 117 LIV
 Échantillons sans valeur [eʃātijō sā valœr] 431
 échec [eʃe(k)] *c* 181, p. 162 LXVI
 échecs [eʃe(k)] *c* p. 156 LXIV
 écho [eko] *o* 99; *ch* 186, p. 162 LXVI
 éclair [eklær] *r* p. 104 L
 éclaté [eklate] *é* 27
 éclipse [eklips] *p* 245
 école [ekol] *o* 106; *c* 173, p. 19 II
 économe [ekōnōm] *o* 111
 Écouen [ekwā] *ouen* 162
 écoutez [ekute] *ou* 128, 328
 écraser [ekraze] *s* 319; *a* p. 25 IV
 écrasons [ekrazō] *a* 60
 écrivisse [ekravis] *é* 89

écriture anglo-normannique
[ekrity:r űglo nɔrmanik] *a, n*
408

écriture normanno-saxonne
[ekrity:r nɔrmano sakson] *n, s*
408

-ect 92, 353

écueil [ekœ:j] *ueil* 226; *ue* p. 45
XIII

écuelle [ekœl] *ue* p. 64 XXV

écureuil [ekyœrœ:j] *euil* 226

Edda [edda] *d* p. 74 XXXV

Éden [eden] *n* 241, p. 156 LXIV

Édimbourg [edēbu:r] *g* 205, p. 162
LXV

Édouard [edwar:] *d* 189; *oua* p.
62 XXIV

Edmond [edmɔ̃] *d* p. 74 XXXIV

-éen [eē] *en* 136

effaré [efare] *e* 81

effectuèrent [efektœr:] *uè* p. 64
XXV

efféminé [efemine] *e* 81

effet [efe] *e* 81, p. 32 VII

efficace [efikas] *e* 81

effigie [efiʒi] *gi* p. 80 XXXIX

effleuré [efloere] *e* 81

efflorescent [efloresā] *ff* 191

effluent [efflyā] *ff* 191

effluve [effly:v] *ff* 191

effort [efɔ:r] *e* 81; *o* 105

effrayer [efreʒe] *e* 81; *y* p. 60
XXIII

effréné [efrene] *e* 81

effroi [efrwa] *e* 81, p. 32 VII

effronterie [efrōtri] *e* 81

égalité [egalite] 35

Éginhard [eʒinar:] *d* p. 74 XXXIV
églogue [eglog] *gh, gu* p. 79
XXXVIII

égrener [egrane] *é* 89

Égypt (1°) [eʒipt] p. 162 LXV

égyptiaque [eʒipsjak] *t* p. 117
LIII

Égyptien [eʒipsjē] *t* 286

Eh bien, je m'en vais [e bjē ʒə
m ā ve] *E* 397

-ei [e] 84, 90, 122, 125, 320, 323

-eī [e] 122, 125

eider [ede:r] *r* 263

-eil [e:i] *il* 226

-eille [e:i] *ill* 226

-eim [ē] 135

-ein [ē] 135

Éléments de physique [elemā də
fizik] *E* 404

élève [ele:v] *è* p. 36 VIII

élever [elve] 35; *e* 46, 70, p. 156
LXIV; *é* 89

élèverais [elevrē] *è* 88

Élisabeth [elizabet] *th* 299

Élise a une autre idée en tête
[eliz a yn otr ide ā tēt] *e* 395

elle [el] 386

elle coud [el ku] *d* p. 74 XXXIV

elle est fort en peine [el ε fɔrt ā
pen] *t* 350

elle meurt exprès [el mœr eks-
prɛ] *t* 380

elle part à regret [el pair a rɛgrɛ]
t 356

elle part aujourd'hui [el pair
oʒurdqi] *t* 380

Elle raconte encore une histoire

- absurde [ɛl rakõ:t ãkõr yn
istwair apsyrd] *e* 395
- elle recommence [ɛl røkõmã:s] *e*
394
- elles aiment [ɛlz ɛ:m] *e* p. 30 VI
- elles seraient invitées [ɛl sərɛt
ɛvite] *t* 351
- éloigner [ɛlwajɛ] *gn* p. 81 XL
- éloquemment [ɛlokamã] *em* p.
156 LXIV
- em [ã] 131; [ɛm] 134, 235
- embêter [ãbete] *ê* 86
- embryon [ãbriõ] *yon* p. 65 XXVI
- émeraude [emro:d] *au* 102
- émeute [emõ:t] *eu* 326
- éminemment [eminamã] *em* p.
156 LXIV
- emm— [ãm] 134
- emm— [am] 134
- Emma [emma] *m* p. 57 XXII, p.
96 XLVII; *mm* p. 94 LXV
- emmagasiner [ãmagazin] *em*
134; *m* p. 96 XLVII; *mm* 147
- emmailloter [ãmajõte] *m* p. 96
XLVII
- Emmanuel [emanʁɛl] *mm* p. 57
XXII, p. 94 XLV; *m* p. 96 XLVII
- emménager [ãmenazɛ] *m* p. 96
XLVII
- emmener [ãmne] *em* 134, p. 156
LXIV
- emment [amã] *e* 55; *em* 134
- émotion [emosjõ] *o* 100, p. 39 X
- empêcher [ãpɛʃɛ] *em* 131
- empereur [ãproɛ:r] *e* 70
- empire [ãpi:r] *em* 131, p. 51
XVIII
- empire des Perses [ãpi:r dɛ pɛrs]
P p. 153 LXIII
- empire français [ãpi:r frãse] *f* p.
153 LXIII
- emploi [ãplwa] *em* p. 51 XVIII
- emprunt [ãprõ] *un* p. 56 XXI
- emprunte [ãprõ:t] *un* 14, 144
- emprunter [ãprõ:te] *un* p. 56 XXI
- en [ã] 4, 17, 131, 383, p. 51 XVIII,
p. 56 XXI B
- en [ɛ] 135; [ɛn] 133, 240
- en allant à pied [ãn alãt a pjɛ] *t*
350
- en avez-vous eu [ãn ave vuz y]
n, s p. 141 LIX
- encens [ãsãs] [ãsã] *c* p. 70 XXIX
- enchanter [ãʃãte] *en, an* 45
- encrier [ãkriʃɛ] [ãkrie] *en* 131
- endosser [ãdose] *o* 100
- en été [ãn ete] *n* p. 141 LIX
- enfant [ãfã] *an, en* 131, p. 51
XVIII
- enfer [ãfɛ:r] *r* 263, p. 156 LXIV
- Enfin, comment vous dire . . .
nous avons peur! [ãfɛ, kõmã
vu di:r . . . nuz avõ pœ:r] 421
- Enfin, j'y suis, j'y reste [ãfɛ, ʒ i
sui, ʒ i rest] *E* 397
- Enfin on arriva [ãfɛ õn ariva] *n* p.
141 LX
- enflammer [ãflame] [ãflame] *a*
64, p. 25 IV
- enfouir [ãfwir] *oui* 156
- Enghien [ãgɛ] *ien* p. 79 XXXVIII
- en haut [ã o] *h* p. 156 LXIV
- en hiver [ãn ivɛ:r] *n* p. 141 LIX
- énigme [enigm] *gm* p. 79 XXXVIII

enivrer [ānivre] *en* 133, 147
 enjeux [ājə] *eu* p. 49 XVI
 En mains propres [ā mē prəpr]
 431

-enn [an] 134

ennemi [enmi] *nn* 146

ennoblir [ānoblir] *en* 133, p. 156

LXIV

ennoblit [ānoblī] *nn* p. 96 XLVI

ennui [ānuī] *en* 133, p. 156 LXIV;
nn 147

Énoch [enək] *ch* 185

enorgueillir [ānorgœjir] *en* 133,
 147

énorme [enorm] *n* 239

en plein air [ā plēn ɛr] *n* 375

enquête [ākert] *qu* 254

enrôler [ārole] *ô* 98

enseigne [āsej] *ei* p. 49 XVI

enseigner [āsejɛ] *gn* p. 81 XL

ensemble [āsā:bl] *en, em* 131

ensus [āsɥs] *s* 275

-ent of verbs *t* 351; *e* 391

entendant [ātādā] *an, en* p. 51

XVIII

entend-on [ātāt ā] *d* 362

enthousiasme [ātuzjasm] [ātu-
 zjasm] *ia* p. 60 XXIII

entier [ātje] *ti* 293; *ie* p. 60 XXIII

entière [ātjeir] *ti* 293; *ie* p. 60

XXIII

entoure [ātuir] *ou* 119

entr'acte [ātrakt] 387

entrant [ātrā] *an, en* p. 51 XVIII

entre [ātr(ə)] *e* 387

entrer [ātre] *en* 131

entresol [ātrəsəl] *s* 269

envers [āvɛr] *r* 264

envers et contre tous [āvɛr e
 kōtrə tuis] *s* 367

envers eux [āvɛr ø] *s* p. 141

LX

En ville [ā vil] 431

Envoi de [āvwa də] 423

en voilà neuf [ā vwala nœf] *f* p.

76 XXXVI

envoyez l'y [āvwaʒe li] 384

épanouir [epanwir] *oui* p. 62

XXIV

épargner [eparne] *gn* p. 81 XL

épaules [epoul] *au* 102

éperon [eprō] *é* 89

éphod [efod] *d* 190

Éphraïm [efraim] *im* 139; *m* 235

épicier [episje] *r* 262

épinard [epinar] *d* p. 74 XXXIV

épizooti [epizōōsi] [epizōōti] *t* 281

épopée [epope] *p* p. 98 XLVIII

époque [epok] *o* 106

épouse [epu:z] *ou* 119, p. 45

XIV

époux [epu] *ou* p. 45 XIV

Epsom [epsəm] *m* 235

équateur [ekwatœr] *ua* 156; *qu*
 256; *u* p. 162 LXV, LXVI

équation [ekwasjō] *ua* 156, p. 62
 XXIV; *qu* 256, p. 101 XLIX; *u*,

a, t p. 162 LXVI

équestre [ek(q)estr] *qu* 257; *u* p.
 162 LXVI

équi- [ek(q)i] *qu* 257

équidistant [ek(q)idistā] *qu* 257

équinoxe [ekinoks] *u* p. 156

LXIV, p. 162 LXVI

équitable [ekitabl] *qu* 254, p. 101

XLIX

équitation [ek(ɥ)itasjõ] *qu* 257;

u, a, t p. 162 LXVI

équivalent [ekivalã] *qu* 254, p.

101 XLIX; *u* p. 162 LXVI

équivoque [ekivøk] *qu* 254, p. 101

XLIX; *u* p. 162 LXVI

-er [e] *r* 262, 347-349; final [er]

263

Ernest [ɛrnest] *t* 297

erratum [ɛ(r)ratom] *u* 113

errer [erre] *r* 259

erreur [erroer] *r* 259

-ers [e] 262

-ert [ɛr] *t* 356, 380

-es 391

ès [es] *s* 275

escalier [eskalje] 38

esclaffer [eskla(f)e] *c* p. 70 xxx

esclandre [esklãdr] *c* 177; *sc* 276

esclavage [esklava:ʒ] *c* p. 70 xxx

esclave [esklav] [esklav] *a* 64;

c 177; *s* 267

esclavon [esklavõ] *c* p. 70 xxx

escrime [eskrim] *c* p. 70 xxx

escroc [eskro] *c* 180, 340, p. 156

LXIV

escroc intelligent [eskro ɛteliʒã]

c 340

espace [ɛspa:s] [ɛspas] *a* 14, 64,

65

espérance [esperã:s] 38; *an* 131

espérer [espere] *e* 91, p. 36 VIII

Espinasse [epinas] *s* 272

espionnage [ɛspjona:ʒ] *io* p. 60

XXIII

esprit allemand [ɛspri almã] *t* 360

esprit profond en tout [ɛspri
profõ ã tu] *d* 363

essai [ese] *e* 81, p. 32 VII

essaim [esẽ] *aim* 135

Essai sur les mœurs [ese syr le
moers] *E* 404

essayer [eseje] *y* 154

essentiel [esãsjel] *t* 283, p. 117

LIII; *e* p. 156 LXIV

essor [eso:r] [eso:r] *e* 81, p. 32 VII;

o 105, p. 43 XI

essoufflé [esufle] *e* 81

essuie-main [esumẽ] *e* 81, p. 32

VII

essuie-plume [esui plym] *e* 81, p.

32 VII

essuyer [esuije] *e* 81, p. 32 VII;

uy 159, 160, p. 64 XXV

est [e] 92; *s* 272; [est] 92; *t* 297

est-ce [ɛ:s] *e* p. 156 LXIV

est-ce vrai [ɛ s vre] *e* 385

Esther [este:r] *r* 263

Estienne [etjen] *s* 272, p. 156

LXIV

estime [estim] *s* p. 109 LI

estoc [estøk] *c* 178, 340, 341

estomac [estoma] *a* 53; *c* 180, p.

156 LXIV

et [e] *e* 80, 92; *t* 355, p. 117 LIV

-et 92

Établissements Archambault-

Bélangier [etablismã arãbo

belãʒe] 424

étape [etap] *e* 69, p. 30 VI

état [eta] *t* 295, p. 117 LIV

et cætera [et sɛtɛra] *t* 299, p. 161

XIV

été [etɛ] *é* 4, 6, 17, 27, 79; *t* 279

éteint [etɛ̃] *ein* p. 156 LXIV

éternité [etɛrnite] *é* p. 32 VII

êtes [ɛt] *é* 15

êtes-vous [ɛt vu] 34

Ethelred [etɛlɾɛd] *d* p. 74 XXXV

éther [etɛ:r] *r* 263, p. 156 LXIV

Étienne [etjɛn] *ti* 294

étiez [etjɛ] *ti* 294

étioler [etjɔlɛ] *ti* 294

étions [etjɔ̃] *ti* 294

étouffe [etɔf] *o* 107

étoile [etwal] *oi* 156

étrennes [etren] *nn* 146

étroite [etɾwat] [etɾwat] *oi* 62

étudiant [etɥdjɑ̃] *ian* 162

-eu [y] *e* 78, 116; [ø] [œ] 114, 115,

117, 118, 122, 127, 320, 326;

+final pronounced consonant

[œ] 327; +*il, ille* [œ] 327; +*s,*

t [ø] 115, 326

-eû [y] *e* 116; [ø] [œ] 114, 117, 127

Eugène [øʒɛn] [yʒɛn] *Eu* 116

Eugénie [øʒɛni] [yʒɛni] *Eu* 116

eue [y] *eu* 116

-euil [œ:j] 226

-euille [œ:i] 226

eûmes [y(:)m] *e* 78, 116; *eû* 77,

78, 116.

-eun [œ] *eun* 144

eurent [y:r] *e* p. 156 LXIV

Europe [œrɔp] *Eu* p. 162 LXV

européen [œrɔpɛ̃] *en* 136

européenne [œrɔpeɛn] *n* p. 57

XXII

-eurt [œ:r] *t* 356, 380

-euse [ø:z] *eu* 115

-eute [øt] *eu* 115

-eutre [ø:tr] *eu* 115

évanoui [evanwi] *oui* p. 62 XXIV

évanouir [evanwi:r] *oui* 156

évasion [evasjɔ̃] *a* 60

éveil [evɛ(:)] *e* p. 36 VIII

événement [evenmɑ̃] *é* 89

éventail [evɑ̃tal:] *aïl* 226

ex- [eks] and popular [ɛs] 310;

initial followed by *ce, ci, s*

[k(+s)] 311; before vowel, etc.

[egz] [egz] 312

exact [ɛgza(kt)] [ɛgzakt] *t* 296,

300, p. 121 LVII; *ct* p. 163 LXVII

exacte [ɛgzakt] [ɛgzakt] *x* 41

exactement [ɛgzaktəmɑ̃] [ɛgzak-

təmɑ̃] *e* 71, p. 30 V

examen [ɛgzamɛ̃] [ɛgzamɛ̃] [ɛgza-

mɛn] [ɛgzamɛn] *x* 41, 312; *en*

137, p. 156 LXIV, p. 162 LXVI

excavation [ɛkskavasjɔ̃] *x* p. 121

LVII

excédant [ɛksedɑ̃] *x* 311

excéder [ɛksede] *x* p. 121 LVII

excellence [ɛkselɑ̃s] *x* p. 121

LVII

excellent *adj.* [ɛkselɑ̃] *x* 41; *e*

72; *x* p. 156 LXIV; *verb* [ɛksel]

e 72; *x* p. 156 LXIV

exceller [ɛksele] *x* p. 121 LVII

excepté [ɛksepte] *x* p. 121 LVII

exception [ɛksepsjɔ̃] *x* 311, p. 121

LVII

excès [ɛkse] *x* 311

excessif [ɛksesif] *x* 311

exciser [eksizɛ] *x* 311
 excitant [eksitɑ̃] *x* 311
 excitation [eksitasjɔ̃] *x* p. 121 LVII
 exclamation [ɛ(k)sklamasjɔ̃] *x* 310
 exclamer [eksklamɛ] *x* p. 121 LVII
 exclure [ekskslyr] *x* p. 121 LVII
 excursion [eksksyrsjɔ̃] *x* p. 121
 LVII
 exeat [egzeat] [egzeat] *t* 299
 exécuter [egzekyte] [egzekyte] *x*
 p. 121 LVII
 exemple [egzɑ̃pl] [egzɑ̃pl] *x* 41, p.
 121 LVII
 exempt [egzɑ̃] [egzɑ̃] *p* 247; *x*
 312; *pt* p. 156 LXIV
 exempter [egzɑ̃te] [egzɑ̃te] *p* 247,
 p. 156 LXIV, p. 162 LXVI
 exemption [egzɑ̃psjɔ̃] [egzɑ̃psjɔ̃]
p 248
 exequat[ur] [egzekatyr] *qu* p. 101
 XLIX
 exercise [egzɛrsis] [egzɛrsis] *x* 312
 exhibition [egzibisjɔ̃] [egzibisjɔ̃] *x*
 312
 exhorter [egzɔ̃te] [egzɔ̃te] *x* 312,
 p. 121 LVII
 exhumer [egzɥme] [egzɥme] *x* p.
 121 LVII
 exiger [egziʒɛ] [egziʒɛ] *x* 312, p.
 121 LVII
 exigüité [egzigüite] [egzigüite] *qui*
 198
 exil [egzil] [egzil] *il* 229
 exiler [egzile] [egzile] *x* 312, p.
 121 LVII
 exotique [egzotik] [egzotik] *x* p.
 121 LVII

expansif [ekspɑ̃sif] *x* p. 121 LVII
 expatrier [ɛ(k)spatriɛ] *x* 310, p.
 121 LVIII
 expédier [ɛ(k)spedje] *x* 310
 explorer [ɛ(k)splore] *x* 310
 exprès [ekspre] *x* 41
 express [ekspres] [espres] *s* p.
 109 LI
 exprimer [eksprime] *x* 41
 exsanguie [eksɑ̃:g] *x* p. 121 LVII
 exsuder [eksyde] *x* 311
 extenso [ekstɛso] *en* 137
 extirper [ɛ(k)stirpe] *x* 310
 extraordinaire [ekstraɔ̃dine:r],
old [ekstrɔ̃dine:r] *x* 41
 -ey [ɛ] 84, 90, 122, 125, 320, 323

F

f [ɛf] [fə] 22, 24; [f] 91; final [f]
 165, 342; [v] 305
 fable [fabl] 46; *a* 63, 65, p. 25 IV
 fabliau [fablio] [fabljo] [fablio]
 [fabljo] *i* 153
 fabrique [fabrik] *qu* 254
 Fabvier [favje] *b* 172
 façade [fasa(:)d] ç 32, 267, p. 70
 XXIX
 faces [fas] *e* 72
 facétie [fasesi] *t* 281, p. 156
 LXIV
 facétieux [fasesjɔ̃] *t* p. 117 LIII
 fâcheux [fɑ̃ʃɔ̃] *ch* 182
 facile [fasil] *e* 69; *f* 191
 facile à lire [fasil a lir] *e* 392
 façon [fasɔ̃] ç p. 70 XXIX
 facteur [faktœr] *c* p. 70 XXX

factieux [faksjø] *t* 284
 faction [faksjɔ̃] *t* 162; *c* p. 70 XXX
 faïence [fajūs] *a* p. 156 LXIV
 faille [fai:] *a* 61
 faim [fɛ] *aim* 135, p. 53 XIX, p. 156 LXIV; *m* p. 96 XLVII
 faire [fɛr] *ai* 68
 Faire parvenir [fɛrparvənir] 423
 faisait [fɛzɛ] *a* 68; *ai* p. 30 v
 faisons [fəzɔ̃] *ai* p. 156 LXIV
 fait [fɛ] [fɛ] *ai* 4, 17, 84, p. 163 LXVII; [fɛ(t)] *t* 300
 faite [fɛt] *ai* 90, p. 36 VIII
 faites-le [fɛt lə] *e* 385
 faix [fɛ] *x* p. 162 LXVI
 famille [famij] *ill* 46, p. 60 XXIII
 faon [fɔ̃] *o* 103, p. 156 LXIV
 farceur [farsœr] *eu* p. 45 XIII
 fat [fat] [fa] *a* 54; *t* 298, 300, p. 156 LXIV, p. 163 LXVII
 fatal [fatal] *l* p. 87 XLIII
 fatigua [fatiga] *ua* 156
 faubourg Poissonnière [fobur pwasɔ̃je:r] *P* p. 153 LXIII
 faux [fo] *l* 223
 Faure [fɔr] *au* 112, p. 43 XI
 fausse [fo:s] *e* 69
 Faust [foist] *au* p. 162 LXV
 fauteuil [fotœ:] *euil* 226; *il* p. 90 XLIV
 faux [fo] *x* p. 122 LVII
 Fayence [fajūs] *y* 154
 feindre [fɛ̃dr] *ein* p. 53 XIX
 feinte [fɛ̃t] *ein* 14
 Félix [feliks] *x* 310
 Félix Faure [feliks fɔr] *F* 396
 femme [fam] *e* 55; *em* 134, p. 21

III, p. 156 LXIV; *m* p. 96 XLVII; *mm* 233
 femmelette [famlet] *e* 55
 fend [fɔ̃] *en* p. 56 XXI B
 Fénelon [fɛn(ə)lɔ̃] *on* p. 55 XX
 fenêtre [f(ə)nɛ:tr] *ê* 85, p. 36 VIII
 fenil [fəni] [fəni:] *il* 228
 fenouil [fənu:] *ouil* 226
 fer [fɛr] *r* 263
 fera [fɛra] *e* 67
 ferblanc [fɛrblɑ̃] *c* 340, p. 71 XXXI
 fermeté [fermɛtɛ] *e* 393
 fermez [fermɛ] *e* 80
 fermier [fermjɛ] *r* 262
 Ferrare [fɛ(r)ra:r] *r* p. 104 L, p. 162 LXV
 fête [fɛt] *ê* 85, p. 36 VIII
 fêter [fɛtɛ] *ê* 86, p. 36 VIII
 fétichisme [fetiʒism] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
 feu [fø] *eu* 114, p. 44 XII
 feuille [fø:] *eu* 118; *euille* 226; *ill* p. 90 XLIV
 feutre [fø:tr] *eu* 115, 127, 326, p. 44 XII
 feux [fø] *eu* p. 44 XII
 février [fevriɛ] [fevrjɛ] *i* 153
 ff [f] 191
 fiacre [fjakr] *ia* 152
 fiancé [fjāse] *ian* p. 65 XXVI
 fidèle [fidɛl] *d* 187
 fidélité [fidelite] p. 19 II
 fieffé [fjɛfɛ] *f* p. 76 XXXVI
 fier *adj.* [fjɛr] *r* 263, p. 156 LXIV; *verb* [fjɛ] *ie* p. 60 XXIII, *r* p. 156 LXIV

- Fiesque [fjesk] *ie* p. 162 LXV
 figure [fig] *gue* 33
 figure [figy:r] *u* p. 46 xv
 fil [fil] *l* 224; *il* 229
 filigrane [filigran] *i* p. 37 ix
 fille [fi(:)] *i* 94; *ill* 226
 filleul [fiʝœl] *eu* p. 49 xvi
 fils [fi(:)s], *old* [fi] *f* 191; *l* 223; *s* 275, p. 163 LXVI, LXVII
 fil unique [fil ynik] *l* 344
 fin [fɛ] *in* p. 53 xix, p. 56 xxi B; *n* p. 96 XLVII
 fine [fin] *n* p. 96 XLVII
 fini [fini] *i* p. 37 ix, p. 156 LXIV
 finir [fini:r] *i* 19; *r* 261
 finirons [finirɔ̃] *i* 19
 Finlande (la) [fɛlɑ̃:d] p. 162 LXV
 fiscal [fiskal] *sc* 276
 flambeau [flābo] *am* p. 51 xviii; *m* p. 96 XLVII
 flamber [flābe] *am* 131
 flamme [flam] *a* 14, 63, p. 25 iv
 flanc [flā] *c* 179, p. 163 LXVI
 flanelle [flanel] *n* p. 96 XLVI, XLVII
 flegme [flegm] *gm* p. 79 xxxviii
 fleur de lis [flœ:r də li] *e* p. 30 v; *s* 273, p. 156 LXIV
 fleurs [flœ:r] *eu* p. 45 xiii
 fleuve [flœ:v] *eu* 118, p. 45 xiii
 flot [flo] *o* p. 39 x
 flux [fly] *x* 315, p. 156 LXIV
 fœtus [fety(:)s] *æ* 83, p. 32 vii
 foi [fwɔ] [fwa] *oi* p. 62 xxiv
 foin [fwɛ] *oin* 162, p. 53 xix
 fois [fwa] *oi* 56
 fol [fol] *l* 221; *o* 105
 fol espoir [fol espwar] *l* 344
 folle [fol] *o* 107
 follicule [folikyl] *l* p. 87 xliii
 fonction [fɔksjɔ̃] *t* 285; *on* p. 55 xx
 fond [fɔ̃] *on* p. 55 xx, p. 56 xxi B
 font [fɔ̃] *on* p. 55 xx
 fonte [fɔ̃:t] *on* 14, 46
 Fontenoy [fɔ̃tnwa] *oy* 56
 force [fɔrs] *o* p. 43 xi
 forêt [fɔrɛ] *ê* 29
 formation [fɔrmasjɔ̃] *a* 60
 fort [fɔ:r] *f* 4; 76; *r* 264; *t* 352, p. 117 liv
 fort aimable [fɔ:rt əma(:)bl] [fɔ:rt əma(:)bl] *t* 381
 forte [fɔrt] *e* 76, p. 30 vi; *o* 106
 fort et actif [fɔ:r e aktif] *t* 355
 fort et dur [fɔ:r e dy:r] *t* 381
 fort et grand [fɔ:r e grā] *t* 380
 fort instruit [fɔrt ɛstrɥi] *t* 336
 fosse [fois] *o* 100, p. 39 x
 fossette [foset] [fɔset] *o* 100
 fou [fu] *ou* p. 45 xiv
 fouace [fwas] *oua* p. 62 xxiv
 fouet [fwe] [fwa] *oue* p. 62 xxiv
 fougère [fuʝe:r] *è* 12
 foulard [fula:r] *ou* p. 45 xiv
 Fould [fuld] *d* p. 74 xxxv
 Foulénay-aux-Roses [fulene o ro:z] *F*, *R* 410
 fournil [furni] *il* 230; *l* 344
 Fox [fɔks] *x* 310
 foyer [fwaje] *oy* 56, p. 62 xxiv, p. 163 LXVI; *y* 154
 frac [frak] *c* p. 70 xxx
 fracas [fraka] *a* p. 25 iv

fraise [frɛz] s 268
 fraisil [frɛzi] *il* 230; *l* 344
 franc [frā] *an* 131, p. 51 XVIII; *c*
 164, 179, 340, p. 163 LXVI
 franc(s) [frā] p. 161 XIV
 français [frāse] *ais* p. 49 XVI; *ç*
 p. 70 XXIX
 franc alleu [frāk alø] *c* 341
 France [frā:s] *an* 131
 franc et net [frāk e net] *c* 341
 franc étourdi [frāk eturdi] *c* 341
 Franche-Comté [frāʃ kōte] p. 162

LXV

frapper [frape] *pp* 167
 frayeur [frɛjœr] *eu* p. 49 XVI
 fredonner [frədōne] *e* 67, 392, p.
 30 v
 frein [frē] *ein* p. 53 XIX
 Fréjus [frezys] s 274
 frère [frɛr] è 28
 frères [frɛ:r] *e* 72
 fret [frɛ] *t* p. 163 LXVI
 Friedland [friedlā:d] *d* p. 74
 XXXV; *ie* p. 162 LXV
 Fritz [frits] z 319
 froc [frøk] *c* 165, p. 70 XXX
 froid [frwa] [frwa] *oi* 62; *d* 189
 froisse [frwas] *oi* 156
 froisser [frwase] ss 267
 fromage [frōma:ʒ] *a* 12
 frontière [frōtjɛr] *tiè* 293; *t* p. 117
 LII
 frotter [frōte] *tt* 167
 froufrou [frufu] *ou* p. 45 XIV
 fruit [fru] *u* 158; *ui* p. 64 XXV
 fruitier [frutjɛ] *ie* 152; *tiè* 293; *ui*
 p. 64 XXV

fruitière [frutjɛr] *tiè* 293
 fuchsia [fyksja] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII,
 p. 163 LXVI
 fumer du maryland [fyme dy
 marilā:d] *m* 400
 fun [fœ] *un* p. 56 XXI B
 fusil [fyzi] *il* 230; *l* 344, p. 163
 LXVI
 fût [fy] *û* 121
 future [fytyr] *u* p. 46 xv

G

g [ʒe] [ʒø] [gø] 22, 24; 127; before
a, o, u or consonant [g] 195; be-
 fore *e, i, y* [ʒ] 77, 201; final [k]
 [g] 205, 206; 365; silent 204,
 205
 gage [ga:ʒ] *a* p. 21 III
 gageons [gaʒō] *ge* p. 80 XXXIX
 gageur [gaʒœr] *e* p. 156 LXIV
 gageure [gaʒy:r] *eu* 77, 116; *geu*
 202; *u* p. 46 xv; *ge* p. 80
 XXXIX
 gagner [gane] *a* 63; *gn* p. 81 XL
 gai [ge] *ai* 82, 124, 322, p. 32 VII,
 p. 49 XVI; *ga* p. 79 XXXVIII
 gain [gē] *ain* p. 56 XXI B
 Galaad [galaad] *d* p. 74 XXXV, p.
 162 LXV
 Galatée [galate] p. 162 LXV
 Galilée (la) [galile] p. 162 LXV
 galimatias [galimatja] [galimatja]
ti 294
 galop [galo] *p* 249, p. 156 LXIV
 galoper [galope] *o* 109
 gamme [gam] *a* 54

gangrène [gãgrɛn] *ga, gr* p. 79

XXXVIII

gant [gã] *g* 4; *an* p. 56 XXI B; *ga* p. 79 XXXVIII

garantie [garãti] *tie* 292

garçon [garsɔ̃] *ç* 32, 176, 267; *a* 54; *g* 195

gardien [gardjɛ̃] *ien* 162

gargotte [gargot] *ga, go* p. 79

XXXVIII

gargouille [gargu(i)] *ga, go* p. 79

XXXVIII

garnir [garni:r] *r* p. 104 L

gars [ga:r] [ga] *r* 265

Gascogne [gaskɔ̃] *gn* p. 81 XL, p. 162 LXV

gâté [gate] *g* 195

gâteau [gato] *eau* 102

Gaule (la) [go:l] *au* p. 162 LXV

gaz [ga:z] *a* 60, p. 25 IV; *z* 316, 319

gaze [ga:z] *a* 13, 60, p. 25 IV

gazon [gazɔ̃] *a* 60, p. 25 IV; *z* p.

122 LVIII

ge before *a, o, u* [ʒ] 202

geai [ʒe] [ʒe] *e* 77; *ai* 82, 124, 322

geindre [ʒɛ:dr] *ein* p. 56 XXI B; *ge* p. 80 XXXIX

gèle [ʒe(i)] *è* 87; *gè* p. 80 XXXIX

gèlerais [ʒelɛ] *è* 88

gémir [ʒemi:r] *gé* p. 80 XXXIX

gemme [ʒem] *mm* p. 94 XLV; *m* p. 96 XLVII

gendre [ʒã:dr] *en* p. 51 XVIII

gène [ʒe:n] *n* p. 96 XLVII

génération [ʒenerasjɔ̃] *a* p. 25 IV

gens [ʒã] [ʒã:s] *g* 201; *s* 275; *n* p. 96 XLVII

gent [ʒã] [ʒã:rt] *t* 300

gentil [ʒãti] *il* 230; *g* p. 152 LXIII; *l* p. 156 LXIV

gentilhomme [ʒãtijɔm] *il* 230; *l* 230, 329, p. 163 LXVI

gentilshommes [ʒãtizɔm] [ʒãti-jɔm] *il* 230; *l, s* p. 163 LXVI

gentiment [ʒãtmã] *ge* p. 80 XXXIX

Geoffroy [ʒɔffrwa] *e* 77

géographie [ʒeɔgrafi] p. 19 II

géole [ʒo:l] *geô* 202

géolier [ʒolje] *e* 77, p. 163 LXVI; *geô* 202

George [ʒɔrʒ] *e* p. 30 VI

Georges [ʒɔrʒ] *e* 77; *Geo* 202, p. 80 XXXIX

George Sand [ʒɔrʒ sã:d] *d* p. 74 XXXV

Georges est riche [ʒɔrʒ ɛ riʃ] *s* 368

géranium [ʒeranjɔm] *u* 113, p. 43 XI, p. 163 LXVI

gercé [ʒerse] *ge* p. 80 XXXIX

germaine [ʒermen] *ge* p. 80 XXXIX

Gertrude [ʒertryd] *Ge* p. 80 XXXIX

Gérusez [ʒeryze] *z* 318

gésir [ʒezi:r] *s* 269

gestes [ʒest] *ge* p. 80 XXXIX

gg [g] 195; before *e* [gʒ] 203

gibbosité [ʒibozite] *bb* p. 68 XXVII

gibecièrre [ʒipsje:r] *gi* p. 80 XXXIX

gibier [ʒibje] *gi* p. 80 XXXIX
 gibus [ʒiby:s] *s* p. 109 LI
 gigantesque [ʒigātesk] *gi* p. 80
 XXXIX
 Gigogne [ʒigɔɲ] *Gi* p. 80 XXXIX
 gigot [ʒigo] *gi* p. 80 XXXIX; *t* p.
 163 LXVI
 Gil Blas [ʒil blɑ:s] *s* 274
 gilet [ʒilɛ] *et* 92; *gi* p. 80 XXXIX
 gingembre [ʒɛ̃ʒɑ:br] *gi, ge* p. 80
 XXXIX
 Girault [ʒiʁo] *l* 223
 girouette [ʒirwet] *gi* p. 80 XXXIX
 gisant [ʒizɑ̃] *s* 269
 gisent [ʒi:z] *s* 269
 gisons [ʒisɔ̃] [ʒizɔ̃] *s* 269
 gîte [ʒi(t)t] *ê* 95; *g* 201; *gi* p. 80
 XXXIX
 Glasgow [glazko] *s* p. 162 LXV
 gloire [glwair] *g* 195
 glorieuse [glɔrjɔ:z] *eu* 115
 glose [glo:z] *o* 101
 gn [ɲ] 195, 207, 329; [ɲ] 200,
 207
 gnome [gnɔ:m] [gnom] *gn* 200
 gnostiques [gnɔstik] *gn* 200
 gnou [gnu] *gn* 200
 gobbe [gɔb] *bb* p. 68 XXVII
 Goethe [gɛrt] p. 163 LXVI
 gogo [gogo] *go* p. 79 XXXVIII
 golfe [gɔlf] *o* p. 43 XI
 gomme [gɔm] *go* p. 79 XXXVIII
 gond [gɔ̃] *on* p. 56 XXI B
 gonfler [gɔfle] *go* p. 79 XXXVIII
 Gonzague [gɔ̃ʒag] *Go* p. 79
 XXXVIII
 Goritz [gorits] *z* p. 122 LVIII

gosse [gɔs] *o* 107
 Goth [go] *t* 301
 gouache [gwaʃ] *oua* 156
 gouleux [gulø] *l* p. 87 XLIII
 Gounod [guno] *d* p. 74 XXXIV, p.
 163 LXVI
 goût [gu] *ou* 119, 128; *g* 195
 gouvernail [guvɛrna:j] *a* 61
 grâce [grɑ:s] *â* 58
 Gracques (les) [grak] p. 162 LXV
 grailon [grajɔ̃] *a* 63
 graisse [grɛ:s] *ai* 84, 123, 321
 grammaire [gramɛ:r] *mm* 233
 grammatical [gra(m)matikal]
mm 238; *m* p. 96 XLVII
 grammaticalement [gramatikal-
 mɑ̃] *mm* p. 94 XLV
 grand [grɑ̃] *d* 189; *g* 195
 grande [grɑ:d] *an* p. 51 XVIII
 grandement [grɑdmɑ̃] *en* 131
 grand et bien fait [grɑ̃ e bjɛ fe] *d*
 363
 granit [granit] [grani] *t* 299, 300,
 p. 117 LII, p. 163 LXVI, LXVII
 grasse [grɑ:s] *a* 60
 grasseyer [graseje] *ey* 90, 125,
 159, 323, p. 36 VIII, p. 49 XVI
 gratis [gratius] *s* 275, p. 156 LXIV
 grave [gra:v] 28
 grec [grek] *c* p. 70 XXX
 greffier [grefje] *ff* 167
 grêle [greil] *ê* 85
 grêler [grele] *ê* 86
 grenouille [grɛnu:ʒ] *ouille* 226;
e p. 30 v; p. 156 LXIV
 grésil [grezi:] [grezi] [grezil] *il*
 226, 228, 229

- grief [griɛf] *f* p. 76 XXXVI, p. 163 LXVI
- gril [gri] *il* 230, p. 163 LXVI
- Grimm [grim] *imm* 139
- Gringoire [grɛ̃gwa:ʁ] p. 79 XXXVIII
- grise [gri:z] p. 19 II; *i* p. 37 IX
- Grœnland [grœlā], *popular* [grœnlā] *d* p. 74 XXXIV; p. 162 LXV
- grog [gro(:)g] *g* 206
- grognon [grɔ̃nɔ̃] *gn* p. 81 XL
- gros [gro] *o* 100
- groseille [grozɛ:j] *ill* p. 90 XLIV
- grosse [gro:s] [grɔ:s] *o* 100
- grosseur [grosœ:r] *eu* p. 45 XIII
- grossier [grosje] *o* 100
- gu before *e, i, y* [g] 195, 196, 329; before *i* [gʷi] 198; before *a* [gw] 199
- Guadalaxara [gwadalaksara] *Gua* 199
- Guadalupe [gwadalyp] *Gua* 199
- Guadalquivir [gwadalkivi:r] *ua* 156; p. 162 LXV
- Guadeloupe [gwadlup] *ua* 156, p. 162 LXV
- Guam [gwam] *Gua* 199
- guano [gwano] *ua* 156
- Guarda [gwarda] *Gua* 199
- Guarini [gwarini] *Gua* 199
- Guatémala [gwatemala] *ua* 156; *Gua* 199
- Guayaquil [gwajakil] *Gua* 199
- gué [ge] *gu* 195, 329
- guenille [gœni(:)j] *e* p. 30 v; *gu* p. 79 XXXVIII
- guêpe [ge:p] é 85; *gu* p. 79 XXXVIII
- guer [ge] *u* 197
- guérilla [gerilla] *ill* p. 156 LXIV
- guérir [geri:r] *gu* p. 79 XXXVIII
- Guernesey [gernze] *e* p. 162 LXV
- guerre [ge:r] *gu* p. 79 XXXVIII
- guet [ge] *gu* p. 79 XXXVIII
- guet-apens [get apā] *t* p. 163 LXVI
- gueule [gœl] [gœ:l] *eu* p. 156 LXIV
- gueuse [gœ:z] *eu* 14, p. 44 XII, p. 49 XVI
- gueux [gœ] *eu* p. 49 XVI, p. 156 LXIV
- guichet [giʃe] *t* p. 163 LXVI
- guide [gi(:)d] *gu* 195, p. 79 XXXVIII
- Guillaume [giʝo:m] *ill* 224
- guillemets [gijme] 419
- Guise [gi:z] *gu* 195
- guitare [gita:r] *gu* p. 79 XXXVIII
- Guizot [gizo] [gwizo] *gu* 195, p. 163 LXVI
- gun [gœ] *un* p. 56 XXI B
- Gunther [gœtœ:r] *un* 142
- guttural [gytyral] *gu* p. 79 XXXVIII
- Guy [gi] *Gu* p. 79 XXXVIII
- Guyane [giʝan] *uy* p. 162 LXV
- Guyenne (la) [giʝen] *uy* p. 162 LXV
- Guyot [giʝo] *gu* 195
- gymnase [ʒimna:z] *ymn* 140; *gy* p. 80 XXXIX
- gymnaste [ʒimnast] *g* 201
- gymnastique [ʒimnastik] *m* 234; *gy* p. 80 XXXIX

H

As neither *h aspirée* nor *h muette* are pronounced (210), they are absent phonetically. But as neither elision nor linking take place before *h aspirée*, this fact is shown by writing all words containing *h aspirée* with an inverted comma before the *h*, thus 'h.

Nevertheless an *h* more or less aspirate may be heard: 1° In certain interjections: *ha! halte! han! hop là! hue! ohé! oho!* 2° In words of an onomatopoeic origin, particularly when expressive of violent emotion: *haleter, Han d'Islande, heler, hennir, hurler.* 3° In emphatic utterance: *une haine effroyable; la houle s'enflé; c'est une honte!* 4° Even in some words where no *h* is written: *Baal* [bahal]; *fléau* [flehol]; *géant* [sehā]; *monstrueux* [mōstryhø], and sometimes in *le onze* [lə hō:z] most probably due to analogy of *la honte*. But such cases do not appear to represent normal usages. Cf. Kr. Nyrop: *Manuel phonétique du français parlé*, 2^e éd., traduite et remaniée par Emmanuel Philpôt, Paris, 1902.

h [aʃ] [(h)ə] 22, 24; [h] 216, mute
and aspirate 208–215; 309,
312, 379, 390, 391

habillons [abiʃō] *ill* p. 90 XLIV

habit [abi] *t* 295

'*hache* [aʃ] *ch* 4; *h* 211

'*hachis* [aʃi] *h* 211

'*hagard* [aga:r] *h* 211

'*haie* [e] *h* 211

'*haillon* [aʃō] *a* 63, p. 25 IV

'*haillons* [aʃō] *h* 211

'*haine* [en] *h* 211, p. 163 LXVI

'*haïr* [ai:r] 33; *h* 211; *i* p. 156

XLIV

haleine [ale(ɪ)n] *ei* p. 49 XVI

'*haler* [ale] *h* 211

'*hâler* [ale] *h* 211

'*haleter* [alte] *h* 211

'*Halifax* [alifaks] *x* p. 121 LVII

'*halle* [al] *h* 211

'*hallier* [alje] *h* 211

'*halte* [alt] *h* 211

'*hamac* [amak] *c* 178, 340, 341;
h 211

'*Hambourg* [ābur] *g* 205; *H* 211
g p. 162 LXV

'*hameau* [amo] *h* 211

'*hanap* [anap] *p* 250

'*hanche* [āʃ] *h* 211

'*hangar* [āga:r] *h* 211

'*hanneton* [antō] *h* 211

'*hanter* [āte] *h* 211

'*harangue* [arū:g] *h* 211

'*harasser* [arase] *h* 211

'*hardes* [ard] *h* 211

'*hardi* [ardi] *h* 211

'*hareng* [arū] *h* 211

'*hargneux* [arɲø] *h* 211; *gn* p. 81

XL

'*haricot* [ariko] *h* 211

'*harnais* [arne] *h* 211

'*Harold* [arōld] *d* p. 74 xxxv

'*harpe* [arp] *h* 211

'*harpon* [arpō] *h* 211

- 'hart [a:r] *h* 211
 'hasard [aza:r] *h* 211
 'hâte [at] *h* 211; *â* p. 25 iv
 'haubert [obœ:r] *h* 211
 'hausser [ose] *h* 211
 'haut [o] *h* 211; *t* p. 117 liv
 'Haute (parfaite) considération
 [ot (parfæt) kōsiderasjō] 428
 'hauteur [otœ:r] *eu* p. 45 xiii
 'Havane [avan] *H* 211; *a* p. 162
 lxv
 'hâve [a:v] *h* 211
 'Havre [a:vr] [a:vr] *H* 211
 'havresac [avrəsak] [avrəsak]
 h 211
 'Hawai [awai] p. 162 lxv
 'hélas [elə:s], *old* [ela] *a* 60, p. 25
 iv; *s* 275; p. 163 lxvii; *a*, *s* p.
 156 lxiv
 'Hélevé [elvels] *t* 286
 'hennir [ani:r], *popular* [enir] *e*
 55; *en* 134, p. 21 iii, p. 156
 lxiv, p. 163 lxvi; *h* 211; *nn*
 p. 96 xlvi
 'hennissement [anismā], *popular*
 [enismā] *en* p. 163 lxvii
 'Henri [āri] *H* 211
 'Hérault [ero] *l* 223
 'héraut (héraut) [ero] *h* 211; *t* 295,
 p. 117 liv;
 herbe [erb] *e* 91, p. 36 viii
 'Herculanum [erkylanəm] *m* 235
 'hermès [erme(:)s] *s* p. 109 li
 'Hermione [ermjōn] *o* 111
 'héroïcomique [erōikōmik] *h* 214
 'héroïne [erōin] *h* 214
 'héroïque [erōik] *h* 214
 'héroïquement [erōikmā] *h* 214
 'héroïsme [erōism] [erōizm] *h* 214
 'héron [erō] *h* 211
 'héros [ero] *h* 211, 214, p. 163 lxvi
 'hêtre [etr] *ê* 85; *h* 211
 'heure [œ:r] *eu* p. 45 xiii, p. 161
 xiv
 'heureuse [œrø:z] *eu* 115
 'heureux [œrø] [ørø] [ørø] *eu* 114,
 127, 326, p. 44 xii, p. 156
 lxiv; *x* 315
 'heurter [œrte] *h* 211; *eu* p. 45 xiii
 hex- 310, 312
 'hexagone [egzagōn] [egzagō:n]
 [egzagōn] [egzagō:m] [eksagō:n]
 o 111; *x* 312
 'hexamètre [egzametr] [egzametr]
 [eksametr] *x* 312
 'hiatus [jaty:s] *s* 275, p. 156 lxiv,
 p. 163 lxvi; linking or elision
 optional
 'hibou [ibu] *h* 211
 'hideuse [idø:z] *eu* p. 44 xii
 'hideux [idø] *h* 211
 'hier [jœ:r] [i(j)œ:r] *ie* 152, p. 60
 xxiii; *r* 263, p. 156 lxiv; link-
 ing or elision optional
 'hiérarchie [jerarʃi] *h* 211
 'Himalaya [imalaja] p. 162 lxv
 'hippodrome [ipōdrōm] [ipōdrō:m]
 o 111
 'hippopotame [ipōpotam] *p* p. 98
 xlvi
 'hisser [ise] *h* 211
 'Histoires des croisades [istwa:r
 de krwaza(:)d] *H* 404
 'hiver [ivœ:r] *r* 263, p. 156 lxiv

- 'holà [ɔla] à 50
 'Hollande [ɔlɑ̃d] *H* 211
 'homard [ɔmaɪr] *h* 211
 homme [ɔm] *mm* 233; *m* p. 57 **XXII**
 'Hongrie [ɔgri] *H* 211
 honnêteté [ɔnɛtɛ] *nn* 146
 honneur [ɔnœʁ] *nn* 239; *eu* p. 49
 XVI
 honorable [ɔnɔra(t)bl] *n* 146
 'honte [ɔ̃t] *h* 4, 211, p. 163 **LXVI**
 hôpital [ɔpital] *ô* 97, p. 43 **XI**
 'hoquet [ɔkɛ] *h* 211
 Horatien [ɔrasjɛ̃] *t* 286
 Horatius [ɔrasjys] *t* p. 117 **LIII**
 horrible [ɔrribl] *rr* 168
 'hors [ɔr] *h* 211
 'hors d'œuvre [ɔr d œvr] *h* 211
 'hors ligne [ɔr liɳ] *h* 211
 hosanna [ɔza(n)na] *o* 101
 hospice [ɔspis] *o* 110, p. 43 **XI**
 hostie [ɔsti] *ti* 290
 hostile [ɔstil] *o* 108, p. 43 **XI**
 hôtel [ɔtel] *ô* 97, p. 43 **XI**
 'houblon [ublɔ̃] *h* 211
 'houille [u:j] *h* 211
 'hourra [ura] *h* 211
 'housse [us] *h* 211
 'houx [u] *h* 211; *ou* p. 45 **XIV**;
 x p. 122 **LVII**
 'huant [qɑ̃] *uan* 162
 'huche [yʃ] *h* 211
 Hudson [ytsɔ̃] *d* p. 162 **LXV**
 'Hugo [ygo] *H* 211
 'huguenot [ygno] *h* 211
 'Hugues [yg] p. 162 **LXV**
 huile [qi(:)l] *ui* 4, p. 64 **XXV**
 huissier [qisje] *ui* p. 64 **XXV**
 'huit [qit] *h* 31, 211, 213, 371; *t*
 298, 302; p. 156 **LXIV**
 'huitaine [qiten] *h* 213
 'huit enfants [qit œfɑ̃] *t* p. 156 **LXIV**
 'huit heures [qit œʁ] *t* 302
 'huitième [qitjem] *h* 31, 213, 215,
 317, 371, 390
 'huitièmement [qitjemmɑ̃] *h* 213
 'huit jours [qi ʒuʁ] *t* p. 156 **LXIV**
 'huit poires [qi pwaɪr] *t* 302
 Humbert [ɔbeʁ] *um* 142
 humble [œ:bl] *um* 4, 14, 144, p.
 56 **XXI**
 humblement [œblɛmɑ̃] *um* 144,
 p. 56 **XXI**
 'huppe [yp] *h* 211
 'hurlement [yrlɛmɑ̃] *e* 393
 'hurler [yrlɛ] *h* 211
 'hussard [ysaɪr] *h* 211
 'hussite [ysit] *h* p. 152 **LXIII**
 'hutte [yt] *h* 211
 'hyacinthe [jasɛ̃t] *ya* 152; *y* 154;
 h 211
 'Hyacinthe [jasɛ̃t] p. 162 **LXV**
 hygiène [izjem] *ie* p. 60 **XXIII**
 hymen [imen] [imɛ̃] *en* 133; *n*
 241, p. 96 **XLVI**, p. 156 **LXIV**,
 p. 162 **LXV**
 hymne [imn] *ymn* 140, p. 156
 LXIV
 hypocrite [ipɔkrit] *y* 96

I

- i* [i] 22, 24; 94, 120; [j] 153; 383,
 389
î [i] 94, 95

- ia [ja] 152
- iai [je] 152
- ian [jā] 161, 162
- iau [jo] 152
- ibidem [ibidem] p. 161 XIV
- ibis [ibis] s 275
- ici [isi] i p. 37 ix
- idem [idem] *em* 134, p. 163 LXVI;
p. 161 XIV; *m* 235
- idiome [idjom] o 14, 111
- idiote [idjot] io 152
- idylle [idil] yll 232, p. 156 LXIV
- ie, -ié [je] [je] 152
- ieil [je:j] il 226
- ieille [je:j] ill 226
- ien [jē] *en* 135, 136, 161, 162;
[jā] *en* 135, Note
- ient of verbs t 351
- ieu [jø] 152
- if [if] f p. 76 XXXVI
- ignoble [ijnobl] gn p. 81 XL
- ignorant [ijnorā] gn p. 81 XL; o p.
43 XI
- (i)il [(i)] il 226
- (i)ille [(i)] ill 226
- il [il] [i] 31, 386, 389
- il [j] [il] 91, 118, 127, 150, 155,
224-227, 329; final [il] [i] [j]
228-230
- il conquiert une province [il
kōkjeir yn prōvēs] t 380
- il court au feu [il kuir o fə] t 356
- (il) coûte [(il) kut] ou p. 45 xiv
- île [i(:)] î 29, 95
- il écrit une réponse [il ekrit yn
repō:s] t 334
- il en a dix [il ān a dis] x p. 121 LVII
- il est allé aux Arts et métiers [il
et ale oz aarz e metje] A p. 153
LXIII
- il est donc arrivé [il e dāk arive]
c 341
- il est fort et bien bâti [il e fəir e
bjē bati] t 352
- il est grand et beau [il e grā e
bo] d p. 141 LX
- il est léger et étourdi [il e leze e
eturdi] r 347
- il est suspect à son parti [il e
syspek a sō parti] [il e syspe a
sō parti] *ect* 353
- il est venu vendredi le trois mars
[il e vəny vādrədi lə trwa
mars] v, m 398
- il étudie le français [il etydi lə
frāse] f 399
- il extravaguait [il ekstravage]
gua 197
- il faut écrire [il fot ekri:r] t 333
- il faut essayer [il fot eseje] t 350
- il harangua [il arāga] gua 197
- ill- [il] 232
- ill [j] [il] 42, 168; 91, 118, 127,
150, 155, 224-227, 232, 329
- il l'a [i l a] 384
- il l'aime [il e:m] 388
- illégal [illegal] ll 168; ill 231
- illettré [illetre] l 43
- illimité [illimite] ll 168
- illisible [i(l)lizi(:)bl] l 43; ill 231;
i p. 37 ix
- illusion [illyzjō] ll 168
- illustre [illystr] ll 168
- illustrer [i(l)lystre] ill 231

Il m'a dit: «Faites-le toujours»

[il m a di: «fɛt lə tuʒuʁ:»] *I, F*
396

(il) meurt [(il) mœʁ] *eu p. 45 XIII*

il meurt avec courage [il mœʁ
avek kura:ʒ] *t 356*

il ne sait pas [il nə sɛ pa] *e 394*

il nous aime [il nuʒ ɛm] *s 332*

il rompt [il rɔ̃] *om p. 55 XX*

ils [il] [i] 31, 389

ils aiment [ilz ɛm] *n 244; e 391*

ils aimèrent [ilz ɛmɛʁ] *n 244*

il sait [il se] [il se] *ai 82, 124, 322,*
p. 32 VII, p. 49 XVI

ils chantent [il ʃɑ̃t] *n 244*

ils chantèrent [il ʃɑ̃tɛʁ] *n 244*

ils content [il kɔ̃t] *e p. 30 VI*

ils haïssent [il aɪs] *i p. 156 LXIV*

il se conduit bien en classe [il
sə kɔ̃dɥi bjɛ̃ ɑ̃ klɑ:s] *n 378*

ils entendent [il ɑ̃tɑ̃d] *n p. 96*
XLVII

il s'en va [il s ɑ̃ va] 384

il serait bon qu'il arrivât au-
jourd'hui [il sɛrɛ bɔ̃ k il aʁiva
oʒuʁdɥi] *t 356*

ils se rendent en classe deux à
deux [il sɛrɑ̃:dtɑ̃ klɑ:sdøz adø]
d, x p. 141 LIX

il s'est offert à le soigner [il s ɛt
ɔfɛʁ a lə swaʒe] *t 356*

ils étudient bien [ilz ɛtydi bjɛ̃] *s*
p. 141 LIX

ils excellent [ilz ɛksɛl] *e p. 30 VI*

ils finirent [il fini:r] *n 244*

ils finissent [il finis] *n 244*

ils querront [il kɛrɔ̃] *rr 168*

il tient à cela [il tjɛ̃t a sɛla] *t 351*

il vainc [il vɛ̃] *c p. 71 XXXI*

il vient à temps [il vjɛ̃t a tɑ̃] *t*
351

il y a [il j a] *y 153*

il y en a [il j ɑ̃ a] *y 153*

Il y a cinq ans [il j a sɛ̃k ɑ̃] *q p.*
141 LIX

il y en a neuf [il j ɑ̃ a nœf] *f 194*

il y en a sept, huit, vingt [il j ɑ̃
a sɛt, ɥit, vɛ̃t] *t 302*

im [ɛ̃] 135; [im] 138

image [ima:ʒ] *im 138; m p. 57*
XXII

imbécile [ɛbesil] *im 135*

imbécillité [ɛbesi(l)ite] *ill 232*

imbroglio [ɛbrɔljɔ] *g 204*

-îmes [im] *i 15*

imitable [imitabl] *im 138*

imité [imite] *i p. 37 IX*

imm- [im] 138, 168, 238

immaculé [imakyle] *imm 138;*
mm p. 94 XLV; m p. 96 XLVII

immanent [immanɑ̃] *mm 168*

immédiat [i(m)medja] *m 43; im*
p. 163 LXVI, LXVII

immense [imɑ̃s] *imm 138; mm*
168, p. 94 XLV; m p. 96 XLVII;
im p. 156 LXIV

immeuble [i(m)mœ(:)bl] *m p.*
96 XLVII; im p. 156 LXIV

immigration [imigrasjɔ̃] *imm 138,*
146

imminent [i(m)minɑ̃] *mm p. 57*
XXII

immobile [immobil] *mm 168; im*
p. 156 LXIV

- immodeste [i(m)mōdest] *mm* p. 57 XXII; *im* p. 156 LXIV
 immoler [imōle] *m* p. 96 XLVII; *im* p. 156 LXIV
 immonde [immō:d] *m* 43
 immoral [i(m)mōral] *mm* 168, 238; *im* p. 156 LXIV
 immortel [i(m)mōrtel] *mm* p. 94 XLV; *m* p. 96 XLVII
 immune [immyn] *mm* 168
 impartial [ēparsjal] *t* 282
 impartialité [ēparsjalite] *t* p. 117 LIII
 impatientment [ēpasjamā] *t* 287
 impatience [ēpasjūs] *t* 287
 impatient [ēpasjā] *t* 287
 impatientant [ēpasjātā] *t* 287
 impatienter [ēpasjāte] *t* 287
 importun [ēportō] *un* p. 56 XXI
 imposant [ēpozā] *im* 45
 impot [ēpo] *t* 295
 Imprimés [ēprime] 431
 impromptu [ēprōpty] *p* 248
 in [ē] 135, 243, p. 56 XXI B; 161; [in] 138, 146, 242
 inaction [inaksjō] *n* p. 96 XLVI
 inadéquat [inadekwa] p. 117 LIV
 inanimé [inanime] *n* 146, 239
 inaperçu [inapersy] *in* 138
 inattentif [inatātif] *n* 146
 incognito [ēkōgnito] *gn* 40
 incompréhensibilité [ēkōpreū-sibilite] 25
 inconstant [ēkōstā] *in* 45
 incorrect [ēkōrekt] *t* 296
 incroyable [ēkrwaja(:)bl] *oy* p. 156 LXIV
 indemniser [ēdamnize] *e* 55
 indemnité [ēdamnite] *e* 55; *m* 234
 index [ēdeks] *x* 310; *in* p. 53 XIX
 indigo [ēdigo] *o* 99
 indirect [ēdirekt] *t* 296
 in-dix-huit [ē diz qit] *t* 299
 in-douze [ē duiz] *in* 243, p. 163 LXVI
 indult [ēdylt] *t* 299
 inégal [inegal] *in* 44
 inerte [inert] *in* 138
 ineptie [inepsi] *ti* 292; *t* p. 117 LIII; *in*, *t* p. 163 LXVI
 inertie [inersi] *ti* 292; *t* p. 117 LIII; *in*, *t* p. 163 LXVI
 inexact [inegzakt] *in* 44; *t* 296
 inexpugnable [ine(k)spygna(:)bl] *gn* 200
 in extenso [in ekstēso] *n* 242
 in extremis [in ekstremis] *n* 242
 infect [ēfekt] *t* 296
 in-folio [ē fōljo] *in* 243, p. 161 XIV
 ingrédient [ēgredjā] *ien* p. 65 XXVI
 inhabile [inabil] *h* 39, 209; *in* 138; *n* p. 96 XLVI
 inhabitable [inabitabl] *h* 39
 inhérent [inerā] *n* p. 96 XLVI
 inhospitable [inōspitabl] *h* 39
 inhumain [inymē] *h* 39
 inimitié [inimitje] *ti* 293; *t* p. 117 LII
 initial [inisjal] *t* 267, 282; *in*, *t* p. 156 LXIV
 initiation [inisjasjō] *ti* 293
 initiative [inisjativ] *i* p. 37 IX

- initier** [inisje] *ti* 293; *t* p. 117 LIII
inn- [in] 138
inné [inne] *n* 43; *inn* 138, 168;
nn 239, p. 57 XXII, p. 156 LXIV
innocemment [inəsamā] *n* p. 57
 XXII
innocence [inəsā:s] *in* 44; *nn* 239
innocent [inəsā] *inn* 138; *nn* 146
innombrable [innɔbrabl] *n* 43;
in 44, p. 156 LXIV; *inn* 138; *nn*
 p. 96 XLVI
innovation [inɔvasjɔ] *n* p. 96
 XLVII; *in* p. 156 LXIV
innover [innɔve] *nn* p. 57 XXII
in-octavo [inɔktavo] *n* 242; *in* p.
 163 LXVI
inodore [inɔdɔ:r] *n* p. 57 XXII
inouï [inwi] *n* p. 57 XXII; *in* p.
 156 LXIV
in pace [in pase] *n* 242
in partibus [in partibys] *n* 242
in petto [in petto] *n* 242
in plano [in plano] *n* 242
in-quarto [ɛkwarto] *in* 243; *qu*
 256; *in*, *u* p. 163 LXVI
inquiet [ɛkje] *qu* 254
in-seize [ɛsɛ:z] *in* 243
insomnie [ɛsɔmni] *m* 234
inspirer [ɛspire] *in* 44
instant [ɛstā] *in* 38, 44
in statu quo [in staty kwo] *n*
 242
instiller [ɛsti(l)le] *il* 232
instinct [ɛstɛ] *in* 135; *ct* 164, p.
 163 LXVI; *c* p. 71 XXXI; *n* p.
 96 XLVII
instruire [ɛstrɥir] *in* 44
instrument [ɛstryɥmā] 38
intact [ɛtakt] *t* 296
intelligence [ɛtelizā:s] *l* p. 87
 XLIII
intelligent [ɛtelizā] *ll* 220
intérêt [ɛtere] *t* 295
intérim [ɛterim] *m* 235
inutile [inytill] *in* 44, p. 156
 LXIV
invasion [ɛvasjɔ] *a* 60
-io [jɔ] 152
-ion [jɔ] 161, 162
iris [iris] *s* 275
irr- initial [irr] *rr* 168, 259
irraisonnable [i(r)rezɔna(ɪ)bl] *r*
 p. 104 L
irrationnel [irrasjɔnel] *rr* 168
irréconciliable [i(r)rekɔsilja:bl] *r*
 p. 104 L
irrégulier [i(r)regylje] *r* p. 104 L
irréparable [irreparabl] *rr* 168
irritable [irritabl] *r* 43
irritant [irritā] *rr* 168
irruption [irrypsjɔ] *rr* 168; *r* p.
 104 L
Islam [islam] *a* 54
islamisme [islamism] *i* p. 152
 LXIII
Islande (l') [islā:d] *s* p. 162 LXV
Israel [izrael] *s* 271
isthme [ism] *t* 301; *th* p. 156
 LXIV
italien [italjɛ] *ien* p. 65 XXVI
item [item] *m* 235
-îtes [it] *î* 15
-itie [isi] *t* 281
-iu [jy] 152

J

j [ʒi] [ʒə] 22, 24; [ʒ] 217, 338

Jacob [ʒakɔb] *b* 171

Jacob est venue [ʒakɔb ɛ vɔny]
b 339

Jacques [ʒak] *j* p. 86 XLII

jadis [ʒadis] [ʒadis], *old* [ʒadi]
[ʒadi] *a* 64; *s* 275, p. 156 LXIV,
p. 163 LXVII

j'ai [ʒ ɛ] 31; *ai* 82, 124, 322, p. 49
XVI; *j* p. 86 XLII

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Madame,
votre très dévoué et respec-
tueux ami [ʒ ɛ l ɔnœʁ d ɛʁtʁ,
madam, vɔʁtʁ tʁɛ devvɛ ɛ rɛ-
spektɥœz ami] 429

j'aime [ʒ ɛm] 384

jais [ʒɛ] *j* p. 86 XLII

jalap [ʒalap] *p* 250

j'allai [ʒ ale] *ai* 82

jalousie [ʒalu:z] *ou* p. 45 XIV

jalous [ʒalu] *ou* p. 45 XIV; *x* p.
122 LVII

jamais [ʒame] *ais* 90; *j* 217; *ai* p.
36 VIII

jambe [ʒā:b] *am* 131

Japhet [ʒafɛt] *t* 299

jardin [ʒardɛ] *j* p. 86 XLII

jardiner [ʒardine] *r* 262

j'arguë [ʒ argy] *guë* 197

jars [ʒa:r] *j* p. 86 XLII

jase [ʒa:z] *a* 60

j'assieds [ʒ asje] *d* p. 74 XXXIV

jatte [ʒat] *j* p. 86 XLII

jaune [ʒom] *j* 201

j'aurai [ʒ œrɛ] [ʒ ore] *ai* 82; *au*,
112, 126, 325

je [ʒə] *e* 66; 383, 385, 397

Jean [ʒā] *j* 4, 217; *e* 78, 116, p.
30 VI; *an* p. 51 XVIII, p. 56
XXI B

Jean est petit [ʒā ɛ pɛti] *n* 377

Jean et Alexis [ʒā ɛ alɛksi] *t* p.
141 LX

Jeanne [ʒa:m] *e* 78, 116, p. 30 VI;
ea p. 163 LXVI

je chantai [ʒə ʃāte] *ai* 124, 321

je chanterai [ʒə ʃātre] *ai* 322

je conduirai [ʒə kōdɥire] *ai* p. 49
XVI

je confonds [ʒə kōfō] *d* p. 74
XXXIV

je conjuguais [ʒə kōʒyge] *gua* 197

je courrai [ʒə kurre] *rr* 168

je distinguai [ʒə distēge] *gua* 197

je dois aller [ʒə dɥaz ale] *s* 333

je donnerai [ʒə dōnre] *ai* p. 32
VII

je faisais [ʒə fəze] *ai* p. 156 LXIV

je le crois [ʒə l kʁwa] *e* 73

je le donne [ʒə l dōn] *e* 73

je louerai [ʒə lure] *e* p. 30 VI

je mangeai [ʒə māʒe] *ai* 82

je m'assieds [ʒə m asje] *e* 80

je mords [ʒə mɔ:r] *d* p. 74 XXXIV

je ne sais pas [ʒə n se pa] *e* 394

Jenny Lind [ʒeni lind] [ʒenni
lind] *d* p. 74 XXXV

je paierai [ʒə pɛjre] *e* p. 30 VI

je parlai [ʒə parle] *ai* 322

je parlerais [ʒə parlre] *ai* 321,
p. 32 VII

je prévaux [ʒə prevo] *x* p. 122
LVII

je répands [ʒə repɑ̃] *d* p. 74
xxxiv

je romps [ʒə rɔ̃] *p* p. 157 lxiv

Jersey [ʒerzɛ] *s* 271

Jérusalem [ʒeryzalem] *em* 134,
235

Jérusalem est vaincu [ʒeryzalem
ɛ vɛky] *m* 374

je sais [ʒə sɛ] [ʒə sɛ] *ai* 82, 124,
322, *p.* 32 vii

Jésus [ʒezy(:s)] *j* p. 86 xlii, *p.*
156 lxiv

Jésus-Christ [ʒezy kri] [ʒezy
krist] *s* 272; *t* 301; *s, st* p. 156
lxiv, *p.* 161 xiv

jet [ʒɛ] *j* 217

jeu [ʒø] *j* 201; *eu* p. 44 xii

jeudi [ʒødi] *eu* 114, *p.* 44 xii, *p.*
49 xvi

jeun [ʒœ] *eun* p. 56 xxi B

jeune [ʒœn] *eu* 118, 127, 327, *p.*
45 xiii; *j* 217

jeûne [ʒœm] *eû* 114, 127

jeûner [ʒœne] *eû* 114, *p.* 49
xvi

jeunesse [ʒœnɛs] *eu* p. 44 xii

jeûneur [ʒœnœ:r] *eû* p. 49 xvi

jeûneuse [ʒœnø:z] *eû* p. 49 xvi

(j')eus [ʒ y] *u* p. 46 xv

je verrai [ʒə vɛrre] *ai* 82

je viendrai [ʒə vjɛdre] *ai* 82

Je vous embrasse tendrement
(affectueusement) [ʒə vuz
ɑbras tɑdrəmɑ̃ (afektøzmɑ̃)]
429

Je vous prie d'agr  er l'expres-
sion de ma consid  ration dis-

tingu  e [ʒə vu pri d agree
l   kspr  sj   d   ma k  siderasj  
dist  ge] 428

Je vous prie de croire    l'expres-
sion de mes meilleurs senti-
ments [ʒə vu pri d   krwa  r a
l   kspr  sj   d   m   mej   r s  -
tim  ] 428

Je vous prie, Madame, d'agr  er
l'expression de mes hommages
respectueux [ʒə vu pri, ma-
dam, d agree l   kspr  sj   d  
mez   ma:ʒ respekt  ] 429

Je vous serre cordialement la
main [ʒə vu s  r k  rdjal  m   la
m  ] 427

Je vous souhaite une bonne et
heureuse ann  e [ʒə vu swet yn
b  n e   r  :z an  ] 430

j'irai [ʒ ire] *ai* p. 49 xvi

j'irais [ʒ ir  ] *ai* 321, 322

Joab [ʒoab] *b* 171

Joab   tait neveu de David [ʒoab
  t   n  v   d   david] *b* 339

Joad [ʒoad] *d* p. 74 xxxv

joaillerie [ʒwaʒri] *oaille* 226

joaillier [ʒwaʒ  ] *oaille* 226

Job [ʒ  b] *b* 171

jockey [ʒ  k  ] [ʒ  k  ] *k* 218

joindre [ʒw  dr] *in* 136, *p.* 53 xix
oi p. 62 xxiv; *j* p. 86 xlii

joint [ʒw  ] *j* p. 86 xlii

joli [ʒ  li] [ʒ  li] *j* 201, 217

jonc [ʒ  ] *c* 179, 340; *on* p. 56 xxi
B; *j* p. 86 xlii

jonquille [ʒ  ki(:)] *j* p. 86 xlii

Joseph [ʒozef] *j* p. 86 xlii

Joséphine [ʒozefin] *j* p. 86 XLII
 jouai [ʒwe] *oua* p. 62 XXIV
 jouant [ʒwɑ̃] *ouan* p. 65 XXVI
 jouer [ʒwe] *oue* 156, p. 62 XXIV;
 j p. 86 XLII
 jouer aux échecs [ʒwe oz eʃe] *c*
 p. 71 XXXI
 jouet [ʒwe] *oue* 156
 joueur [ʒwœ:r] *oueu* 156
 joueuse [ʒwœ:z] *oueu* 156
 joug [ʒu] [ʒu(:)g] *g* 205, 206, 365,
 p. 156 LXIV, p. 163 LXVII
 jour [ʒwi:r] 36
 joujou [ʒuʒu] *ou* 128, 328, p. 45
 XIV; *j* 217
 jouons [ʒwɑ̃] *ouon* 162
 jour [ʒu:r] *ou* 119, p. 45 XIV
 Journal des Savants [ʒurnal de
 savɑ̃] *J, S* 406
 journée [ʒurne] *j* p. 86 XLII
 joute [ʒut] *j* p. 86 XLII
 jouter [ʒute] *ou* p. 49 XVI
 joyeusement [ʒwajøzmɑ̃] *e* 393
 Joyeuse Noël [ʒwajø:z nœl] 430
 joyeux [ʒwajø] *j* p. 86 XLII
 judaïsme [ʒydaism] [ʒydaizm] *j*
 399
 Judas [ʒyda] *a* 59
 Judith [ʒydit] *th* 299
 juge [ʒy:ʒ] *u* 120
 juif [ʒqif] *f* 192; *j* p. 86 XLII
 juillet [ʒyje(t)] [ʒylje(t)] [ʒqi-
 je(t)] *uille* 226, p. 163 LXVI
 juin [ʒqē] *in* 136, p. 53 XIX; *uin*
 162; *j* p. 86 XLII
 julep [ʒylep] *p* 250
 Jules [ʒyl] *j* p. 86 XLII

Julien [ʒyljē] *j* p. 86 XLII
 jumelles [ʒymel] *j* p. 86 XLII
 Jupiter [ʒypite:r] *r* 263
 jus [ʒy] *s* 273
 jusqu'à [ʒysk a] 386
 jusqu'à la mort de Henri IV
 [ʒysk a la mœ:r d ũri katr] *H*
 212
 jusqu'alors [ʒysk alœ:r] 386
 jusque [ʒysk(ə)] *e* 386
 jusqu'en [ʒysk ā] 386
 jusqu'ici [ʒysk isi] 386
 juste [ʒyst] *j* 217; *u* p. 46 XV
 jute [ʒyt] *j* p. 86 XLII

K

k [ka] [kə] 22, 24; [k] 218, 255;
 final [k] 165, 343
 képi [kepi] *k* 218
 kilo [kilo] *k* 218
 kilogramme [kilogram] *k* 218
 kilomètre [kilometr] 22; *k* 218
 kiosque [kjɔsk] *k* 218
 kirsch [kirʃ] *sch* 278
 Kléber [klebœ:r] *r* 263
 knout [knut] *t* 299
 Kremlin [kremlē] *m* 235

L

l [el] [lə] 22, 24; 91; final [l] 165,
 221, 344; liquid [j] 155, 224-
 228, 329; silent 223, 230
 la [la] *a* 31, 49, 385, 388, p. 21
 III, p. 87 XLIII; *l* 220; 410
 là [la] *à* 50

La balle était derrière une chaise
au salon [la bal etɛ dəʁjɛr yn
ʃɛ:rz o salɔ̃] *e* 395

la basse Bretagne [la bas brətaɲ]
B 410

la Bastille [la basti(:)j] *B* p. 153
LXIII

l'abbé de l'Épée [l abe də l epe]
É 411

la Béotie [la beɔsi] *t* 281

la Biographie Didot [la biografi
dido] *B*, *D* 403

laboureur [laburœr] *ou* p. 45
XIV

la Bruyère [la bryjɛr] *B* 410

lac [lak] *a* p. 21 III; *c* p. 70 XXX

l'Académie des sciences [l aka-
demi də sjɑ̃s] *A* 404

la caisse d'épargne [la kɛs
d epaʁɲ] *c*, *é* p. 153 LXIII

La campagne est belle et agré-
able en juin [la kɑpaɲ e bel e
agrea(:)bl ə ʒwɛ] *e* 395

la cathédrale d'Amiens est ma-
gnifique [la katedral d amjɛ(n)
e maɲifik] *s* 368

lacet [lase] [lase] *a* 64

la chambre des lords [la ʃɑ:br də
lɔ:r] *l* p. 153 LXIII

la chambre des pairs [la ʃɑ:br də
pɛ:r] *p* p. 153 LXIII

la chancellerie de la Légion
d'honneur [la ʃɑ̃sɛlri də la
lezjɔ̃ d ɔ̃nœr] *L* p. 153 LXIII

lâche [la:ʃ] *ch* 182

la Chèvre et la Brebis [la ʃɛ:vʁ e
la brɛbi] *C*, *B* 407

la congrégation de Saint-Lazare
[la kɔ̃gʁegasjɔ̃ də sɛ̃ laza:r] *S*,
L 417

la côte d'Or [la kot d ɔ:r] *c*, *O* 418

la cour des Miracles [la kœr də
mira:kl] *M* 405

la Critique de l'École des
femmes [la kritik də l ekɔl də
fam] *C*, *É* 406

lacs [lak] *a* 54; *c* 180

la demande [la dmɑ̃:d] *e* 394

la Divine Comédie [la divin kɔ-
medi] *D*, *C* 402

l'administration des domaines
[l administrasjɔ̃ də dɔ̃me(:)n]
p. 153 LXIII

l'administration des douanes
[l administrasjɔ̃ də dwan] p.
153 LXIII

l'administration des monnaies
[l administrasjɔ̃ də mɔ̃ne] p.
153 LXIII

l'administration des postes [l ad-
ministrasjɔ̃ də post] p. 153
LXIII

la dynastie mérovingienne [la
dinasti mɛrɔvɛ̃ʒjɛn] *d*, *m* 408

la dynastie napoléonienne [la
dinasti napoleɔ̃jɛn] *d*, *n* 408

La Fayette [la fajet] *y* 154; *ay* p.
163 LXVI

la fontaine des Innocents [la
fɔ̃te(:)n dez inɔ̃sɑ̃] *I* 405

la Génisse [la ʒenis] *G* 407

la Géographie de Crozat [la ʒeo-
grafi də kʁɔza] *G*, *C* 403

La Guarda [la gwarda] *Gua* 199

- la guerre éclate entre eux [la
ge:r eklat œtr ø] *e* 392
- la hache [la aʃ] *h* 216
- la haie [la ε] *h* 216
- la halle aux blés [la al o ble] *h*
p. 153 LXIII
- la halle aux cuirs [la al o kʷi:r]
h p. 153 LXIII
- la halle aux draps [la al o dra]
h p. 153 LXIII
- la halle aux poissons [la al o
pwasø] *h* p. 153 LXIII
- la harpe [la arp] *h* 216
- la Haute-Marne [la ort marn]
H, *M* 410
- la Havane [la avan] *H* 410
- la Haye [la ε] *H* 211
- la honte [la ø:t] *h* 216, 379
- laid [le] *e* 76
- laid animal [let animal] *d* 363
- laide [le:d] *e* 76, p. 30 VI
- l'aigle de Meaux (Bossuet)
[l ε(:)gl də mo (bosʷe)] *M*, *B*
p. 153 LXIII
- l'aigle de Patmos (saint Jean)
[l ε(:)gl də patmø:s (sɛ ʒā)] *P*,
J p. 153 LXIII
- Laissez la porte et la fenêtre
ouvertes [lese la port e la fne:tr
uvert] *e* 395
- lait [le] *l* p. 87 XLIII
- laiterie [letri] 46
- la Jeune Femme colère [la ʒœn
fam kolɛ:r] *J*, *F* 402
- la légation russe à Berlin [la
legasjø rys a berlɛ] *r* p. 153
LXIII
- la Mare au diable [la ma:r o
dja(:)bl] [la ma:r o dja:bl] *M*
401
- l'ambassade turque à Paris
[l ābasa(:)d tyrk a pari] *t* p.
153 LXIII
- lame [lam] *m* 233
- l'âme [l a:m] 388
- Lamennais [lamne] *e* p. 30 VI
- l'amirauté de Londres [l ami-
rote də lō:dr] *L* p. 153 LXIII
- lampe [lā:p] *am* 131, p. 51 XVIII
- la musée de Versailles [la myze
də versaj:] *V* p. 153 LXIII
- l'an [l ā] *an* p. 56 XXI B; *l* p. 87
XLIII
- l'Ancien Testament [l āsjɛ tes-
tamā] *A*, *T* 402
- l'Ange de l'école (saint Thomas
d'Aquin) [l ā:ʒ də l ekəl (sɛ
tōma d akɛ)] *A*, *T* p. 153 LXIII
- l'ange des ténèbres (le diable)
[l ā:ʒ də tene(:)br (lə dja:bl)] *t*
p. 153 LXIII
- langue [lā:g] *an* p. 56 XXI B
- langue d'oïl [lā:g d oïl] [lā:g
d o(:)i] *il* 229
- la Nouvelle-Écosse [la nuvel
ekos] 422
- la Nouvelle Héloïse [la nuvel
eloi:z] *N*, *H* 402
- la Nouvelle-Orléans [la nuvel
orlɛā] 422
- lanterne [lātern] *t* 279
- Laon [lā] *o* 103
- la onzième [la øzjem] 390
- la ouate [la wat] 215, 371

- la petite [la pti:t] *e* 394
 la Petite Fadette [la pœti:t fadet]
P, F 402
 lapis [lapis] *s* p. 109 **LI**
 la place Saint-Marc à Venise [la
 plas sœ mar a vœni:z] *c* 340
 la porte Saint-Martin [la pœrt sœ
 martœ] *S* 409
 laps [laps] *p* 248; *s* 275
 l'archevêque Blanchet [l arʃœvek
 blœʃœ] *B* 411
 la réforme de Sainte-Thérèse [la
 reform dœ sœit tere:z] *S, T* 417
 la régie des tabacs [la regi dœ
 taba] *r, t* p. 153 **LXIII**
 la reine d'Angleterre [la rœin
 d œglœter] *A* 414
 la reine d'Espagne [la rœin d œs-
 paɲ] *E* 414
 largement [larʒœmœ] *e* 393
 largeur [larʒœ:r] *eu* p. 45 **XIII**
 la robe est rouge [la rœ(:)b œ
 ru:ʒ] *e* 392
 La Rochefoucauld [la rœʃuko] *l*
 223; *d* p. 74 **XXXIV**
 la Rochelle [la rœʃœl] *R* 410
 l'Arsenal [l arsœnal] *A* p. 153
LXIII
 l'art oratoire [l art œratwœ:r] *t*
 382
 la rue de la Bruyère [la ry dœ la
 bryœ:r] *B* 410
 la rue de l'Écluse [la ry dœ
 lœkly:z] *E* 410
 larynx [larœ:ks] *yn* 135; *x* 310
 las [la] *a* 59; *s* 273; *l* p. 87 **XLIII**
 la semaine [la smœ(:)n] *e* 394
 laisser [lase] *a* 59
 lasting [lastœ:g] *g* 206
 Latium [lasjœm] *t* 288
 la tour de Babel (c'est à dire, de
 la Confusion) [la tœ:r dœ babel
 (s œt a dir dœ la kœfy:zjœ)] *B, C*
 p. 153 **LXIII**
 la tour de Londres [la tœ:r dœ
 lœ:dr] *L* p. 153 **LXIII**
 la tour des Vents à Athènes [la
 tœ:r dœ vœz a atœm] *V, A* p.
 153 **LXIII**
 laudanum [lodœnœm] *u* 113; *um*
 p. 163 **LXVI**
 Laure [lœ:r] *au* 112, 126, 325, p.
 43 **XI**, p. 49 **XVI**
 laurier [lœrje] *au* 112, 126, 325
 l'autocrate de toutes les Russies
 [l œtakrat dœ tut le rysil] *R* 413
 Lauzun [lœzœ] *un* p. 56 **XXI**
 la vallée de la Vision [la vale dœ
 la vizjœ] *V* p. 153 **LXIII**
 lave [lœ:v] *a* p. 21 **III**
 la Vieille roche [la vjœ(:)j rœʃ] *V*
 402
 la Vieille tante [la vjœ(:)j tœrt] *V*
 402
 la yole [la jœl] 371
 le [lə] *e* 66, 383, 385, 391; *l* 410
 -le final 222, 260
 l'eau [l œ] *l* p. 87 **XLIII**
 le bas Canada [lə bœ kanada] *C*
 410
 le Bearn [beœ:r] *n* p. 96 **XLVI**
 le bœuf gras [lə bœ: gra] *f* 193
 le bon et le mauvais [lə bœ e lœ
 mœvœ] *n* 377

- le bon sens [lə bɔ̃ sɑ̃] s 275
- le bourg est en fête [lə buʁk ɛt
ɑ̃ fɛt] *g* p. 141 LIX
- le Caire [lə kɛʁ] *C* 410
- le Camoëns [lə kamoɛ̃s] *C* 410
- le cap des Tempêtes [lə kap də
tɑ̃pɛt] *T* 405
- le Capitole à Toulouse trans-
formé en hôtel de ville [la ka-
pitɔl a tuluz tʁɑ̃sfɔʁme ɑ̃
otɛl də vil] *C, T* p. 153 LXIII
- le chant grégorien [lə ʃɑ̃ gre-
gɔʁjɛ̃] *g* 399
- le chapeau d'Henri [lə ʃapo d ɑ̃ʁi]
H 212
- le Châtelet [lə ʃatle] *C* p. 153
LXIII
- le chemin est court et facile [lə
ʃəmɛ ɛ kuʁ ɛ fasil] *t* 352
- le Chêne et le Roseau [lə ʃɛn ɛ
lə rozɔ] *C, R* 407
- le cheval d'Henri [lə ʃ(ə)val
d ɑ̃ʁi] *H* 212
- le Cid [lə si(ɪ)d] *d* 190; *C* 410
- le cinq mars [lə sɛ̃k mɑʁs] *g* 346;
g, s p. 156 LXIV
- le Cirque [lə sirk] *C* p. 153 LXIII
- Leclerc [ləkleʁ] *c* p. 71 XXXI
- le coing est un fruit [lə kwɛ̃ ɛt œ̃
fʁwi] *g* 365
- l'école [ləkɔl] 384
- l'École des chartes [ləkɔl də
ʃart] *E* 404
- le comptoir d'escompte [lə kɔ̃-
twaʁ d ɛskɔ̃t] *c, e* p. 153 LXIII
- le comte de la Guiche [lə kɔ̃t də
la giʃ] *G* 410
- le comte de Monte Cristo [lə
kɔ̃t də mɔ̃te kʁisto] *M, C* 411
- leçon [ləsɔ̃] *on* p. 55 xx; *ç* p. 70
XXIX
- le Conservatoire de musique [lə
kɔ̃sɛrvatwaʁ də myzik] *C* 404
- le Conservatoire des arts et mē-
tiers [lə kɔ̃sɛrvatwaʁ dəz aʁz
ɛ mɛtje] *C* 404
- le consulat de Smyrne [lə kɔ̃syla
də smɪʁn] *S* p. 153 LXIII
- le copeck est une monnaie russe
[lə kɔpɛk ɛt yn mɔ̃ne rys] *k* 343
- le couvent des dominicains [lə
kuvɑ̃ də dɔ̃minikɛ̃] *c, d* p. 153
LXIII
- le cri des hiboux [lə kʁi də ibu] *h*
379
- lecture [ləktyʁ] *u* p. 46 xv
- le czar Nicholas [lə tsɑʁ nikɔlə]
N 411
- le desert aride [lə dəzɛʁ aʁid] *t*
356
- le deux points [lə dø pwɛ̃] *le* 420
- le Dictionnaire de l'Académie
[lə diksjɔ̃nɛʁ də l akademi] *D,*
A 403
- le dix avril [lə dis avʁi(l)] *x* p.
156 LXIV
- le docteur Allard [lə dɔktœʁ
alɑʁ] *A* 411
- le duc d'Enghien [lə dyk d ɑ̃gɛ̃]
E 411
- le duc de Saint-Simon [lə dyk də
sɛ̃ simɔ̃] *S* 409
- le fait est reconnu [lə fɛt ɛ rə-
kɔ̃ny] *t* 354

le faubourg extérieur [lə fobu:r
eksterjœ:r] *g* 365

Lefebvre [ləfœvr] *b* 172

le Flatteur et l'Envieux [lə fla-
toœ:r e l'ɑ̃vjø] *F, E* 407

le fléau [lə fleho] *h* 216

le Français [lə frɑ̃sɛ] *F* 399

le froid et le chaud [lə frwat e lə
ʃo] *d* 362

le général Boulanger [lə ʒeneral
bulɑ̃ʒɛ] *B* 411

léger [leʒɛ] *r* 262; *l* p. 87 XLIII

legèreté [leʒɛrɛtɛ] *e* 393

l'église de Saint-Pierre [l'egliz
də sɛ̃ pjɛ:r] *S* 409

l'église des pénitents gris [l'egliz
də penitɑ̃ gri] *e, p, g* p. 153
LXIII

l'église Saint-Germain-des-Prés
[l'egliz sɛ̃ ʒermɛ̃ də pre] *S* 409

l'église Sainte-Marie-aux-Neiges
[l'egliz sɛ̃t mari o nɛ:ʒ] *S* 409

l'église Sainte-Marie-des-Fleurs
[l'egliz sɛ̃t mari də flœ:r] *S*
409

le Glossaire de du Cange [lə
glɔsɛ:r də dy kɑ̃:ʒ] *G, C* 403

Le grand océan [lə grɑ̃t oseɑ̃] *d*
p. 141 LIX

legs [le] [le(:)g] *g* 205, p. 156 LXIV,
p. 163 LXVII

le guillemet fermant [lə gijme
fermɑ̃] 420

le guillemet ouvrant [lə gijme
uvrɑ̃] 420

le harem attrayant [lə arem
atrejɑ̃] *m* 374

le haricot [lə ariko] *h* 210

le hasard [lə azar] *h* 379

le Havre [lə a:v:r] [lə a:r:v:r] *v* 304;
H 410

le héraut [lə ero] *h* 214

le héros [lə ero] *h* 210, 214, 216

le huit du mois [lə ɥit dy mwa] 371

le huit janvier [lə ɥit ʒɑ̃vjɛ] *t* 302

le huit mai [lə ɥit mɛ] *t* p. 156

LXIV

le huit mars [lə ɥit mars] *h* 213

Leibnitz [lebnits] *z* p. 122 LVIII

Leipsick [ləpsik] *i* p. 162 LXV

le Jérusalem délivré [lə ʒery-
zalem delivre] [lə zerysalem
delivre] *J* 401

le lion de Saint-Marc [lə ljɔ̃ də
sɛ̃ mar] *c* 340

Le loup court encore [lə lu kurr
ɑ̃kœ:r] *t* p. 141 LX

le Louvre en musée [lə lu:v:r ɑ̃
myzɛ] *L* p. 153 LXIII

le Luxembourg en sénat [lə lyk-
sɑ̃bu:r ɑ̃ sena] *L* p. 153 LXIII

le Maître et le Valet [lə mɛ:tr e
lə vale] *M, V* 407

le Malade imaginaire [lə malad
imɑʒinɛ:r] *M* 401

le Mans [lə mɑ̃] *M* 410

le marc et le franc sont des
pièces d'argent [lə mair e lə
frɑ̃ sɔ̃ də pjɛs d'arʒɑ̃] *c* 340

le marché au charbon [lə marʃɛ
o ʃarbɔ̃] *m* p. 153 LXIII

le marché aux fleurs [lə marʃɛ
o flœ:r] *m* p. 153 LXIII

le ministre de l'intérieur [lə mi-

- nistr də l ɛtɛrjœr] *m*, *i* p. 153
LXIII
- le ministre des finances [lə mi-
nistr də finãs] *m*, *f* p. 153
LXIII
- le mont Saint-Michel [lə mɔ̃ sɛ̃
miʃɛl] *S* 409
- l'empereur de la Chine [l ɑ̃prœr
də la ʃi(:)n] *C* 411
- Le nabab est un richard [lə nabab
et œ riʃa:r] *b*, *t* p. 141 LIX
- l'Encyclopédie de Diderot [l ɑ̃si-
klɔpedi də didro] *E*, *D* 403
- lendemain [lɑ̃dmɛ̃] [lɑ̃nmɛ̃] p.
156 LXIV
- le neuf août [lə noɛf u] *f* p. 76
XXXVI
- le neuf décembre [lə noɛf de-
sɑ:br] *f* 194
- le neuf de pique [lə noɛf də pik]
f p. 76 XXXVI
- le neuf du mois [lə noɛf dy mwɑ]
f p. 156 LXIV
- le neuf février [lə noɛf fevri] *f*
p. 76 XXXVI
- le Nil [lə nil] *il* 229
- le nôtre [lə no:tr] *ô* 97
- le Nouveau-Brunswick [lə nuvo
brɔ̃zvik] 422
- lente [lɑ̃t] *en* p. 51 XVIII
- le onze [lə ɔ̃z] 215, 371
- le onzième [lə ɔ̃zjɛm] 215
- Léopold [leopold] *d* 190
- le oui [lə wi] 215
- le palais de justice [lə palɛ də
ʒystis] *p*, *j* p. 153 LXIII
- le Palais-Royal en tribunal [lə
palɛrwajal ɑ̃ tribynal] *P*, *R*
p. 153 LXIII
- le Paradis perdu [lə paradi pɛrdy
P 401
- le parlement d'Angleterre [lə
parləmɑ̃ d ɑ̃glɛtɛ:r] *A* p. 153
LXIII
- le père de miséricorde (Dieu)
[lə pɛ:r də mizerikɔrd (djø)]
D p. 153 LXIII
- le père du mensonge (Satan) [lə
pɛ:r dy māsɔ:ʒ (satɑ̃)] *S* p. 153
LXIII
- le préau [lə preho] *h* 216
- le premier [lə prɛmjɛ] 425
- le premier enfant [lə prɛmjɛr
ɑ̃fɑ̃] *r* 347
- le premier et le deuxième [lə
prɛmjɛ e lə dɔzjɛm] *r* 347
- le président Fallières [lə prezidɑ̃
faljɛ:r] *F* 411
- le prince de Galles [lə prɛ:s də
gal] *G* 411
- le prince de la Paix [lə prɛ:s də
la pɛ] *P* 410
- le professeur Croizet [lə profɛ-
sœ:r krwazɛ] *C* 411
- le Puy [lə pu] *P* 410
- le quai aux Fleurs [lə kɛ o flœ:r]
F 405
- le renard et la cigogne [lə rɛna:r
e la sigɔ̃] *d* 364
- le rivage troyen [lə riva:ʒ trwajɛ̃]
t 399
- le roi Alfonse [lə rwa alfɔ:s] *A* 411
- le roi d'Angleterre [lə rwa d ɑ̃glɛ-
tɛ:r] *A* 411

- le roi de Portugal [lə rwa də por-tygal] *P* 414
- le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et (d')Irlande [lə rwaʝo:m yni də grɑ̃d brətaɲ e d irlɑ̃d] 422
- les [le] [le] *e* 93; *l* 410
- le Sage (Salomon) [lə sa:ʒ (sa-lomɑ̃)] *S* p. 153 LXIII
- les Anglo-Saxons [lez ɑ̃ɡlɔ saksɔ̃] *A*, *S* 408
- les Asiatiques [lez azjatik] *A* 399
- les bacchanales [le bakanal] *b* p. 152 LXIII
- les Basses-Pyrénées [le bas pi-rene] *B*, *P* 410
- les bénédictins [le benediktɛ̃] *b* 416
- les bons enfants [le bɔ̃z ɑ̃fɑ̃] *s* 331
- Lesbos [lesbo:s] *s* 274
- les calvinistes [le kalvinist] *c* 416
- les catholiques [le katolik] *c* 416
- les cheminées [le ʃmine] *e* 394
- les Commentaires de César [le kɔmɑ̃tɛ:r də sezɑ:r] *C* 403
- les cordeliers [le kɔrdɛlje] *c* 416
- les Deux Sœurs [le dɔ sœ:r] *D*, *S* 402
- les dominicains [le dɔminikɛ̃] *d* 416
- le second et le troisième [lə sɛɡɔ̃ e lə trwazjɛm] *d* 363, p. 141 *LX*
- Les empereurs Marc Aurèle et Marc Antoine [lez ɑ̃prœ:r mark œrel e mark ɑ̃twa:n] *s*, *c*, *l* p. 141 *LIX*
- le sénat de Rome [lə sena də rɔm] *R* p. 153 LXIII
- les enfants [lez ɑ̃fɑ̃] *s* 331
- les ennemis en fuite [lez ɛnmiz ɑ̃ fɥit] *s* 366
- le sens commun [lə sɑ̃ kɔmɑ̃] *s* 275
- le sentier escarpé [lə sɑ̃tje eskarpe] *r* 349
- le sept mai [lə sɛt mɛ] *t* 302, p. 157 LXIV
- les Essais de Montaigne [lez ɛse də mɔ̃tɛ:ɲ] *E*, *M* 403
- les États-Unis [lez ɛtaʒ yni] 422
- les Européens [lez œrɔpeɛ̃] *E* 399
- les Fausses Confidences [le fos kɔ̃fidɑ̃s] *F*, *C* 402
- les Francs Mérovingiens [le frɑ̃ mɛrɔvɛ̃ʒjɛ̃] *F*, *M* 408
- les Gallo-Grecs [le galɔ grek] *G* 408
- les habits [lez abi] *h* 208
- les hardes [le ard] *h* 216
- les haricots [le ariko] *h* 210
- les heures [lez œ:r] *h* 208
- les hommes [lez ɔm] *h* 208
- les hommes, les femmes et les enfants [lez ɔm, le famz, e lez ɑ̃fɑ̃] 420
- les Huns [le ɑ̃] *un* p. 56 *XXI*
- les huttes des sauvages [le yt də sova:ʒ] *h* 379
- le Sieur [lə sjœ:r] p. 161 *XIV*
- lésion [lezjɔ̃] *s* p. 109 *LI*
- le six mars [lə sis mars] *x* p. 157 *LXIV*
- les jansénistes [le ʒɑ̃senist] *j* 416

- les larmes aux yeux [lə larm oz jø] s 370
- les légitimistes [lə leʒitimist] l 416
- les luthériens [lə lyterjē] l 416
- les Moldo-Valaques [lə mɔldo valak] M, V 408
- les montagnes de la Lune [lə mɔtaɲ də la lyn] L 405
- les nerfs de la guerre [lə nəɪr də la gɛr] f p. 76 xxxvii
- Les oiseaux chantent [ləz wazo ʃɑ̃t] L 396
- les onze enfants [lə ɔnz ɑ̃fɑ̃] 371
- les orléanistes [ləz ɔrleanist] o 416
- les Pays-Bas [lə pei ba] 422
- l'esplanade des Invalides [ləs-plana(:)d dəz ɛvɑli(:)d] I p. 153 LXIII
- les Précieuses ridicules [lə pre-sjœz ridikyl] P 401
- les prisonniers du Mont-Saint-Michel [lə prizɔnje dy mɔ̃ sɛ miʃel] S 409
- lesquels [ləkɛl] [ləkɛl] s 272
- les républicains [lə repyblikē] r 416
- les saturnales [lə satyrnal] s p. 152 LXIII
- Lesseps [ləseps] p p. 98 XLVIII
- les socialistes [lə sɔsja list] s 416
- l'est [lə est] st p. 156 LXIV
- le steamer [lə stimœr] r p. 104 L
- les Turcs Osmanlis [lə tyrk ɔsmɑlis] T, O 408
- le Styx [lə stiks] x p. 121 LVII
- les uhlands [lə ylə̃] 371
- le Sund [lə sœ̃d] d p. 74 xxxv
- le surplomb en est visible [lə syrplɔ̃ ɑ̃ ɛ vizibl] b p. 141 LX
- les Vieux garçons [lə vjɔ garsɔ̃] V 402
- les voltairiens [lə vɔlterjē] v 416
- l'étang est tout près [lə etɑ̃ ɛ tu prɛ] g 365
- le tender [lə tɑ̃dɛr] r p. 104 L
- le théâtre de la Porte-Saint-Martin [lə teɑtr də la port sɛ martē] S 409
- le Tintoret [lə tɛtɔrɛ] T 410
- le trente et un octobre [lə trɑ̃t ɛ ɑ̃ ɔktɔbr] t, n p. 141 LX
- le uhlan [lə ylə̃] 371
- leunge [lə̃ɛʒ] eun p. 56 XXI B
- leur [ləœr] r 261; eu p. 45 XIII; l p. 87 XLIII
- leur demande [ləœr dəmɑ̃d] e 394
- lève [ləv] è 87
- le velours [lə vlœr] e 394
- lever [ləvɛ] e 67, p. 30 v
- le Vieux célibataire [lə vjɔ selibateœr] V 402
- le Vieux fat [lə vjɔ fat] V 402
- le Vieux neuf [lə vjɔ nœf] V 402
- le vin et l'eau [lə vɛ ɛ l o] n 377
- le vingt août [lə vɛt u] t p. 157 LXIV
- le vingt juin [lə vɛt ʒỹ] t 302
- le vingt-sept mars [lə vɛ set mars] t p. 157 LXIV
- le vôtre [lə vɔtr] ô 97
- l'exercice oral [lə egzɛrsis ɔral] e 392
- le yacht [lə jak(t)] [lə jɔt] 371

- l'habit [l abi] *h* 208
 l'heure [l œ:r] *h* 208
 l'histoire [l istwa:r] 388
 l'homme [l ɔm] *h* 208
 l'hôtel des Ambassadeurs [l ɔtel
 dez ābasadœ:r] *A* 405
 l'hôtel de ville de Paris [l ɔtel də
 vil də pari] *P* p. 153 LXIII
 l'hymen actuel [l imen aktœl] *n*
 376
 liaison [ljɛzɔ̃] *iai* 152
 liasse [ljas] *ia* p. 60 XXIII
 Librairie Garnier Frères [libreri
 garnje frœ:r] 424
 lichen [likɛn] *n* 241; *ch* p. 73
 XXXIII
 Liebig [libig] *g* 206
 liège [ljɛ:ʒ] *è* 87
 lien [ljɛ̃] *en* 135; *l* p. 87 XLIII
 lier [lje] *ie* 152
 lieu [ljø] *eu* 114, p. 44 XII; *ieu* 152
 lieutenant [ljɛtnɔ̃] *eu* 114
 lieux [ljø] *eu* 127, 326, p. 44 XII
 lièvre [ljœvr] *ie* 152
 ligne [lin] *gn* 207
 l'île de la Réunion [l i(:)l də la
 reynjɔ̃] *R* 405
 Liliputien [lilipysjɛ̃] *t* 286, p. 117
 LIII
 Lille [lil] *ill* 232
 limaille [limai:j] *a* 61
 limbes [lɛ:b] *im* 135
 limites [limit] *i* p. 37 IX
 limon [limɔ̃] *im* 138
 limpide [lɛpid] *im* p. 53 XIX
 lin [lɛ̃] *in* p. 53 XIX, p. 56 XXI B;
l p. 87 XLIII
 linceul [lɛsœ(:)j] [lɛsœl] *l* p. 163
 LXVII
 linge [lɛ:ʒ] *in* p. 56 XXI B
 lingual [lɛgwal] *ua* 156, p. 62
 XXIV; *gua* 199
 linguiste [lɛgɥist] *gui* 198, p. 156
 LXIV
 lion [ljɔ̃] *ion* p. 65 XXVI
 liquation [lik(w)asjɔ̃] *qu* p. 101
 XLIX
 liquéfié [likefje] *qu* 255
 liquéfier [likefje] *qu* 254
 liqueur [likœ:r] *qu* 254
 lis [lis] *s* 275, p. 156 LXIV
 Lisbonne [lizbɔn] *s* 271
 lisible [lizi(:)bl] *s* 319
 lisse [lis] *i* 18
 lit [li] *t* 164; *l* p. 87 XLIII
 litre [litr] *i* 94
 livre [livr] *l* 220
 ll [l] 43, 220
 local [lokal] *l* p. 87 XLIII
 loch [lɔk] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII
 loge [lo:ʒ] *o* 106, p. 43 XI; *l* p. 87
 XLIII
 logement [loʒmɑ̃] *e* 393
 loi [lwa] [lwa] *oi* 56, p. 21 III
 loin [lwɛ̃] *oin* 162; *in* p. 53 XIX;
oi p. 62 XXIV
 l'Oint du Seigneur (Jésus-
 Christ) [l wɛ̃ dy sɛnœ:r (ʒɛzy
 kri)] *O, S, J, C* p. 153 LXIII
 Londres [lɔ:dr] *on* p. 55 XX
 Londres, 19 juillet 1910 [lɔ:dr,
 diz nœf ʒɥijɛ diz nœf sɑ̃ dis]
 425
 long [lɔ̃] *l* 4, p. 87 XLIII; *g* 164, 365

- longe [lɔ̃:ʒ] *on* p. 56 XXI B
 long hiver [lɔ̃k ivɛ̃r] [lɔ̃ ivɛ̃r] *g* 365
 longue [lɔ̃:g] *on* 14, p. 55 XX
 longuement [lɔ̃gmɑ̃] *e* 393
 loquace [lɔ̃kwɑs] [lɔ̃kas] *qu* 256;
 u p. 163 LXVI
 loque [lɔk] *qu* 254
 loquèle [lɔkɛl] *qu* p. 101 XLIX
 l'Orateur romain (Cicéron) [lɔra-
 tœr rɔmɛ̃ (siserɔ̃)] *O, C* p. 153
 LXIII
 l'ordre de l'Aigle de fer [l ɔrdr də
 l ɛ(:)gl də fɛr] *A* 404
 l'ordre de la Jarrettière [l ɔrdr
 də la ʒartjẽr] *J* 417
 l'ordre de la Légion d'honneur
 [l ɔrdr də la lɛʒjɔ̃ d ɔnœr] *L* 404
 l'ordre de la Toison d'or [l ɔrdr
 də la twazɔ̃ d ɔr] *T* 404
 l'ordre de la Visitation [l ɔrdr də
 la vizitasjɔ̃] *V* 417
 l'ordre de l'Incarnation [l ɔrdr
 də l ɛkarnasjɔ̃] *I* 417
 l'ordre de Saint-Benoît [l ɔrdr
 də sɛ bənwa] *S, B* 417
 l'ordre du Mont-Carmel [l ɔrdr
 dy mɔ̃ karmɛl] *M, C* 417
 lord Ruthven [lɔr rytvɛn] *R* 411
 lorgnon [lɔrɲɔ̃] *gn* p. 81 XL
 lorsque [lɔrs(ə)k(ə)] *e* 69, 386,
 p. 30 v
 lorsqu'il [lɔrsk il] 386
 Loth [lɔt] *th* 299
 lotion [lɔsjɔ̃] *o* 100
 lotus [lɔty:s] *s* p. 109 LI
 l'on [lɔ̃] *on* p. 56 XXI B
 louâmes [lwam] *ouâ* 156
 louange [lwɑ̃:ʒ] *ouan* 162; *ou* p.
 62 XXIV
 louche [luʃ] *l* p. 87 XLIII
 loué [lwe] *oué* 156
 loueur [lwœr] *oueu* 156; *l* p. 87
 XLIII
 Louis [lwi] *oui* 156, 159, p. 62
 XXIV
 Louise [lwi:z] *oui* 156, p. 62 XXIV
 Louis XIV et Charles X célè-
 brent [lwi katorz e ʃarl dis se-
 lɛ(:)br] 415
 louons [lwɔ̃] *ouon* 162
 loup [lu] *ou* 119, 128, 328, p. 45
 xiv; *p* 249
 loupe [lup] *ou* 328
 lourd [lur] *ou* p. 45 xiv
 Lourdes [lurd] *ou* 128, 328, p. 45
 xiv
 lourd et fort [lur e fɔr] *d* 380
 lourd et indigeste [lur e ɛ̃dizɛst]
 d 364
 louve [lurv] *ou* 119, p. 45 xiv
 loyal [lwajal] *oy* 56; *y* p. 60 xxiii;
 l p. 87 XLIII
 loyer [lwaje] *oy* p. 62 xxiv
 lu [ly] *u* p. 46 xv
 Lucas [lyka] *a* 59
 lueur [lœr] *ueu* 160; *l* p. 87 XLIII
 lui [li] *ui* 158, 159, 160, p. 64
 xxv, p. 156 LXIV
 lumbago [lɔ̃bago] *um* 142
 l'un [l œ̃] *un* p. 56 XXI B
 lunatique [lynatik] *n* p. 57 xxii
 lundi [lœ̃di] *un* p. 56 XXI; *n* p. 96
 XLVII

lune [lyn] *l* 220; *u* p. 46 xv; *n*
p. 96 XLVII

P'un ou P'autre [l œ u l otr] *n* 378

lut [lyt] *t* 298

luth [lyt] *th* 299

Luther [lytœr] *r* 263

luthérien [lytœrjē] *l* 399

lutrin [lytrē] *in* 135

lutte [lyt] *u* 18

Luxembourg [lyksœbu:r] *g* p. 162
LXV

Luxeuil [lysœ:j] *x* 267, p. 122

LVII

lycéen [liseē] *en* 136

Lydie [lidi] p. 162 LXV

lynx [lœ:ks] *x* 310; *yn* p. 53 XIX

lyre [li:r] *y* 96

Lys [lis] *s* p. 162 LXV

M

m [em] [mœ] 22, 24, [m] 129, 132,
134, 139, 143, 233, 236, 373;
final [m] 165, 233, 373, 374;
followed by *n* 132, 143, 234;
silent 237

ma [ma] *a* p. 21 III

macadam [makadam] *a* 54; *m* p.
94 XLV

Ma chère Madame [ma œ:r ma-
dam] 426

Machiavel [makjavel] *ch* p. 73
XXXIII, p. 162 LXV

maçon [masœ] [masœ] *a* 64, p. 25
IV; *ç* 176

madame [madam] *a* 49, p. 21 III;
415, 423, 426, p. 161 XIV

madame De Vire [madam dəvir]
e 394

madame Leblanc [madam lœblā]
e 74, 393, 394

Madame Vve Laforêt et Fils
[madam vœ:v lafœrœ e fis] 424

mademoiselle [madm wazœl]
[mamzœl] 46; *e* 70, 394; *m*
415, 423, 426, p. 161 XIV

Madras [madras] *s* p. 109 LI

Madrid [madri(d)] *d* p. 74 XXXIV,
p. 162 LXV, p. 163 LXVI

Maëstricht [mastrik] *ë, t* p. 162
LXV

mage [ma:ʒ] *m* p. 152 LXIII

Magenta [maʒœta] *en* 137

magister [maʒistœr] *r* 263

magnanime [mananim] *gn* p. 81
XL

magnésie [maɲœzi] *gn* p. 81 XL
magnétisme [maɲetism] *gn* p. 81

XL
magnificat [magnifikat] *gn* 200
magnifique [maɲifik] *gn* p. 81 XL,
p. 156 LXIV

magnolier [magnolje] [manolje]
gn 200

mahométan [maœmetā] *m* 399

mai [mœ] *ai* 90

maigrir [megri:r] 37

maille [ma:j] *a* 61

main [mœ] *ain* p. 56 XXI B

mainte [mœ:t] *ain* p. 53 XIX

maintenant [mœtnā] *ain* 135; *e*
393

maintien [mœtjœ] *ien* 162; *ti* 294;
ain, en, p. 53 XIX

- maïs [mais] *s* 275, p. 156 LXIV
 maison [mezõ] *s* 268, p. 161 XIV
 Maison Chagnon-Asselin [mezõ
 ʃaɲõ aslɛ] 424
 Mais oui [mɛ wi] *s* p. 141 LX
 maître [mɛtr] *t* 29; p. 161 XIV
 majordome [maʒɔrdɔm] [ma-
 ʒɔrdɔm] *o* 111, p. 43 XI
 mal [mal] *a* 54
 malades [mala(:)d] *e* 72
 Malaga [malaga] *a* p. 21 III
 malheur [malœ:r] *h* 39, 209; *lh*
 44; *eu* p. 45 XIII
 malle [mal] *e* 69, p. 30 VI
 malmener [malməne] *m* p. 94
 XLV, p. 96 XLVII
 malt [malt] *t* 299
 malthusien [maltɥzjɛ] *m* p. 152
 LXIII
 maman [mamã] [mãmã] *m* 233,
 p. 96 XLVII
 mammelle [mamel] *m* p. 96 XLVII
 mammifère [ma(m)mifɛ:r] *mm*
 p. 94 XLV; *m* p. 96 XLVII
 mammoth [mamut] *th* 299; *mm*
 p. 94 XLV; *m* p. 96 XLVII
 manchette [mãʃet] *an* 131
 mandat [mãda] p. 19 II
 Mandchourie [mãtʃuri] *d* p. 162
 LXV
 mangeaille [mãʒa:i] *a* 61
 mangeant [mãʒã] *an* p. 51 XVIII;
e p. 156 LXIV
 mangeons [mãʒõ] *ge* p. 80 XXXIX
 manoeuvre [mãœvr] *œu* p. 49
 XVI
 manquer de respect à quelqu'un
 [mãke də respɛk a kɛlkœ] *ect*
 353
 mansuétude [mãsɥɛty(:)d] *ué* p.
 64 XXV
 manuscrit [manyskri] *t* p. 117
 LIV, p. 161 XIV
 marais [marɛ] *ais* p. 49 XVI
 marc [ma:r] *r* 166; *c* 180, 340
 Marc Antoine [mark ôtwan] *c*
 340, 341
 Marc Aurèle [mark œrɛl] *c* 341
 marc d'argent [ma:r d arʒã] *c* 340
 marchand [marʃã] p. 161 XIV
 marcher [marʃɛ] p. 19 II
 Marengo [marɛgo] *en* 137, p. 162
 LXV
 Marie coud à merveille [mari
 ku a mɛrvɛ(:)j] *d* p. 141 LX
 marin [marɛ] *in* p. 53 XIX
 marmite [marmit] p. 94 XLV; *m*
 p. 96 XLVII
 marmottes [marmote] *m* p. 94
 XLV
 mars [mars] *s* 275, p. 156 LXIV
 Marseille [marsɛ:j] *i* p. 162 LXV
 Marseille, le 1^{er} mars 1912 [mar-
 se(:)j, lɔ prɛmje mars diz nœf
 sã du:z] 425
 marsouin [marswɛ] *ouin* 162
 marteau [marto] *eau* 102
 martial [marsjal] *t* 282, p. 117
 LIII, p. 156 LXIV
 Martin [martɛ] *in* p. 53 XIX
 martyr [martir] 38
 masse [mas] *a* 65
 mesure [mazy:r] [mazy:r] *a* 64

- mat [mat] *t* 298
 mât [ma] *â* 58
 matelas [matla] [matla] *a* 59, p. 25 iv
 m'a-t-elle vu [m a t el vy] 384
 matelot [matlo] *e* 70
 Maure [mœ:r] *au* 112, 126, 325
 mauvais [mœv] [move] *au* 112, 126, p. 43 xi, p. 156 lxiv
 mauvaise [mœvɛz] [moveɛz] *e* 76
 Mayence [majũ:s] *y* 154
 mayonnaise [majœnɛz] *y* 154, p. 156 lxiv
 maxillaire [maksilœ:r] *ill* 232
 maximum [maksimòm] *u* 113, p. 43 xi; *um* 145
 M. Blondel [mæsʃø blødɛl] *M* 415
 me [mø] *e* 66; 383, 391
 Meaux [mo] *eau* p. 49 xvi
 médaille [medaj] *a* 61
 médecin [metsɛ] [metsɛ] *é* 89
 médecine [metsin] [metsin] *é* 89
 médiocre [medjœkr] *io* p. 60 xxiii
 médire [medir] *m* p. 94 xlv
 médium [medjòm] *u* 113
 Mehung [mœ] p. 56 xxi
 mêle [mɛ:l] *é* 85
 mêler [mɛle] *é* 86
 Melun [mɛlœ] *un* p. 56 xxi
 membre [mã:br] p. 51 xviii
 même [mɛ:m] *é* 85
 mêmelement [mɛmmã] *m* p. 94 xlv, p. 96 xlvii
 mémoire [memwa:r] *m* p. 94 xlv, p. 96 xlvii
 Mémoires de la Société de lin-
 guistique [memwa:r də la sɔ-
 sjete də lɛgɥistik] *M, S* 406
 Mémoires de la Société nationale des antiquaires de France [memwa:r də la sɔsjete nasjɔnal dəz ɑ̃tikœ:r də frã:s] *M, S* 406
 Memphis [mɛfis] *em* 137; *s* 274
 m'en [m ɑ̃] *en* p. 56 xxi B
 menacer [mənase] 16
 ménage [mɛna:ʒ] *a* p. 21 iii
 mendiante [mãdjã:t] *ian* p. 65 xxvi
 mène [mɛ:(i)n] *è* 28, 87
 mener [mɛne] *e* 67
 mènerez [mɛnre] *è* 88
 ménil [meni] *il* 230
 menu [mɛny] *e* p. 30 v; *u* p. 46 xv
 menuisier [mɛnɥizjɛ] *e* p. 30 v
 mer [mɛr] 91, p. 36 viii; *r* 263
 mère [mɛ:r] *è* 87
 mères [mɛ:r] *e* p. 30 vi
 mérinos [merinɔ(i)s] *s* 275, p. 156 lxiv
 merle [mɛrl] *e* 91
 merveilleuse [mɛrvɛjœz] *eu* p. 44 xii
 Mes amitiés chez vous [mez amitje ʃe vu] 430
 mesdames [medam] [medam] *s* 272
 mesdemoiselles [medmwazel] [medmwazel] *s* 272
 messe [mes] *e* 91
 messieurs [mesjø] [mesjø] *r* 265, 415, 424; *e, r* p. 156 lxiv, p. 161 xiv

- Messieurs Favreau et Delrue**
 [mesjø favro e dəlry] 424
Messieurs Larousse & Cie [mesjø
 larus e kōpaʁi] 424
Messieurs L. Tremblay Frères
 [mesjø el trāblə frəʁ] 424
métis [meti:s] *s* 275
mets [mɛ] *t* p. 117 LIV
Metternich [meternik] *ch* p. 73
 XXXIII
mettez le un avant le deux [mete
 lə œ avā lə dø] 371
Metz [mɛ:s] *z* 267, 319
meuble [mœbl] *eu* 127, 327, p.
 49 XVI
meubles [mœbl] *eu* 118
meunerie [mœnri] *eu* p. 44 XII
Meung [mœ] *eun* 144, p. 56 XXI
 B
meunier [mœnje] *eu* 114, p. 44 XII
meunière [mœnjeʁ] *eu* p. 44 XII
meurtre [mœʁtr] *eu* p. 45 XIII; *r*
 p. 104 L
Meuse [mø:z] *eu* p. 44 XII
meute [møʁt] *eu* 14, 115, p. 44
 XII
Mexico [mɛksiko] *x* 310
miauler [mjole] *iou* 152
Michel [miʃɛl] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
Michel-Ange [mikel ā:ʒ] *ch* p. 73
 XXXIII, p. 156 LXIV, p. 162
 LXV
midi [midi] *i* p. 37 IX
miel [mjɛl] *l* p. 87 XLIII
mienne [mjɛn] *n* p. 57 XXII
miette [mjɛt] *ie* p. 60 XXXIII
mieux [mjø] *ieu* p. 60 XXXIII
mil [mi:rj] [mil] *l* 224; *il* 226, 228
milice [milis] *i* p. 37 IX
milieu [miljø] [mijø] *ieu* p. 60
 XXIII; *m* p. 94 XLV
militaire [militer] 16; *i* p. 37 IX
mille [mil] *ill* 232, p. 156 LXIV; *i*
 p. 37 IX
Mille amitiés [mil amitje] 430
Millet [mile] *ill* p. 162 LXV
milliard [milja:r] *ill* 232
million [miljɔ] *ill* 232, p. 163
 LXVI
milord [milɔ:r] *d* p. 74 XXXIV
Miltiade [milsjad] *t* p. 162 LXV
mince [mɛ:s] *in* 14
minimum [minimɔm] *u* 113, p.
 43 XI; *um* 145
ministre [ministr] *i* p. 37 IX
minuit [minqi] *i* p. 37 IX
minutie [minysi] *t* 281, p. 156
 LXIV
minutieux [minysjø] *t* 284, p. 156
 LXIV
miracle [mirakl] [mirakl] *a* 14, 64
mire [mir] *i* 94
miroir [mirwa:r] *oi* 56
misère [mizɛ:r] *s* 268, p. 109 LI
mitraille [mitra:j] *a* 61
mixture [mistjɔ] [mikstjɔ] *t* 280;
ti 290
mixturenner [mistjɔne] [mikstjɔne]
ti 290
M^{lle} Blondel [madmwazel blɔ-
 del] *M* 415
mm [(m)m] 43, 146, 168, 233, 238
M^{me} Blondel [madam blɔdel]
M 415

mobile [møbil] *l* p. 87 XLIII
 modèle [mød(ɛ):l] *è* p. 36 VIII;
m p. 94 XLV
 modèlerai [mødɛlre] *è* 88, p. 36
 VIII
 moelle [mwɑl] [mwɛl] *œ* 156, p.
 156 LXIV
 moelleux [mwɑlə] *œ* p. 62 XXIV
 moellon [mwɑlɔ̃] *œ* p. 62 XXIV
 mœurs [mœrs] [mœr] *œu* 118; *s*
 275, p. 163 LXVII; *œu* p. 49 XVI
 moi [mwa] *oi* 56, 156, p. 21 III
 moins [mwɛ̃] *in* p. 53 XIX
 mois [mwa] [mwa] *oi* 62, 156, p.
 62 XXIV
 Moïse [mɔi:z] p. 163 LXVI
 moitié [mwatje] *t* 279; *ti* 293
 Moloch [moløk] *ch* 185
 momerie [momri] *m* p. 94 XLV,
 p. 96 XLVII
 mon [mɔ̃] *on* p. 56 XXI B
 mon ami [mɔ̃ ami] [mɔ̃n ami] *n*
 375
 monarchie [mɔ̃narʃi] *ch* p. 72
 XXXII, p. 163 LXVI
 monarchique [mɔ̃narʃik] *ch* p. 72
 XXXII
 monarque [mɔ̃nark] *n* p. 57 XXII
 (Mon) cher ami [(mɔ̃) ʃɛr ami]
 426
 Mon cher Delille [mɔ̃ ʃɛr dɛlil]
 426
 Mon cher Jean [mɔ̃ ʃɛr ʒɑ̃] 426
 Mon cher Monsieur [mɔ̃ ʃɛr
 mɛsjø] 426
 monosyllabe [mɔ̃nɔsilab] *s* 269
 monotone [mɔ̃nɔtɔ̃n] *o* 111

mon petit [mɔ̃ pti] *e* 74
 Mons [mɔ̃:s] *s* 274
 monseigneur [mɔ̃sɛ̃ɲœ:r] 415
 Monseigneur [mɔ̃sɛ̃ɲœ:r] p. 161
 XIV
 monsieur [m(ə)sjø] [mœsjø] *on*
 68, 142; *ieu* 152; *r* 265; *m* 415,
 423, 424, 426; *on*, *r* p. 156 LXIV
 Monsieur [m(ə)sjø] p. 161 XIV
 monsieur De Vire [mɛsjø d vi:r]
e 394
 monsieur Ernest [mɛsjø ɛrnɛst]
r 349
 monsieur et cher confrère [mɛ-
 sjø e ʃɛr kɔ̃frɛ:r] 426
 monsieur Leblanc [mɛsjø l blɑ̃]
e 74, 393, 394
 Monsieur le Directeur du Cré-
 dit Lyonnais [mɛsjø lə dirɛk-
 tœr dy kredi ljɔ̃nɛ] 424
 montagnard [mɔ̃taɲa:r] *gn* p. 81
 XL
 montagneux [mɔ̃taɲø] *gn* p. 81 XL
 monte [mɔ̃:t] *on* p. 55 XX
 Montréal [mɔ̃real] *t* p. 163 LXVI
 monument [mɔ̃nymɑ̃] *m* p. 94
 XLV, p. 96 XLVII
 morceau [mɔ̃rsɔ] p. 18 II
 mortalité [mɔ̃rtalite] 16
 mosquée [mɔ̃ske] *o* 110
 mot [mo] *m* 4, 233
 mot à mot [mɔt a mo] 47; *t* 337
 mot anglais [mo ɑ̃gle] *t* 360
 motif [mɔtif] *f* p. 76 XXXVI
 motion [mɔsjɔ̃] [mɛsjɔ̃] *o* 100
 mots [mo] *o* 99
 motus [mɔty:s] *s* p. 109 LI

mou [mu] *ou* p. 45 xiv
 mouille [mu:] *ouille* 226
 mourir [murir] 168
 mousse [mus] *ou* 18, p. 46 xiv
 moyen [mwajɛ] *y* 154; *oy* 156,
 p. 156 LXIV; *yen* 162; *en* p. 53
 XIX
 moyenne [mwajɛn] *n* p. 57 xxii
 mû [my] *û* p. 46 xv
 muant [mɥɑ̃] *uan* p. 65 xxvi
 mué [mɥe] *uê* p. 64 xxv
 muet [mɥe] *ue* 160
 mugissement [myʒismɑ̃] *e* 393
 multitude [myltityd] *u* p. 46 xv
 Munich [mynik] *ch* p. 73 xxxiii,
 p. 162 LXV
 mur [my:r] *u* 29, p. 46 xv; *r* 261
 mûr [my:r] *û* 29, 120
 murmure [myrmy:r] *u* 121, p. 46
 xv; *m* p. 94 XLV, p. 96 XLVII
 murmurer [myrmyre] p. 156 LXIV
 musc [mysk] *c* p. 70 xxx
 muse [my:z] *s* p. 109 LI
 muséeum [myzeom] *u* 113; *um*
 145, p. 156 LXIV
 myope [mjɔp] *yo* 152
 myosotis [mjɔzɔti:s] *s* p. 109 LI,
 p. 156 LXIV
 myrtille [mirtil] *ill* 232
 mystère [mistɛ:r] *y* 96

N

n [ɛn] [nə] 22, 24; [n] 129, 240;
 final [n] 129, 165, 234, 241,
 375-378; mouillé [ɲ] 207; si-
 lent in *-ent* 244
 nabab [nabab] *b* 171
 nagea [naʒa] *gea* 202
 naguère [nager] *gu* p. 79 xxxviii
 naïf [naif] *i* 33; *f* p. 76 xxxvi
 nain [nɛ] *ain* p. 56 xxi B
 naïveté [naivte] *e* 70, p. 30 vi
 nanan [nanɑ̃] [nɑ̃nɑ̃] *n* 239
 Nantes [nɑ̃:t] *an* p. 56 xxi B
 Napoléon [napoleɔ̃] 36
 nappe [nap] *a* 54; *pp* 245
 Narbonne [narbon] *nn* p. 96
 XLVI
 narguant [nargɑ̃] *gu* p. 79 xxxviii
 nasse [na:s] [na:s] *a* 64
 nation [nasjɔ̃] [nasjɔ̃] *t* 267, 285,
 p. 117 LIII; *a* p. 25 iv
 navrer [navre] *a* 63
 ne [nə] *e* 66, 383
 Necker [nekɛ:r] *k* 218; *r* 263
 née [ne] *é* 89
 nef [nɛf] *f* p. 76 xxxvi, p. 156
 LXIV
 négligeons [neglizɔ̃] *ge* p. 80
 xxxix
 négociait [negɔsjɛ] *iai* p. 60 xxiii
 négociant [negɔsjɑ̃] *ian* 162
 neige [nɛ:ʒ] *ei* 90, 125, 323; *ge* p.
 80 xxxix
 Nemrod [nemrɔd] *m* 235; *d* p. 74
 xxxv
 nenni [nani], *popular* [neni] *en*
 55, 134; p. 163 LXVII; *nn* p. 96
 XLVI
 nerf [nɛ:r] [nɛ:r] *f* 193, p. 156 LXIV
 nerf de bœuf [nɛ:r də bœf] *f* 193
 nerfs [nɛ:r] *f* 193, p. 156 LXIV
 Nesle [nɛ:l] *s* 272

n'est-ce pas [nɛs pa] 384

net [nɛt] [nɛ] *e* 91; *t* 298, 300, p.

156 LXIV

nette [nɛt] *tt* 279

nettoyer [nɛtwajɛ] [nɛtwajɛ] *oy*

p. 62 XXIV

neuf [nœf] *f* 4, 191, 192, 305, 342,

p. 156 LXIV; *eu* 118, 127, 327,

p. 45 XIII

neuf ans [nœv ɑ̃] *f* p. 156 LXIV

neuf à table [nœf a tabl] *f* 342

Neufbourg [nœbu:r] *f* 193

Neuf Brisach [nœ brizak] *f* 193

neuf cents francs [nœ sɑ̃ frɑ̃] *f* p.

76 XXXVII

Neufchâteau [nœʃato] *f* 193

Neu(f)châtel [nœʃatɛl] [nœʃatɛl]

eu 114; *f* 193

neuf enfants [nœv ɑ̃fɑ̃] *f* 194, 305;

[nœf ɑ̃fɑ̃] 342

neuf francs [nœ frɑ̃] *f* p. 156

LXIV

neuf hameaux [nœv amo] *f* p.

76 XXXVII

neuf heures [nœv œ:r] *f* 305, p.

156 LXIV

neuf homards [nœ ɔma:r] *f* 194

neuf hommes [nœv ɔm] *f* 194

neuf livres [nœ livr] *f* 194

neuf mille [nœ mil] *f* p. 76 XXXVII

neuf personnes [nœ pɛrson] *f* p.

76 XXXVII

neuf soldats [nœ solda] *f* p. 156

LXIV

Neuilly [nœji] *eu* 118; *euil* 226

neutre [nœtr] *eu* 115, 127, 326,

p. 44 XII

neuvième [nœvjɛm] *eu* p. 44 XII

New-York [nœ jɔrk] *ew* p. 163

LXVI

Ney [nɛ] *ey* 90, 125, 159, p. 36 VIII

nez [nɛ] *e* 80, p. 32 VII; *z* 164, 318,

359

Nez à nez [nɛ a nɛ] *z* p. 141 LX

nez aquilin [nɛ akilɛ̃] *z* 359

ni [ni] *i* 4, 94; *n* 4, 239

niais [nje] *iai* 152

Nicolas [nikola] *a* 59

nièce [njeʃ] *ie* 152

Niger [niʒɛ:r] *r* p. 104 L, p. 162

LXV

Nil [nil] *l* 224

nn [n] 43, 239

noble [nobl] *o* 106

noble animation [nobl animasjɔ̃]

e 73

noble ardeur [nobl ardœ:r] *e* 73

noce [nos] *o* 106

Noël [nœl] *é* 33; *l* 221

nœud [nø] *eu* 127, p. 44 XII; *œu*

326, p. 49 XVI

noir [nwa:r] *oi* p. 21 III

noire [nwa:r] *oi* p. 62 XXIV

noisette [nwazɛt] [nwazɛt] *oi* 64

noix [nwa] *oi* 62, p. 62 XXIV

nombril [nɔbri] *il* 230; *l* 344

nominatif [nɔminatif] *n* p. 96 XLVI

non [nɔ̃] *on* p. 56 XXI B

nonante [nɔnɑ̃:t] *n* p. 96 XLVI

nonnain [nɔnɛ̃] *n* p. 96 XLVI

nonobstant [nɔnɔpstɑ̃] *n* p. 96

XLVI

nonsens [nɔ̃sɑ̃] [nɔ̃sɑ̃:s] *s* p. 109

LI

nord [nɔr] *r* 166; *d* p. 74 xxxiv
 nord-est [nɔr(d) est] *t* 297; *d* 363
 nord-ouest [nɔr(d) west] *t* 297; *d* 363
 nos [no] *s* 273
 nos intentions [noz ɛ̃tɑ̃sjɔ̃] *t* p. 117 LII
 nostalgie [nɔstalgʲi] *o* 110
 notiez [notje] *ti* 291
 notion [nosjɔ̃] [nɔsjɔ̃] *o* 100
 notions [notjɔ̃] *ti* 291
 notre [nɔtr] *o* 106; *re* 260
 nôtre [nɔtr] *ô* p. 39 x
 Notre-Dame [nɔtr dam] p. 161 XIV
 notre oncle [nɔtr ɔ̃kl] *e* 73
 Notre-Seigneur [nɔtr sɛ̃ɲɛr] p. 161 XIV
 noueux [nwø] *oueu* 156
 nouons [nwɔ̃] *ouon* 162
 nous aimâmes [nuz emam] *â* 51
 nous aimons [nuz emɔ̃] *s* 332
 nous attendons une lettre [nuz atɑ̃dɔ̃z yn letr] *s* 334
 nous briguons [nu brigɔ̃] *quo* 197
 nous contractions [nu kɔ̃traktjɔ̃] *t* p. 117 LII
 nous dûmes [nu di(ɪ)m] *î* 95
 nous eûmes [nuz y(ɪ)m] *eu* 116
 nous gâtions [nu gatjɔ̃] *t* p. 117 LII
 nous irons ensemble [nuz irɔ̃z ɑ̃sɑ̃:bl] *s* p. 141 LIX
 nous le savons [nu l savɔ̃] *e* 73
 nous liguâmes [nu ligam] *guâ* 197

nous mangeâmes [nu mɑ̃ʒam] *e* 77
 nous mangeons [nu mɑ̃ʒɔ̃] *e* 77
 nous parlâmes [nu parlam] *â* 51
 nous sommes à table [nu sɔmz a tabl] *s* 334
 nouveau [nuvo] *eau* 102, 126, 324; *ou* p. 46 xiv
 nouvel [nuvel] *l* 221
 nouvel an [nuvel ɑ̃] *l* 344
 novembre [nɔvɑ̃:br] 425
 noyau [nwajo] *oy* p. 62 xxiv
 nuage [nɔʒaʒ] *ua* 4, 160
 nuance [nɔɑ̃:s] *uan* p. 65 xxvi
 nuée [nɔe] *ué* 160
 nuit [nɔi] *t* 295
 nuit et jour [nɔit e ʒur] 47; *t* 354
 numéro [nymero] p. 161 XIV
 nun [nœ] *un* p. 56 xxi B
 nuptial [nypsja] *t* 282, p. 156 LXIV
 nuque [nyk] *q* 254
 Nuremberg [nyrɑ̃bɛr] *g* p. 162 LXV
 nymphe [nɛ:f] *ym* 135, p. 53 xix; *ph* 191

O

o [o] 22, 24; [o].[ɔ] 97–113; silent 103
 ô [o] 97, 98; [o(ɪ)] 397; [ɔ] 97
 –oaille [wa:j] *ail* 226
 oasis [oazi(ɪ)s] [oazi(ɪ)s] 36; *s* 275
 obédience [ɔbedjɑ̃:s] *ien* 135
 obéissance [ɔbeisɑ̃:s] 36

objet [ɔbzɛ] *o* 104; p. 43 XI; *e* p.

36 VIII

objet important [ɔbzɛ ɛportã] *t*

360

obliquité [ɔblik(ɥ)ite] *qu* 257

Observations sur l'Esprit des

lois [ɔpservasjɔ̃ syr l'espri de
lwa] *O, E* 406

observer [ɔpserve] *b* 170, p. 98

XLVIII, p. 156 LXIV; *s* 267

obstacle [ɔpstakl] [ɔpstakl] *b*

170, p. 98 XLVIII; *c* p. 70 XXX

obtenir [ɔptənir] *b* 170, 246, p.

98 XLVIII, p. 156 LXIV

obus [oby(:)s] [ɔby(:)s] *s* p. 163

LXVII

occasion [ɔkasjɔ̃] *a* 60

occiput [ɔksipy(t)] *t* 299

océan [ɔseã] *o* 110, p. 43 XI

octobre [ɔkto(:)br] *o* 108, 425, p.

43 XI

Oder [ɔdɛr] *r* p. 104 L

odeur [ɔdœr] *eu* p. 45 XIII

ô Dieu [o djø] *ô* 397

odorat [ɔdɔra] *t* p. 117 LIV

ô douleur [o dulœr] *ô* 397

-œ [e] 83; [ø] [œ] 114, 117, 118,

122, 127, 320, 326; [wa] 156

-œ [wa] 156

œcuménique [ekymenik] 83

œdipe [edip] 83

œil [œ(:)j] *æ* 127, 327, p. 45

XIII, p. 49 XVI; *il* 226, p. 90

XLIV, p. 156 LXIV

-œil [œ:j] *il* 226

œil de bœuf [œ:j də bœf] *œil* 226

œil de chat [œ:j də ʃa] *œil* 226

œillade [œjad] *œill* 226

-œille [œ:j] *il* 226

œillère [œjeir] *œil* 226

œillet [œje] *eu* 127, 327, p. 45

XIII; *œil* 226

œsophage [ezɔfa:ʒ] *æ* 83

-œu [ø] [œ] 114, 117, 118,

122, 127, 320, 326

œuf [œf] *œu* 118, p. 45 XIII; *f* 192,

p. 156 LXIV

œuf à la coque [œf a la kɔk] *f*

342, p. 76 XXXVI, p. 141 LIX

œufs [ø] *œu* 114, p. 44 XII; *f* 193,

p. 156 LXIV

œufs d'autruche [ø d otryʃ] *f* p.

76 XXXVII

œuvre [œvr] *eu* 118, p. 45 XIII

officier [ɔfisje] *r* 262

offrir [ɔfriʀ] 37

ohé [ɔhe] *h* 216

oho [oho(:)] *h* 4

oh que oui [o kə wi] 390

-oi [wa] [wa] 62, 156

-oi [wa] 156

oignon [ɔnɔ̃] *i* p. 156 LXIV

-oin [wɛ] 136, 161, 162

-oir [wair] *oi* 56

-oire [wair] *oi* 56

Olympe [ɔlɛ:p] *ym* p. 53 XIX

-om [ɔ̃] 141, p. 55 XX; [ɔm] 143,

234, 237

ô ma jeunesse [o ma ʒœnes] *ô*

397

ombre [ɔ:br] *om* p. 55 XX

ombrelle [ɔbrɛl] *om* p. 55 XX

-ome [ɔ:m] [ɔm] 106, 111

omnibus [ɔmnibys] *om* 143; *s*

- 275, p. 163 LXVI; *m* p. 94 XLV,
p. 96 XLVII
- omnipotent [ɔmnipɔtɑ̃] *o* 108, p.
43 XI; *om* 143; *m* 234
- omniscience [ɔmnisjɑ̃s] *om* 143;
s p. 109 LI
- omniscient [ɔmnisjɑ̃] *m* 234
- omnivore [ɔmnivɔr] *om* 143
- on [ɔ̃] [ɔn] 141, 146, 161; [ə]
142
- on [ɔ̃] 386; p. 56 XXI B
- on accourt aussitôt [ɔ̃n akuʁ osi-
to] *t* 380
- oncle [ɔ̃:kl] 46; *on* 141, p. 55
XX
- onction [ɔ̃ksjɔ̃] *on* p. 55 XX
- one [ɔ̃:n] [ɔn] 106, 111
- on en a assez [ɔ̃n ɑ̃ a ase] *n* p.
141 LIX
- onéreux [ɔ̃nerø] *n* p. 57 XXII
- onomatopée [ɔ̃nomatɔpe] *n* 239
- on perd [ɔ̃ peʁ] *d* p. 74 XXXIV
- on recommence [ɔ̃ rkəmɑ̃:s] *e*
394
- onyx [ɔ̃niks] *x* 310
- onze [ɔ̃:z] 31, 215, 371, 390; *on*
p. 55 XX, p. 56 XXI B
- onzième [ɔ̃zjem] 31, 215, 371,
390
- opiat [ɔ̃pja(t)] *t* 299
- opium [ɔ̃pjɔm] *um* 145; *m* 235
- oracle [ɔ̃rakl] [ɔrakl] *a* 64
- orage [ɔ̃ra:ʒ] *ge* p. 80 XXXIX
- orageux [ɔ̃raʒø] *g* 201
- orchestra [ɔ̃rkɛstr] *ch* 186
- orchestral [ɔ̃rkɛstral] *ch* p. 73
XXXIII
- orchestration [ɔ̃rkɛstrasjɔ̃] *ch* p.
73 XXXIII
- orchestre [ɔ̃rkɛstr] *ch* p. 163
LXVI
- orchide [ɔ̃rkid] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII
- ord [ɔ̃r] 356, 364, 380
- ordre [ɔ̃dr] *re* 260
- oreille [ɔ̃rɛ:j] *ill* 226, p. 90 XLIV
- orfèvre [ɔ̃rfɛvr] *o* 108
- orgue [ɔ̃rg] *o* p. 43 XI
- orgueil [ɔ̃rgœ(ɪ:j)] *ue* 118, 127,
327, p. 45 XIII; *il* 226
- orgueilleux [ɔ̃rgœjœ] *ill* 226, p.
90 XLIV; *ue* p. 49 XVI
- orient [ɔ̃rjɑ̃] *ien* 135, 162
- ort [ɔ̃r] *t* 356, 380
- orteil [ɔ̃rte:j] *il* p. 90 XLIV
- ortie [ɔ̃rti] *ti* 292
- os [ɔs] [ɔ:s] *s* 275; (pl.) [o] [o:s]
s p. 163 LXVI
- osciller [ɔ̃sile] [ɔ̃sije] *ill* 232, p.
156 LXIV
- oseille [ɔ̃zɛ(ɪ:j)] *o* 101
- oser [oze] *o* 101, p. 39 X; *s* 319
- Ostrogoth [ɔ̃strɔgo] *t* 301
- ôte [ɔ̃t] *ô* 97
- ôter [ote] *ô* 98, p. 39 X
- otie [ɔ̃si] *t* 281
- ou [u] p. 46 XIV
- ou [u] 28, 119, 122, 128, 320,
328; [w] 158
- où [u] 28, 119, 122, p. 46 XIV
- où [u] *ou* 119, 122, 128
- oua [wa] 156
- ouan [wɑ̃] 161, 162
- ouate [wat] *oua* 156, 215, 371,
390, p. 62 XXIV

-oue [we] 156
 -oué [we] 156
 -ouen [wā] 161, 162
 ouest [west] *t* 297, p. 156 LXIV
 -oueu [wø] [wœ] 156
 oui [wi] 4, 31, 156, 215, 371, 390,
 p. 62 XXIV
 oui-dire [wi di:r] 215, 371, 390
 -ouil [u:] *il* 226
 -ouille [u:] *ill* 226
 oui, madame [wi madam] *m*
 415
 oui, mademoiselle [wi madmwa-
 zel] *m* 415
 oui, monsieur [wi mæsje] *m* 415
 -ouin [wē] 161, 162
 ouir [wir] *oui* 156
 -ouon [wō] 161, 162
 -ourd [ur] 356, 364, 380
 ours [urs], *old* [ur] *s* 275, p. 163
 LXVII
 -ourt [ur] *t* 356, 380
 outil [uti] *il* 230, 344
 ouvrier [uvrije] 37
 où y a-t-il [u j a t il] *y* 153
 Oxford [ɔksfɔ:r] *d* p. 74 XXXIV
 oxygène [ɔksizɛn] *x* 310
 -oy [wa] 56, 156
 ozone [ɔzɔn] [ɔzɔ:n] [ozɔn] [ozɔ:n]
 o 111

P

p [pe] [pə] 22, 24; [p] 245, 248;
 final 249, 250; 345; followed
 by *n*, *s*, *t* 251; silent 247
 pacha [paʃa] *p* p. 152 LXIII
 paf [paf] *a* 54

paganisme [paganism] [paga-
 nizm] *p* p. 152 LXIII
 page soixante-neuf [pa:ʒ swa-
 sāt noef] *f* p. 76 XXXVI
 paille [pa(i):j] *a* 61, p. 25 IV; *ill*
 224, 225, 329, p. 156 LXIV
 pain [pē] *ain* 135, p. 54 XIX, p.
 56 XXI B
 (pain-)bis [pē bi] *s* 273
 paix [pe] *ai* 84, 123, 321; *x* 315
 paix universelle [pez yniversel]
 x 372
 pâle [pāl] *à* 19, 58
 pâleur [palœ:r] *à* 19
 palper [palpe] *p* p. 98 XLVIII
 palpitant [palpitā] *p* p. 98 XLVIII
 pampre [pā:pr] *p* p. 98 XLVIII
 Panama [panama] p. 19 II
 Pandectes [pādekt] *c* p. 70 XXX
 panier [panje] [pane] *ni* 207
 panorama [panɔrama] *an* 146
 paon [pā] o 103, p. 156 LXIV
 papa [papa] *a* p. 21 III; *p* p. 98
 XLVIII
 pape [pap] *p* p. 98 XLVIII
 papier [papje] *p* 245
 Papier d'affaires [papje d afe:r]
 431
 papillon [papijɔ] *p* p. 98 XLVIII
 paquets [pake] *ets* 92
 paragraphe [paragraf] p. 19 II
 parapluie [paraplui] *p* p. 98
 XLVIII
 parasol [parasol] *s* 269
 parc [park] *c* p. 70 XXX
 parce que je ne me le demande

- pas [pars kə ʒ nə m lə dmürd
 pa] *e* 75
 par-dessus [par dəsy] *e* 394
 pareil [pare:j] *eil* 226
 pareille [pare(:)j] *ei* 90, 125, 323
 parent [parā] *en* 131
 parenthèse [parāte:z] 419
 parfum [parfœ] 38; *um* 144, p.
 56 **xxi**
 Paris [pari] *i* p. 37 **ix**
 Paris est la capitale [pari e la
 kapital] *s* p. 141 **lx**
 Paris est une belle ville [pari et
 yn bel vil] *s* 368
 parisien [parizjē] *ien* 162
 parla [parla] *a* p. 21 **iii**
 parlait [parle] 37; *ait* 90
 parlement anglais [parlmāt āgle]
t 354
 parler [parle] *r* 262
 parler franc et net [parle frāk e
 net] *c* p. 141 **lxx**
 parles [parl] *e* 72
 paroisse [parwas] *oi* 156
 part [par] *a* 4, 19
 partageons [partaʒō] *ge* p. 80
xxxix
 partial [parsjal] *t* 282, p. 156
lxiv
 partialité [parsjalite] *t* 282
 partie [parti] *tie* 292
 partiel [parsjel] *t* 267, 283
 partir [partir] *a* 19, p. 19 **ii**
 partner [partnēr] *r* 263
 parvenu [parvœny] *e* 71, p. 30 **v**
 pas [pa] *p* 4, 245; *a* 4, 59, p. 25
iv; *s* 273
 pas à pas [paʒ a pa] 47; *s* 337,
 360, 366
 Pascal [paskal] *sc* 276
 passage [pasa:ʒ] *p.* 19 **ii**
 passage des Panoramas [pasa:ʒ
 de panorama] *P* p. 153 **lxiii**
 passe [pais] *a* 60
 passer [pase] *a* 59, 65; *ss* 267
 passif [pasif] *a* 65
 passion [pasjō] *a* 60
 pâte [pat] *â* 4, 58, p. 25 **iv**; *e* p.
 30 **vi**
 pater [patēr] *r* 263
 pathos [patō:s] *s* 275
 patiemment [pasjamā] *t* 287
 patience [pasjās] *ien* 135, 162;
t 280, 287, p. 117 **lmi**; *en* p.
 51 **xviii**
 patient [pasjā] *t* 287, p. 157 **lxiv**
 patienter [pasjāte] *t* 287
 patriarchal [patriarkal] *ch* p. 73
xxxiii
 patriarche [patriarʃ] *ch* 184
 patrie [patri] *e* 69
 patte [pat] *tt* 279; *e* p. 30 **vi**
 Paul [pɔl] *au* 112, 126, 325, p.
 49 **xvi**
 Paul et Alice [pɔl e alis] *t* 355
 pauvre [povr] *au* 102, p. 39 **x**
 pauvre animal [povr animal] *e*
 73
 pavot [pavo] *t* p. 117 **liv**
 payé [peje] [peje] *y* 224
 payer [peje] [peje] 46; *ay* 90, 321,
 p. 157 **lxiv**; *y* 154
 peau [po] *eau* 102
 pêcheur [peʃœr] *eu* p. 45 **xiii**

pêcheur [peʃœr] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
 peigne [peɲ] *gn* 4, 207
 peine [pe(:)n] *ei* 90, 125, 323, p.

157 LXIV

peinture [pētyr] *ein* 135, p. 54 XIX

pellicule [pɛlikyl] *l* p. 87 XLIII

pendant [pāḍā] *en* 45

pende [pāḍ] *en* p. 56 XXI B

Pennsylvanie [pēsilyvani] [pāsilyvani] *en* 137; *s* 270

penser [pāse] *s* p. 109 LI

pensum [pēsəm] *u* 113; *en* 137;
um 145; *en, um* p. 157 LXIV

pente [pārt] *en* 14; 46

pénultième [penyiltjem] *ti* 293

perça [persa] *ç* 176

perçait [perse] *ç* p. 70 XXIX

percevoir [persəvwair] *ce* p. 70
 XXIX

perd-il [pert il] *d* 362, 381

perd-il son temps [pert il sō tā]
d p. 141 LIX

perdre [perdr] *d* 187; *re* 260

perdrix [perdri] *x* 315

perdrons [perdrō] 38

perdront [perdrō] 37

père [pɛr] *p* 7; *è* 28, 87

péremptoire [perāptwair] *p* 248,
 p. 98 XLVIII

pères [pɛr] *e* p. 30 VI

péril [peril] [peri:] *il* 228, 229;
l p. 157 LXIV, p. 163 LXVII

péripétie [peripesi] *t* 281, p. 157
 LXIV

Perrault [pero] *l* 223

persil [persi] *il* 230; *l* 344, p. 163
 LXVI

Personnelle [persənel] 431

persuader [persqade] *s* p. 109 LI;
 p. 157 LXIV

perte [pert] *e* 91

peser [pəze] *e* p. 30 V

petit [p(ə)ti] *e* 74, 76

petit à petit [pətit a pəti] *t* 47,
 337

petite [pətit] *e* 76, p. 30 VI

peu [pø] *eu* 4, 17, 114, 127, 326

peuple [pœpl] *eu* 118, 127, 327,
 p. 45 XIII, p. 49 XVI; *le* 222

peur [pœr] *eu* 4, 117, p. 45 XIII;
r 165, 261, p. 104 L

peureux [pœrø] *eu* p. 44 XII

Peveril du Pic [pevəril dy pik] *P*
 410

ph [f] 191, 329; followed by *n, s,*
t 251

Pharamond [faramō] *d* p. 74
 XXXIV

phare [fa:r] *a* 13; *ph* 191

pharisien [farizjɛ] *p* 399

Phèdre [fɛdr] *Ph* p. 76 XXXVI

phénix [feniks] *x* p. 121 LVII

philosophe [filozof] *ph* 191, 329,
 p. 157 LXIV

Phœbé [febe] *æ* 83, p. 32 VII

phonographe [fənɔgraf] *ph* 40

pht(h)isie [ftizi] *ph* 251

pht(h)isique [ftizik] *ph* 251

physiognomonie [fizjɔgnomoni]
gn 200

physique [fisik] *y* 96

piano [pjano] *o* 99; *ia* 152

piauler [pjole] *iau* 152

pièce [pjes] *è* 87

- pied [pje] *e* 80, p. 32 VII; *ie* 152
 pied à terre [pjɛt a tɛr] *d* 333,
 362
 pieds [pje] *e* 80; *ds* 164
 pieu [pjø] *ieu* p. 60 XXXIII
 pieux [pjø] *eu* 114, p. 44 XII
 pigeon [piʒɔ̃] *e* 77; *ge* p. 80 XXXIX
 pin [pɛ̃] *in* p. 54 XIX
 pinacle [pinakl] *n* p. 96 XLVI
 pince [pɛ̃s] *in* p. 56 XXI B
 pingouin [pɛ̃gwɛ̃] *ouin* p. 65 XXVI
 pioche [pjøʃ] *io* p. 60 XXIII
 pion [pjɔ̃] *p* p. 98 XLVIII
 pipe [pip] *p* p. 98 XLVIII
 piqûre [pikyɾ] *û* p. 46 XV
 pire [pir] *i* 4, 94
 piste [pist] *i* 94
 pistil [pistil] *il* 229
 pitié [pitje] *ié* 152; *ti* 293
 plaça [plasa] *ç* 176
 place [plas] *a* 65; *e* 391
 place de l'Estrapade [plas də
 l'ɛstrapad] *E*, p. 153 LXIII
 place de la Concorde [plas də la
 kɔ̃kɔrd] *C* 410
 plage [plɑːʒ] *a* 13
 plaideur [plɛdœr] *eu* p. 45 XIII
 plaisir [plɛzɪr] *r* 261, p. 104 L
 plante [plɑ̃t] *an* p. 51 XVIII
 plat [pla] *a* 53
 plâtre [plɑːtr] *â* 58
 plénipotentiaire [plenipotɑ̃sjɛr]
t p. 117 LIII
 plomb [plɔ̃] *om* 141; *b* 171, 339,
 p. 163 LXVI
 plongeons [plɔ̃ʒɔ̃] *geo* 202
 plonger [plɔ̃ʒe] *on* p. 55 XX
- pluie [plɥi] *ui* 160
 plus [plys] [ply] *s* 275
 plus ou moins [plyz u mwɛ̃] *s* 337,
 366
 plus-que-parfait [plys kə parfɛ]
s p. 109 LI
 pneu [pnø] *p* p. 98 XLVIII
 pneumatique [pnɛmatik] *p* 251
 pneumatologie [pnɛmatɔlɔʒi] *p*
 p. 98 XLVIII
 pneumonie [pnɛmɔni] *p* 251
 poêle, poile [pwaɪl] [pwa(:)l] 4; *oê*,
oi 62, 156, p. 25 IV, p. 163 LXVI
 poêlée [pwale] *oê* p. 62 XXIV
 poêlette [pwalet] *oê* p. 62 XXIV
 poêlier [pwalje] *oê* p. 62 XXIV
 poète [pœt] p. 19 II
 poids [pwa] [pwa] *oi* 62, p. 62
 XXIV; *d* p. 74 XXXIV
 poignard [pwaɲar] [pɔɲar] *oi* p.
 157 LXIV
 poignet [pwaɲe] [pɔɲe] *gn* p. 81
 XL
 poing [pwɛ̃] *oin* 162
 point [pwɛ̃] 419
 point d'exclamation [pwɛ̃ d'eks-
 klamɑsʒɔ̃] 419
 point d'interrogation [pwɛ̃ d'ɛ-
 tɛ(r)ʁɔɡasʒɔ̃] 419
 pointe [pwɛ̃t] *oin* 14, p. 65 XXVI
 point et virgule [pwɛ̃ e virgyl] 419
 point exclamatif [pwɛ̃t ekskla-
 matif] *t* 354
 point interrogatif [pwɛ̃t ɛtɛrɔɡa-
 tif] *t* 354
 points suspensifs [pwɛ̃ sypɥsɪf]
 419

pointure [pwɛtyr] *in* 136
 poire [pwair] *oi* 56
 pois [pwa] *oi* 62
 poison [pwazɔ] *oi* p. 21 III, p. 157

LXIV

poisson [pwasɔ] *oi* p. 157 LXIV
 Poitiers [pwatje] *ti* 293; *t* p. 117

LII

poix [pwa] *oi* p. 62 XXIV
 pôle [pol] *ô* 15
 pollen [polen] *n* 241
 Pollux [polyks] *x* 310
 poltron [pɔltrɔ] 38
 Polymnie [polimni] *ymn* 140
 polysyllabe [pɔlisilab] *s* 269
 pomme [pɔm] *o* 107
 pompe [pɔ̃p] *om* p. 55 xx; *p* p.
 98 XLVIII

Ponsard [pɔ̃sar] *d* p. 74 XXXIV
 pont [pɔ̃] *on* p. 56 XXI B
 pontife [pɔ̃tif] *p* p. 152 LXIII
 Pont-Neuf [pɔ̃ nœf] *f* p. 76 XXXVI
 popularité [pɔpylarite] 35
 porc [pɔr] *o* 105; *r* 166; *c* 180
 port [pɔr] *o* 13; 76
 porte [pɔrt] *e* 76, p. 30 VI; *o* 106
 porte-feuille [pɔrtɛ fœ(:)j] *e* 393
 portez [pɔrtɛ] *z* 318
 portez armes [pɔrtɛ arm] *z* 359
 portier [pɔrtje] *ti* 293; *t* p. 117

LII

portière [pɔrtje:r] *ti* 293
 portiez [pɔrtje] *ti* 291
 portion [pɔrsjɔ] *t* 162, 285; *ti* 291
 Port-Saïd [pɔr said] *d* p. 74
 XXXV
 pose [poz] *o* 101, p. 39 x

positif [pozitif] *o* p. 39 x
 position [pozisjɔ] *o* 101, p. 39 x
 possédera [posɛdra] *é* 88
 poste [pɔst] *o* 106; *s* 267
 Poste restante [pɔst restɑ̃t] 431
 postiche [pɔstɪʃ] *o* 110
 post-scriptum [pɔs(ts) kriptɔm]
um 145; *t* 300; *m* p. 94 XLV, p.
 96 XLVII; *t*, *u* p. 157 LXIV
 pot [po] *o* 4, 6, 17, 97; *t* p. 117 LIV
 pot à eau [pɔt a o] *t* 354
 pot à fleur [pɔt a flœr] *t* 354
 pot à l'eau [pɔt a lo] 47
 pot au feu [pɔt o fœ] *t* 354
 pot au lait [pɔt o le] *t* 354
 pot aux roses [pɔt o roiz] *t* 354
 poteau [pɔto] *o* 109
 potentiel [pɔtɑ̃sjɛl] *t* 283
 potion [posjɔ] *o* 100, p. 39 x
 pouce [pus] *ou* 119
 pouding [pudɛ:g] *g* 206
 poulailler [pulaʃe] [pulaʃe] *a* 64
 pouls [pu] *l* 223, 344, p. 157 LXIV;
ou p. 46 XIV
 pour demain [pu(:)r dɛmɛ̃] *e* 394
 Pour la couronne [pu(:)r la ku-
 rɔ̃n] *P* 401
 pour prendre congé [pu(:)r prɑ̃dr
 kɔ̃ʒe] p. 161 XIV
 pour rendre visite [pu(:)r rɑ̃dr
 vizit] p. 161 XIV
 pp [p] 42, 168, 245
 Praslin [pralɛ̃] *s* 272
 précédemment [presɛdamɑ̃] *em*
 p. 157 LXIV
 précieuse [presjœ:z] *eu* 127, 326,
 p. 44 XIII

- préemption [preũpsjã] *p* 248
 préféré [prefere] *e* 79, *p.* 32 VII
 préfix [prefiks] *x* 310
 prendre [prã:dr] *e* 391; *en* *p.* 51 XVIII
 prendre le voile (de l'ordre) de Sainte-Claire [prã:dr læ vval də l'ordr də sãrt kle:r] *S, C* 417
 prendre l'habit (de l'ordre) de Saint-François [prã:dr l'abi də l'ordr də sã frãswa] *S, F* 417
 presbytère [prezbite:r] *s* 271
 préséance [preseã:s] *s* 269
 présence [prezã:s] *en* 131
 présentez armes [prezãte arm] *z* 359
 présomptif [prezõptif] *p* 248, *p.* 98 XLVIII
 présomption [prezõpsjã] *p* 248
 présomptueux [prezõptø] *p* 248
 presque [preskø] *e* 69, 387, *p.* 30 v
 presque'île [presk il] 387
 Pressé [prese] 431
 présupposer [presypoze] *s* 269
 prêt a partir [pret a partir] *t* 337
 prête [pret] *ê* 85
 prêter [prete] *ê* 86
 prétérit [preteri(t)] *t* 299, *p.* 163 LXVI
 prêtre [pre:tr] *ê* 85, *p.* 36 VIII; *r.* *p.* 104 L
 prêtrise [pretri:z] *ê* *p.* 36 VIII
 preuve [pro:rv] *eu* *p.* 45 XIII
 Priam [priam] *am* 132; *m* 235
 prier [prie] [prje] *i* 153
 (Prière de) 'faire suivre [prie:r də fe:r sui:v] 423
 primatie [primasi] *t* *p.* 117 LIII
 primitif [primitif] *i* *p.* 37 IX
 principauté d'Orange [prẽsipote d'orã:z] *O* *p.* 153 LXIII
 printemps [prẽtã] *p* 245
 pris [pri] 76
 prise [pri:z] *e* 76, *p.* 30 VI
 prison d'État [prizã d'eta] *Ê* *p.* 153 LXIII
 Privas [priva] *a* 59
 prix [pri] *x* 315
 procès [prose] *c* *p.* 70 XXIX
 prochain [proʃẽ] *ch* 182
 prochaine [proʃen] *in* 146
 proclamer [proklame] [proklame] *a* 64
 profil [profil] *il* 229
 Progné [pragne] *gn* 200
 projet [proʒe] *et* 92
 prompt [prõ] *pt* 164, *p.* 157 LXIV; *p* 247
 prompte [prõ:t] 46
 promptitude [prõtityd] *p* 247; *om* *p.* 55 XX
 promulguant [promylgã] *gua* 197
 pronom [pronõ] *om* *p.* 55 XX
 prononciation [pronõsjasjã] *on* *p.* 55 XX
 prophétie [profesi] *t* 281, *p.* 117 LIII
 propitiatoire [propisjatwa:r] *t* *p.* 117 LIII
 propreté [proprete] *e* 393
 proscrire [proskri:r] *c* 177; *sc* 276
 prose [pro:z] *o* 101
 prospectus [prospekty:s] *s* 275, *p.* 163 LXVI

protestant [prɔtɛstɑ̃] *p* 399
 provenir [prɔvniʁ] *n* p. 96 XLVI
 providentiel [prɔvidãsje] *t* 283
 prudemment [prɥdamɑ̃] *e* 55; *em*
 134, p. 21 III, p. 157 LXIV
 prune [prɥn] *u* p. 46 xv; *n* p. 96

XLVI

psalmiste [psalmist] *p* 251
 psalmodier [psalmɔdje] *p* 251
 psaume [psom] *p* 251
 Psyché [psiʃe] *p* 251; *ch* p. 72

XXXII

psychologie [psikɔlɔʒi] *p* 251
 psychologue [psikɔlɔg] *p* 251
 Ptolémée [ptoleme] *P* 251
 pu [py] *u* 4, 120
 public [pyblik] *c* 255
 publique [pyblik] *qu* 255
 puer [pɥe] *ue* 160
 puéril [pɥeril] *il* 229
 puis [pɥi] *ui* 159, p. 64 xxv; *s*
 273; p. 157 LXIV
 puisque [pɥisk(ə)] *e* 69, 386, p.
 30 v; *ui* p. 64 xxv
 puisqu'elle [pɥiskɛl] 386
 puits [pɥi] *s* 273
 pulluler [pylyle] *ll* 220
 pun [pœ] *un* p. 56 XXI B
 punch [pɔ̃ʃ] *un* 142, p. 157 LXIV
 pupille [pypil] *ill* 232, p. 157
 LXIV
 pur [pyʁ] *u* 4, 120
 puritain [pyritɛ] *p* 399
 pusillanime [pyzi(l)anim] *ill* 232,
 p. 157 LXIV
 Puvis de Chavannes [pyvi d ʃa-
 van] *s* 274

pyramide [pirami(:)d] *y, i* p. 37

IX

pythagorien [pitagorjɛ] *p* p. 152
 LXIII
 pythionisse [pitonis] *p* p. 152
 LXIII

Q

q [ky] [kə] 22, 24; [k] 127, 219,
 252, 254, 346; final 165
 qu [k] [kw] [kɥ] 252-258, 329; be-
 fore *a* [kw] 256; before *a, o, u*
 [k] 255; before *e* and *i* [k] 255;
 [kɥ] before *e* and *i* 257
 quadragénaire [k(w)adrazɛnɛ:r]
qu p. 101 XLIX
 quadrangle [k(w)adrɑ̃:gl] *qu* 256
 quadrat [k(w)adra] *qu* p. 101
 XLIX
 quadrille [kadri:l] *ill* p. 90 XLIV;
qu p. 101 XLIX
 quadrupède [k(w)adrypɛ(:)d] *qu*
 256; *ua* p. 62 xxiv
 quadruple [kadrypl] *u* p. 163
 LXVI
 quadrupler [k(w)adryple] *qu* 256,
 p. 101 XLIX
 quai [ke] [kɛ] *ai* 82, 124, 322, p.
 163 LXVI; *qu* p. 101 XLIX
 quai aux fleurs [kɛ o flœ:r] 405
 quai de l'Horloge [kɛ də l'ɔrlɔ:ʒ]
H 410
 qualité [kalite] *qu* 255
 quand [kɑ̃] *qu* 219, 254; *an* p. 51
 XVIII
 quand irez-vous [kɑ̃t ire vu] *d*
 362, p. 141 LIX

quantième [kātjem] *ti* 293
 quantité [kātite] *an* 131
 quarante [karāt] *qu* p. 101 XLIX
 quart [kair] *qu* 254; *t* p. 117 LIV
 quarte [kart] *qu* 254
 quartier [kartje] *ti* 293; *t* p. 117
 LII
 quarto [kwarto] *qu* 256
 quartz [kwaɪrts] *ua* 156; *qu* 256
 quasi [kazi] *qu* 254, p. 101 XLIX
 quatrain [katrē] *qu* 254
 quatre [katr] *e* 46; *qu* 254
 quatre ennemis [katr enmi] *e*
 73
 quatre-temps [katrə tã] *e* 71; *qu*
 p. 101 XLIX
 quatre-vingt-cinq [katr vɛ sɛ:k]
t, q p. 157 LXIV
 quatre-vingt-dix [katrə vɛ dis]
 213
 quatre-vingt-dix-huit [katr vɛ
 diz ɥit] *t* 303
 quatre-vingt-onze [katrə vɛ ɔz]
 371; *t* p. 141 LX
 quatre-vingt-sept [katrə vɛ set]
t p. 141 LX
 quatre-vingt-six [katr vɛ sis] *t, x*
 p. 157 LXIV
 quatre-vingt-un [katrə vɛ œ] *t*
 303, 371, p. 157 LXIV
 quatrième [katriem] [katrjem] *i*
 153
 quatuor [kwatwɔɪr] *qu* 256, p.
 163 LXVI
 qu'avez-vous [k ave vu] 384
 que [kə] *e* 66, 75, 383; *qu* 219,
 254

Québec [kebek] *c* p. 70 xxx
 que j'aie [kə ʒ ə(ɪ)] [kə ʒ ə] *arie*
 90
 quel [kəl] *qu* p. 101 XLIX
 quelque [kɛlk(ə)] *e* 387
 quelques-uns [kɛ(l)k(ə)z œ] p.
 157 LXIV
 quelqu'un [kɛlk œ] 387; *un* p. 56
 XXI
 quel velours [kəl vɛlur] *e* 394
 qu'entend-on [k ătăt ɔ] *d* p. 141
 LIX
 quérir [kerir] 168
 questeur [kɛstœr] *qu* 257
 question [kɛstjɔ] *t* 279, 280, 290
 questure [kɛstyr] *qu* 257
 quête [kɛt] *qu* 254
 que tu subjuguasses [kə ty syb-
 ʒygas] *qua* 197
 queue [kø] *eu* 114, p. 44 XII, p.
 49 XVI; *qu* 254, p. 101 XLIX
 queussi-queumi [køsi kœmi] *qu*
 p. 101 XLIX
 qui [ki] *qu* 219, 253, 254, 329
 quibus [k(q)ibys] *qu* p. 101 XLIX
 quiddité [k(q)iddite] *dd* 188; *qu*
 p. 101 XLIX
 quiétisme [kɥietism] *qu* p. 101
 XLIX
 quiétude [kɥietyd] *qu* 257, p. 101
 XLIX
 qu'il aimât [k il ɛma] *â* 51
 (qu'il) eût [k il y] *u* p. 46 xv
 qu'il finît [k il fini] *î* 95
 qu'il fit [k il fi] *î* 95
 quille [ki:] *qu* 254
 quillon [kijɔ] *qu* p. 101 XLIX

qu'il parlât [k il parla] *à* 51
 qu'il punît [k il pyni] *î* 95
 qu'ils eussent [k ilz ys] *eu* 116
 qu'il voguât [k il voga] *guâ* 197
 Quimper [kɛ̃pɛ:r] *r* p. 104 L
 qu'in [kɛ̃] *in* p. 56 XXI B
 Quinault [kino] *l* 223
 quincailerie [kɛ̃kajri] *qu* 254
 quinine [kinin] *u* p. 163 LXVI
 quinquennal [kɥɛ̃kɥɛnal] *qu* p.
 101 XLIX
 quinet [kɛ̃kɛ] *qu* 254
 quinquina [kɛ̃kina] *qu* p. 101
 XLIX
 quinte [kɛ̃t] *qu* 254, 255; *in* p.
 56 XXI B
 Quinte-Curce [kɥɛ̃t kyrs] *Qu*
 257
 quintette [k(ɥ)ɛ̃tɛt] *uin* p. 65
 XXVI; *qu* p. 101 XLIX
 quiteux [kɛ̃tø] *qu* 254
 quintidi [k(ɥ)ɛ̃tidɪ] *qu* p. 101
 XLIX
 Quintilien [kɥɛ̃tiljɛ̃] *Qu* 257; *uin*,
ien p. 65 XXVI
 quintuple [k(ɥ)ɛ̃typl] *in* 136; *uin*
 p. 65 XXVI; *qu* p. 101 XLIX
 quiproquo [kiprɔko] *qu* 254
 quioque [kwak(ə)] *e* 386
 quoiqu'on [kwak ɔ̃] 386
 qu'on [k ɔ̃] *on* p. 56 XXI B
 quotidien [kotidjɛ̃] *u* p. 163 LXVI
 quotient [kɔ̃sjɑ̃] *o* 110, p. 43 XI;
t 287, p. 157 LXIV; *qu* p. 101
 XLIX
 qu'un [k œ̃] *un* p. 56 XXI B
 qu'unze [k œ̃z] p. 56 XXI B

R

r [ɛr] [rə] 22, 24; [r] 91, 94, 105,
 112, 118, 126, 259, 265, 356,
 380, 381; +consonant 166,
 264; final 165, 261, 262, 295-
 298, 347-349
 rabbin [rabɛ̃] *bb* p. 68 XXVII
 Rabelais [rable] *ai* p. 49 XVI
 raccomoder [rakɔ̃mɔde] *cc* p. 69
 XXVIII
 raccroc [rakro] *c* 340, p. 71 XXI;
cc p. 69 XXVIII
 raccrocher [rakrɔʃɛ] *cc* p. 69
 XXVIII
 Rachel [raʃɛl] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
 rachitique [raʃitik] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
 racler [rakle] *a* 63
 radoub [radub] *b* 171
 raidir [redir] *r* p. 104 L
 raille [ra:j] *a* 63
 raillerie [rajri] *a* 63, p. 25 IV
 railway [relwe] [relwe] *w* 308
 raison [rezɔ̃] [rezɔ̃] *s* p. 109 LI
 ramener [ramne] *e* 70, p. 30 VI
 rampant [rɑ̃pɑ̃] *am* 131
 rampe [rɑ̃:p] *am* p. 51 XVIII
 rang [rɑ̃] *g* 365; *an* p. 56 XXI B
 rang élevé [rɑ̃k elve] [rɑ̃ elve] *g*
 365
 rang infime [rɑ̃k ɛ̃fim] *g* 365
 Raoul [raul] *l* 221
 rappelée [raple] *é* 89
 rapt [rapt] *p* 248; *t* 299
 rare [rar] [rar] *r* 4, 259; *a* 49
 rareté [rarte] *r* p. 104 L
 raser [raze] *s* 319, p. 109 LI

- rasibus [razibys] *s* p. 109 LI
 rat [ra] *a* 53, p. 21 III; *t* p. 117
 LIV
 râtelier [ratəlje] *e* 71
 ration [rasjō] *t* 285
 rationnel [rasjōnel] *t* p. 117 LIII
 Ratisbonne [ratizbōn] *s* 271
 raviver [ravive] *v* p. 118 LV
 rayon [rejō] *ay* 90; *y* p. 60 XXIII
 -re final 260
 réaction [reaksjō] *c* p. 70 XXX
 rébus [reby:s] *s* 275
 récemment [resamā] *em* 134, p.
 21 III
 récent [resā] *c* p. 70 XXIX
 Recevez, Monsieur, les meilleures amitiés de votre bien
 dévoué [rəʒve, məsjə, le mə-
 jœʁz amitje də votr bjē de-
 vwe] 428
 recevoir [rəs(ə)vwa:r] *c* 175
 récif [resif] *f* p. 76 XXXVI
 récipient [resipjā] *c* p. 70 XXIX
 réciter [resite] *c* p. 70 XXIX
 reconnaissance [rekəgnisjō] *gn* 200
 Recommandée [rəkəməde] 423
 récompense [rekōpūs] 23
 reçu [rəsy] *ç* 32, 267
 recueil [rəkœ(:)j] *ue* 118
 recueille [rəkœ:j] *ueille* 226
 reddition [reddisjō] *dd* 188
 rédempteur [redā(p)tœ:r] *p* 248
 rédemption [redā(p)sjō] *p* 248
 redingote [radēgot] *in* 135
 refaisant [rəfəzā] *ai* 68
 reflux [rəfly] *x* p. 163 LXVI
 refrogné [rəfrōne] *gn* p. 81 XL
 regard [rəga:r] *r* p. 104 L
 regardez [rəgarde] p. 19 II
 regardez les cerfs-volants [rə-
 garde le sər vōlā] *f* p. 76 XXXVII
 régnait [repe] *gn* p. 81 XL
 Regnard [rənair] *g* 204, p. 81 XL
 Regnaud [rəno] *g* 204
 Regnauld [rəno] *e, l* p. 162 LXV
 régné [repe] *e* 79
 règne [reɲ] *gn* 207, 329
 régner [repe] *gn* 4
 regrets [rəgre] *e* p. 30 V
 Reims *see* Rheims
 rein [rē] *ein* p. 54 XIX, p. 56 XXI
 B
 reine [rɛm] *ei* 20, p. 36 VIII
 reineclaud[e] [rəŋglō:d] [rənklo:d]
c 174
 reine de France [rɛm də frā:s] *e*
 394
 reître [rɛ:tr] *c* 90, 125, p. 49 XVI
 rejeter [rəʒte] *e* 70, p. 30 VI
 rejoindre [rəʒwɛ:dr] *oin* p. 65
 XXVI; *j* p. 86 XLII
 réjouir [rəʒwi:r] *oui* 156; *j* 217
 relaps [rələps] *s* 275
 relapse [rələps] *p* 248, p. 98
 XLVIII
 relieur [rəlʒœ:r] *e* p. 30 V
 reliure [rəlʒy:r] *iu* 152
 remarque [rəmark] *r* p. 104 L
 remède [rəmə(:)d] *è* 87
 remerciait [rəmersje] *iai* 152
 rempart [rəpa:r] *r* p. 104 L; *t* p.
 117 LIV
 remplir [rəpli:r] *em* 131
 remuant [rəmuā] *uan* 162

remuons [remɔ̃ʃ] *uon* p. 65 XXVI

Renaud [rəno] *d* p. 74 XXXIV

rendre [rɑ̃:dr] *r* p. 104 L

rêne [rɛm] *ê* p. 36 VIII

renfort [rɑ̃fɔ:r] *t* 295, p. 117 LIV

renne [rɛn] *e* 20, p. 36 VIII

repartie [rəparti] *t* p. 117 LIV

répète [repɛt] *è* 28

répété [repɛtɛ] *é* 79, p. 32 VII

répond-elle [repɔ̃tɛl] *d* 362, p. 141 LIX

Répondez, s'il vous plaît [repɔ̃dɛ, s il vu plɛ] p. 161 XIV

répondit-il [repɔ̃dit il] 421

reps [rɛps] *p* 248

république romaine [repyblik rɔmɛn] *r* p. 153 LXIII

requiem [rekɥi(j)ɛm] *e* 80; *m* 235; *qu* 257

réservé [rezɛrvɛ] p. 157 LXIV

résignation [rezɥnasjɔ̃] *a* p. 157 LXIV

résoudre [rezu(:)dr] *s* 319

respect [rɛspɛ(k)] [rɛspɛkt] *ect* 92, 253, 353, p. 157 LXIV; *ct* 181; *t* 300; *e* p. 36 VIII

respecter [rɛspɛktɛ] 38

respect humain [rɛspɛk ymɛ̃] *ect* 353

respirer [respɛrɛ] 38

ressemble [rɛsɑ̃:bl] *e* p. 30 v

ressembler [rɛsɑ̃:blɛ] *e* 68, p. 157 LXIV

ressentir [rɛsɑ̃ti:r] *e* 68, p. 157 LXIV

ressortir [rɛsɔ̃rti:r] *e* 68

ressource [rɛsurs] *e* p. 157 LXIV

restaurant [restɔ:rɑ̃] [restɔ:rɑ̃] *au* 112, 126, 325, p. 43 XI, p. 49 XVI

rester [rɛstɛ] 38; *e* 91

restez encore [rɛstɛz ɑ̃kɔ:r] *z* 336

résultat [rezylta] *t* p. 117 LIV

résumé [rezyme] *m* 233

résumption [rezɔ̃psjɔ̃] *um* 142

rets [rɛ] *t* p. 117 LIV

revanche [r(ə)vɑ̃:ʃ] *ch* p. 72 XXXII

rêve [rɛ:v] *ê* 85, p. 36 VIII

revenir [rəvni:r] 46; *e* 67

revenu [r(ə)vny] *u* p. 46 XV

rêver [reve] *ê* 86, p. 36 VIII

revêtir [r(ə)vɛti:r] *ê* p. 36 VIII

revolver [revɔlvɛ:r] *e* 80, p. 32 VII; *r* 263; *v* p. 118 LV; *e*, *r* p. 163 LXVI

Reynauld [reno] *d* p. 74 XXXIV

rez [rɛ] *e* 80

rez-de-chaussée [rɛʃɔse] *z* p. 163 LXVI

R(h)eims [rɛi:s] *eim* 135, p. 54 XIX; *s* 274; p. 157 LXIV, p. 162 LXV

Rhin [rɛ̃] *in* p. 54 XIX

rhinocéros [rinɔsɛrɔ:s] *s* 275

rhododendron [rɔdɔdɛ̃drɔ̃] *en* 137

rhum [rɔm] *u* 113; *um* 145; *m* 235; p. 163 LXVI

Richard [riʃa:r] *d* p. 74 XXXIV

Richelieu [riʃɛljø] *e* 71, p. 30 v

rien [rjɛ̃] *en* 135; *ie* p. 60 XXIII

rien accepter [rjɛ̃n akseptɛ] *n* 375

rire [rir] *r* p. 104 L

rive [ri:v] *v* 4; *i* 94; *v* 304

riz [ri] *z* 318, 359

robe [rɔ(ɪ)b] *o* 4, 104, 106, p. 43
 XI; *b* 4, 46, 170
 roc [rɔk] *o* 105, p. 43 XI; *c* p. 70
 XXX
 Roch [rɔk] *ch* p. 162 LXV
 roche [rɔʃ] 46
 Roger [rɔʒe] *r* 262
 rognon [rɔpɔ̃] *gn* p. 81 XL
 roi [rwa] [rwa] *oi* 62, p. 25 IV, p.
 62 XXIV
 roi de France [rwa d frã:s] *e* 394
 rôle [ro:l] *ô* 97, p. 39 X
 romance [romã:s] *o* 109
 Rome [rom] *o* 111, p. 43 XI
 rompre [rɔ̃pr] *om* p. 55 XX
 romps [rɔ̃] *p* 247
 Romulus [romyly:s] *s* 274
 rond [rɔ̃] *d* 164, p. 74 XXXIV; *r*
 259; *on* p. 56 XXI B
 ronde [rɔ̃d] *on* p. 55 XX
 ronron [rɔ̃rɔ̃] *r* p. 104 L
 rosbif [rɔsbif] [rɔzbif] *f* p. 76
 XXXVI; *s* p. 157 LXIV
 rose [ro:z] *s* 4, 268, 316, 317, p.
 109 LI; *o* 13, 101, p. 39 X
 rosier [rozje] *o* 101
 Rosny [roni] *s* 272
 rossignol [rɔsɲɔl] *o* 110
 Rothschild [rotʃɪld] *d* p. 74 XXXV
 rôti [roti] *ô* 97, p. 43 XI; *t* 281, p.
 117 LII
 Rotterdam [rotterdam] *am* 132;
m 235
 Rouen [rwā] *ouen* p. 65 XXVI
 rouet [rwe] *oue* 156
 rouge [ru:ʒ] *ge* 4, p. 80 XXXIX;
ou 19, 119

rougeaud [ruʒo] *ou* p. 49 XVI
 rougeur [ruʒœr] 19
 roux [ru] *ou* p. 46 XIV
 royal [rwajal] 46; *oy* p. 62 XXIV
 royaume [rwajom] *oy* p. 62 XXIV
 rr [(r)r] 43, 168, 259
 ruade [rɥa(ɪ)d] *ua* p. 64 XXV
 Rubens [rybẽ:s] *en* 137; *s* p. 162
 LXV
 rude [ry(ɪ)d] *d* 4; *u* 121
 rue [ry] *e* 69, 391
 rué [rɥe] *ué* p. 64 XXV
 rue de Rivoli [ry də rivoli] *R* 410
 ruelle [rɥel] *ue* 160, p. 64 XXV
 rueuse [rɥø:z] *ueu* 160, p. 64 XXV
 ruine [rɥin] *ui* p. 64 XXV
 Ruisdael [rɥizdal] *s, e* p. 162 LXV
 ruisseau [rɥiso] *ui* p. 64 XXV
 rumb [rɔ̃:b] *b* 171
 run [rœ] *un* p. 56 XXI B
 rupture [rypty:r] *u* p. 46 XV
 rural [ryral] *r* p. 104 L
 ruse [ry:z] *s* 268, 319, p. 109 LI
 rustre [rystr] *r* p. 104 L
 Ruyter [rɥiter] *r* p. 104 L

S

s [es] [sə] 22, 24; [s] 92, 93, 100,
 110, 170, 266, 267, 269, 274,
 280, 381; final [s] 275; silent
 272, 273, 368, 369; of final *cs*,
rs 367; [z] 101, 105, 106, 118,
 268, 270, 271, 317, 319, 366, 370
 sabbat [saba] *bb* p. 68 XXVII; *t* p.
 117 LIV
 sable [sa:bl] [sa(ɪ)bl] *a* 64, p. 25 IV

sabre [sabr] [sabr] *a* 64
 saccade [saka(:)d] *cc* p. 69 XXVIII
 saccader [sakade] *cc* 173
 saccager [sakaʒe] *cc* p. 69 XXVIII
 saccharin [sakarē] *cc* p. 69 XXVIII
 sa fenêtre [sa fne:tr] *e* 394
 Sa Grandeur [sa grūdœ:r] *S, G* 412, p. 161 XIV
 Sà Grandeur l'évêque de Mar-
 seille [sa grūdœ:r leve:k də
 marse:j] *S, G, M* 413
 sain [sē] *ain* p. 54 XIX
 saint [sē] *s* 409; p. 161 XIV
 Saint-Cloud [sē klu] *d* 189
 saint Denis [sē dēni] *s* 409
 sainte [sē:t] *ain* p. 56 XXI B; p.
 161 XIV
 saint François [sē frūswa] *s* 409
 Saint-Gaudens [sē godē:s] *s* 274,
 p. 162 LXV
 Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois [sē
 ʒermē l okserwa] *x* 267
 saint Luc [sē lyk] *c* p. 70 XXX
 saint Marc [sē mark] *c* 178, 340,
 341
 Saint-Marc à Venise [sē ma:r a
 v(ə)ni:z] *c* p. 141 LX
 Saint-Marc Girardin [sē ma:r
 ʒirardē] *c* 340
 saint Martin [sē martē] *s* 409
 Saint-Ouen [sēt wā] *ouen* p. 65
 XXVI
 Saint-Petersburg [sē peterzburr]
g 205; *s* 271
 Saint-Quentin [sē kātē] *qu* 254
 Saint-Roch [sē rɔk] *ch* p. 73
 XXXIII, p. 162 LXV

saints [sē] p. 161 XIV
 Saint Thomas d'Aquin [sē tōma
 d akē] *qu* 254
 salade [sala(:)d] p. 19 II
 saleté [salte] *e* 70, 393
 salle [sal] p. 19 II
 Salut amical [salyt amikal] 427
 samedi [samdi] *e* 70, 393, p. 30
 VI
 Sa Majesté [sa maʒeste] *S, M*
 412; p. 161 XIV
 Sa Majesté Britannique [sa ma-
 ʒeste britanik] *S, M, B* 414
 Sa Majesté Catholique [sa ma-
 ʒeste katɔlik] *S, M, C* 414
 Sa Majesté Fidèle [sa maʒeste
 fidel] *S, M, F* 414
 Sa Majesté impériale [sa ma-
 ʒeste ēperjal] *S, M* 413
 Sa Majesté la reine [sa maʒeste
 la re:n] *S, M* 413
 Sa Majesté la reine d'Angleterre
 [sa maʒeste la re:n d āŋlɔtɛ:r]
S, M, A 413
 Sa Majesté le czar [sa maʒeste
 lɔ tsar] *S, M* 413
 Sa Majesté l'empereur Napo-
 léon III [sa maʒeste l āprɛ:r
 napɔlcō trwa] *S, M, N* 413
 Sa Majesté le roi [sa maʒeste lɔ
 rwa] *S, M* 413
 Sa Majesté le sultan Abdul
 Medjid [sa maʒeste lɔ syltā
 abdyl medjid] *S, M, A* 413
 Samson [sāsō] *m* 236
 Sanchez [sāʒes] [sāʒez] *z* p. 122
 LVIII

- sanctifier [sāktifje] *c* p. 70 xxx
 sanctuaire [sāktɥe:r] *c* p. 70 xxx
 sandwich [sādwiʃ], *English* [sand-witʃ] *w* 157, 308, p. 62 xxiv;
d p. 74 xxxv
 sang [sā] *an* 131, p. 51 xviii, p. 56 xxi B; *g* 365
 sang et eau [sā e o] *g* 365
 sang humain [sāk ymē] *g* 365
 sang impur [sāk ɛpy:r] [sā ɛpy:r] *g* 365
 sanglier [sāglie] *gl* p. 79 xxxviii
 sangsue [sāsy] *g* 204
 sans date [sā dat] p. 161 XIV
 sans le chien [sā l ʃjē] *e* 394
 sans lieu ni date [sā ljø ni dat] p. 161 XIV
 Saône [som] *a* 57, p. 162 lxxv; *aô* 103, p. 39 x
 Sa Sainteté [sa sētte] *S* 412; p. 161 XIV
 Sa Sainteté le pape Pie IX [sa sētte lə pap pi noɛf] *S*, *P* 413
 satiété [sasjete] *ti* 293; *t* p. 117
 LIII
 sauce [sois] *au* 102, p. 39 x
 saucisse [sosis] *au* 102
 saucisson [sosis5] *au* 102
 sauf [sof] *f* 165, 192
 saurai [sore] [sore] *au* 112, 126, p. 43 xi
 saurais [sore] [sore] *au* 112, 126, p. 43 xi
 saussaie [sose] *au* 102
 saut [so] *t* 295; *au* p. 39 x
 sauter [sote] *au* 102
 savoir [savwair] 124, 322
 savon [sav5] *on* p. 55 xx
 sc [s] *c* 175, 277, 329; before *e*, *i*, *y* [s] 277; before *a*, *o*, *u* and consonants [sk] 276
 scandale [skādal] *sc* 276
 scarlatine [skarlatin] *sc* 276
 sceau [so] *eau* p. 39 x; *sc* p. 71
 xxxi
 scélérat [selera] *c* 175; *sc* 277
 scélébratesse [selerates] *sc* p. 71
 xxxi
 sceller [sele] *sc* p. 71 xxxi
 scénario [senarjo] *sc* p. 71 xxxi;
ri p. 96 xlvi
 scène [sem] *c* 175, 267; *sc* 277, 329; *è* p. 36 viii
 scénique [senik] *sc* p. 71 xxxi
 scepticisme [septisism] [septi-sizm] *sc* 277, p. 71 xxxi
 sceptique [septik] *sc* p. 71 xxxi
 sceptre [septr] *sc* 277, p. 71 xxxi
 sch [ʃ] [sk] 182, 185, 186, 278, 329
 schah [ʃa] *s* p. 152 lxiii
 schéma [skema] *sch* 278
 Schiller [ʃilɛr] *r* 263
 schisme [ʃism] [ʃizm] *sch* 186, 278, 329
 schiste [ʃist] *sch* 186, 278
 Schleswig [ʃlezvig] *g* 206
 sc(h)olaire [skolɛr] *sch* 186, 278;
sc 276
 sc(h)olastique [skolastik] *sch* 186, 278
 scholie [skoli] *sch* 186
 scie [si] *sc* 277, p. 71 xxxi
 sciement [sjamā] *sc* p. 71 xxxi;
mm p. 94 xlv

science [sjɑ̃s] *ien* 135, 162; *c* 175,
267, p. 157 LXIV; *s* p. 109 LI
scientifique [sjɑ̃tifik] *ien* p. 65
XXVI; *sc* p. 71 XXXI
scier [sje] *sc* p. 71 XXXI
scintillant [sɛ̃tijɑ̃] *sc* p. 71 XXXI
scintille [sɛ̃ti:j] *sc* 277
scintiller [sɛ̃ti(l)le] [sɛ̃ti:] *ill*
232
scion [sjɔ̃] *sc* p. 71 XXXI
sciure [sjy:r] *iu* 152; *sc* p. 71
XXXI
scrutin [skrytɛ̃] *sc* 276
sculpteur [skyltœ:r] *sc* 276; *p*
247, p. 157 LXIV, p. 163 LXVI
Scylla [silla] *c* 267, p. 162 LXV;
sc 277
Scythes [sit] *c* 175
se [sə] *e* 66, 383
sec [sek] *c* p. 70 XXX
second [səgɔ̃] [zgɔ̃] *c* 174, p. 157
LXIV
second étage [səgɔ̃t etɑ:ʒ] *d* 363
secundo [səgɔ̃do] *un* 142
seigle [sɛ(:)gl] *ei* 90
seigneur [sɛ̃nœ:r] *gn* 207
sein [sɛ̃] *ein* p. 54 XIX
Seine [sɛ̃m] *ei* 20, 90, 125, 323,
p. 36 VIII
seize [sɛ:r] *ei* 90, 125, 323
sel [sɛl] *l* 221
Sélim [selim] *im* 139; *m* 235
selon eux [sɛlɔ̃ œ] *n* 335, 378
semblant [sɑ̃blɑ̃] *em* 131
semble [sɑ̃:bl] *em* 14
semblez [sɑ̃blje] [sɑ̃blje] *i* 153
s'en [s ɑ̃] *en* p. 51 XVIII

sens [sɑ̃] [sɑ̃:s] *s* 275, p. 157
LXIV; *en* p. 51 XVIII
sens commun [sɑ̃ kɔ̃mœ̃] *s* p. 157
LXIV
sept [set] *p* 247; *t* 302
sept arbres [set arbr] *t* 302
septembre [sɛ(p)tɑ̃:br] *em* 131; *p*
248, 425
sept enfants [set ɑ̃fɑ̃] *pt* p. 157
LXIV
septentrion [sɛ(p)tɑ̃trjɔ̃] *p* 248
septentrional [sɛ(p)tɑ̃trjɔ̃nal] *p*
p. 98 XLVIII
septième [setjem] *ti* 293
sept plumes [se plym] *t* p. 157
LXIV
sept pommes [se pɔ̃m] *t* 302
septuagénaire [septʷagɛnɛ:r] *p*
248
sera [sɛra] *r* 259
sérail [sera:j] *il* 224
serf [serf] *f* p. 76 XXXVI
serions [sɛrjɔ̃] *e* p. 30 v
sert-il [sɛrt il] *t* 381
serviteur [servitœ:r] *eu* p. 45 XIII
ses [sɛ] [se] *e* 93
Ses Majestés [se majɛstɛ] *S, M*
412
Seth [set] *th* 299
seuil [sœ(:)j] *eu* 13, 118, p. 45
XIII
seul [sœl] *eu* 4, 117; *l* 221
seul habit [sœl abi] *l* 344
sève [sɛrv] *v* p. 118 LV
shako [ʃako] *k* 218
si [si] *s* 4, 31, 266; *i* 4, 94, 389
sibylle [sibil] *ill* 232

sieur [sjœr] *eu* 118; p. 161 XIV
 Sieyès [sjejes] *s* 274
 sifflera [siflɛra] *e* 71
 signal [sinal] *gn* p. 81 XL
 signet [sine] [sine] *g* 204
 signifie [sinifi] [sinifi] *gn* p. 157
 LXIV
 s'il [s il] 31
 s'il en est ainsi [s il ãn et ẽsi] *l, n,*
t p. 141 LIX
 silex [sileks] *x* 310
 s'ils viennent [s il vjen] 389
 s'il va [s il va] 389
 s'il vous plaît [s il vu plɛ] p. 161
 XIV
 simple [sɛ:pl] *im* 135, p. 19 II, p.
 54 XIX, p. 157 LXIV
 Sinaï [sinai] p. 163 LXVI
 sine qua non [sine kwa nɔn] *qu*
 p. 101 XLIX
 sire [sir] *i* p. 37 IX
 sirop [siro] *p* 249
 six [sis] *s* 266; *x* 267, 313, 315,
 372
 sixain [sizɛ] *x* 314, p. 122 LVII
 six amis [siz ami] *x* 319
 six chaises [si ʃɛ:z] *x* p. 157 LXIV
 six et dix [sis e dis] *x* p. 157 LXIV
 six héros [si ero] *x* 315
 six heures [siz œr] *x* p. 157 LXIV
 six heures et demie [siz œr e
 dəmi] *s* 370
 six hommes [siz ɔm] *x* 372
 six-huit [sis ɥit] *x* p. 122 LVII
 sixième [sizjem] *x* 314, p. 122
 LVII
 six ou sept [sis u set] 47

six pommes [si pɔm] *x* 315
 six-quaatre [sis katr] *x* p. 122 LVII
 six soldats [si solda] *x* 372
 sixte [sikst] *x* 310
 Sixte-Quint [sikstɛ kɛ] *e* 71
 social [sɔsjal] *o* 110; *ia* 152; *c* 175
 société [sɔsjete] *o* 110
 sœur [sœr] *eu* 118, p. 45 XIII
 soi [swa] *oi* 56, 156, p. 21 III
 soie [swa] [swa] *oi* 56, 64
 soif [swaf] *f* 192
 soif ardente [swaf ardɔrt] *f* p. 76
 XXXVI
 soin [swɛ] *in* p. 54 XIX
 soir [swair] *oi* 56
 soit [swat] [swa] *t* 300, p. 163
 LXVII
 soixante [swasɔrt] *x* 267, 313
 soixantaine [swasɔten] *x* 313
 soixante-dix [swasɔrt dis] 213
 soixantième [swasɔtjem] *x* p.
 122 LVII
 soldat [solda] *a* 53
 soleil [solɛ(i)] *eil* 226, p. 157
 LXIV; *ei* p. 36 VIII; *il* p. 90
 XLIV
 solennel [solanel] *e* 55; *en* 134
 solennité [solanite] *nn* p. 96
 XLVI
 sommeil [sɔmei] *e* 91; *il* p. 90
 XLIV
 sommeiller [sɔmeje] *ei* p. 36 VIII
 sommets [sɔme] *ets* 92
 sommité [sɔmite] *m* p. 57 XXII
 somnambule [sɔmnābyl] *om* 143;
m 234
 somnolent [sɔmnɔlɔ] *om* 143

Son Altesse [sɔ̃n altes] *S*, *A* 412

Son Altesse l'électeur de Saxe

[sɔ̃n altes l'elektœr də saks] *S*,

A 413

Son Altesse royale [sɔ̃n altes

rwajal] *S*, *A* 413; p. 161 XIV

sonde [sɔ̃d] *on* p. 56 XXI B

son dernier avis [sɔ̃ dɛrnjɛr avi]

r 347

Son Éminence [sɔ̃n eminãs] *S*, *E*

412

Son Éminence le cardinal de

Retz [sɔ̃n eminãs lə kardinal

də res] *S*, *E*, *R* 413

Son Excellence [sɔ̃n ekselãs] p.

161 XIV

songe [sɔ̃ʒ] *on* 14

songea [sɔ̃ʒa] *e* p. 157 LXIV

sonnette [sɔ̃net] *n* p. 57 XXII

sonore [sɔ̃nɔr] *n* p. 96 XLVI

sort [sɔr] *r* 166; *o* p. 43 XI; *t* p.

117 LIV

sortie [sɔrti] *tie* 292; *t* p. 117 LI

sot [so] [sɔt] *t* 300

sotie [soti] *t* 281

sotte [sɔt] *o* 107, p. 43 XI; *tt* 279

sou [su] *ou* p. 46 XIV

souhait [swɛ] *t* 295, p. 117 LIV

soûl [su] *l* 223, 344; *ou* p. 46 XIV

soulever [sulve] *l* p. 87 XLIII

soulier [sulje] p. 163 LXVII

souliers neufs [sulje nœf] *f* p. 76

XXXVI

Soult [sult] *t* 299

soumission [sumisjɔ̃] *m* p. 94 XLV

sourcil [sursi] *il* 230; *l* 344, p.

163 LXVI

sourd [sur] *ou* p. 46 XIV; *d* p. 74

XXXIV

sourd à toutes les demandes

[sur a tut le dɛmãd] *d* p. 141

LX

sourde [surd] *ou* p. 46 XIV

sourd et muet [sur e mœ] *d* p.

141 LX

sous-entendu [suz ôtãdy] p. 161

XIV

sous le pont [su l pɔ̃] *e* 394

sous un toit [suz œ twa] *s* 335

soutenir [sutniɛr] *e* 70

soutien [sutjẽ] *ti* 294; *t* p. 117 LI

souvenir [suvniɛr] *e* 46; *n* p. 96

XLVI

souverain [suvrẽ] *e* 46, 70, p. 30

VI

spalt [spalt] *t* 299

spécimen [spesimen] [spesimẽ]

en 133; *n* 241, p. 157 LXIV

spécimen à désirer [spesimen a

dezire] *n* 376

sphinx [sfɛks] *x* 310

squale [skwal] *qu* 256, p. 101

XLIX

square [skwair] *ua* 156; *qu* 256

ss [s] 267, 329

st final 297

stabat mater [stabat matɛr] *r*

263

stagnant [stagnã] *gn* 200

stagnation [stagnasjɔ̃] *gn* 200

stathouder [statudɛr] *r* p. 104 L

station [stasjɔ̃] *a* 60; *t* 285

Strasbourg [strazbur] *s* 271; *s*, *g*

p. 157 LXIV

- strict [strikt] *t* 296
 strontium [strōsjəm] *t* 288
 Stuart [stɥa:r] *ua* p. 64 xxv
 stuc [styk] *c* p. 70 xxx
 style [stil] *y* 96
 su [sy] *u* p. 46 xv
 sua [sq̃a] *ua* 160, p. 64 xxv
 suaire [sq̃e:r] *ua* p. 64 xxv
 suant [sq̃ā] *uan* p. 65 xxvi
 suave [sq̃a:v] *ua* 160, p. 64 xxv
 subit [sybi(t)] *t* 299, 300, p. 163
 LXVII
 subordonner [sybordōne] *b* 44
 substantiel [syptāsjel] *t* 283, p. 117 LIII
 suc [syk] *c* p. 70 xxx
 successeur [syksəsœ:r] *cc* 176, p. 70 xxix
 succinct [syksē] [syksēkt] *t* 300;
 c p. 71 xxxi, p. 163 LXVI
 succion [syksjō] *cc* p. 70 xxix
 succulent [sykylā] *cc* 173
 succursale [sykyrsal] *u* p. 46 xv,
 p. 161 XIV
 sucre [sykr] *u* p. 46 xv
 sud [sy(:)d] *d* 190, p. 157 LXIV,
 p. 163 LXVI
 sud-est [syd est] *t* 297
 sud-ouest [syd west] *t* 297
 suèrent [sq̃e:r] *uē* 160
 sueur [sq̃œ:r] *ueu* 160, p. 64 xxv
 Suez [sq̃es] [sq̃e:z] *z* 316, p. 163
 LXVI
 suggérer [sygzere] [sygzere] 38;
 gg 203, p. 157 LXIV
 suggestion [sygzestjō] *gg* 203; *ti*
 290; *t* p. 117 LII
 suif à vendre [sq̃if a vā:dr] *f* p. 76 xxxvi
 suinter [sq̃ēte] *uin* 136, 162
 suis-je [sq̃i:ʒ] *e* 69
 suivant [sq̃ivā] p. 161 XIV
 suivre [sq̃i:vr] *ui* 160
 sujétion [syʒesjō] *t* 285
 sun [sœ] *un* p. 56 xxi B
 suons [sq̃ō] *uon* 162
 superbe [syperb] *p* 245
 supplice [syplis] *pp* 245
 supputer [sypte] *u* p. 46 xv
 suprématie [sypremasi] *t* p. 117
 LIII, p. 157 LXIV
 sur [sy:r] *u* p. 46 xv
 sûre [sy:r] *ū* p. 46 xv
 sur le pont [sy:r lə pō] *e* 394
 sur les une heure [sy:r lə yn œ:r]
 371
 surnom [syrnō] *om* 141, p. 55
 xx
 sur-plomb [sy:r plō] *b* 339
 suspect [syspekt] [syspek] [syspe]
 ct 181; *t* 300; *ect* 353; p. 163
 LXVI
 suspense [syspāis] *s* 267
 Suzanne [syzan] *z* p. 122 LVIII
 suzerain [syzrē] *z* p. 122 LVIII
 syllabe [sila(:)b] [silla(:)b] *y* 96;
 ll 168; *a* p. 21 III
 sympathie [sēpati] *ym* 135; *th*
 279, p. 117 LII
 symptôme [sēpto:m] *p* 248, p. 98
 XLVIII
 syntaxe [sētaks] *yn* 135
 synthèse [sēte:z] *yn* 135
 système [siste:m] *è* 87

T

t [te] [tə] 22, 24; 92; 118; 170; [t]
[s] 162, 267, 279-303; final
295-303, 350-356, 381, 382;
silent 295, 300-303, 350-356

ta [ta] *a* p. 21 III

tabac [taba] *a* 53; *c* 180, p. 157

LXIV

table [ta(:)bl] *a* 65; *e* 69, 391; *le*
222

tableau [tablo] *bl* 37; *eau* p. 39 x

tac [tak] *c* p. 70 xxx

tâche [taʃ] *â* 15, 19, 58

tâcher [taʃe] *â* 19

tachygraphe [takigraf] *ch* p. 72

xxxii

tact [takt] *c* p. 70 xxx; *t* 296, p.

117 LII, p. 157 LXIV

taille [ta:j] *a* 61

tailleur [ta:jœr] [ta:jœr] *a* 64

taire [te:r] *ai* 84, 123, 321

Talleyrand [ta(l)lerā] *ill* 232

Talmud [talmyd] *d* p. 74 xxxv

tandis [tādi] *s* p. 157 LXIV

tandis que [tādi(s) k(ə)] *s* p. 109

LI

tante [tārt] *an* 4, 14, 131, p. 56

xxi B; *e* 46

taon [tā] [tā] *a* 57; *o* 103

tape [tap] *p* 4, 245

tard [ta:r] *d* p. 74 xxxiv

tarif [tarif] *f* p. 76 xxxvi

tas [ta] *a* 59, p. 25 iv; *t* 4, 279

tasse [tass] *a* 65, p. 25 iv

tasser [tase] *a* 59

tâtons [tatō] *â* p. 25 iv

taux [to] *x* p. 122 LVII

te [tə] *e* 66, 383, 391

technologie [teknoloʒi] *ch* 185,

p. 73 xxxiii

te deum [te deom] *e* 80, p. 32 vii;

um 145

teinte [tērt] *ein* 4, 135, p. 56

xxi B

tel [tel] *l* 221

téléphone [telefōn] [telefom] *o*

111, p. 43 xi

tellement [telmā] 46

tempête [tāpēt] *em* 131

temple [tāpl] *em* p. 51 xviii

temps [tā] *em* 131; *t* 279; *ps* p.

157 LXIV

tenacité [tənasite] *e* 67

tenir [təni:r] *e* 67; *r* 261

tenture [tāty:r] *en* 131

Terre-Neuve [te:r nœrv] 422

terrible [teribl] *rr* 169; *r* 259

terrine [terin] *rr* 167

territoire [teritwair] *oi* p. 62

xxiv

tertio [tersjo] *t* p. 117 LIII

tes [tə] [te] *e* 93

tête [tērt] *ê* 4, 20, 29, 84, p. 36 viii

tette [tet] *e* 20, p. 36 viii

texte [tekst] *x* 310

th [t] *h* 209, 279, 329

thaler [tale:r] *r* p. 104 L

thé [te] *h* 209

théâtre [teatr] *é, â* 30; *th* 279,

329

théâtre de Paris [teatr də pari]

P p. 153 LXIII

thème [tēm] *th* 279

- théocratie [teokراسi] *t* 281
 Thiers [tjɛ:r] *r* 264
 Thomas [toma] *a* 59, p. 25 iv
 thorax [toraks] *x* 310
 thym [tɛ] *ym* 135, p. 157 LXIV
 -ti [sj] [tj] [ti] 110, 280, 281, 289-
 291, 293, 294
 -tia [tja] *ti* 294
 -tial [sjal] *t* 280, 282
 tiare [tja:r] *ti* 294
 tic [tik] *c* p. 70 xxx
 -tie [si] [ti] *t* 280, 281, 292
 -tié [tjɛ] *t* 293
 -tiè [tjɛ] *t* 293
 -tiel [sjɛl] *t* 280, 283
 -tième [tjem] *ti* 293
 -tièment [tjemmā] *ti* 293
 tien [tjɛ] *ti* 294
 -tien [sjɛ] *t* 280, 286; [tjɛ] *t* 294
 tienne [tjen] *ti* 294
 tient [tjɛ] *en* 135, p. 54 XIX, p.
 157 LXIV
 -tient [sjɛ] *t* 280; [sjā] 287
 -tier [tjɛ] *t* 293
 tiers [tjɛ:r] *r* 166, 264
 -tiers [tjɛ] *t*, *ti* 293
 tiers état [tjɛ:rɛz etɑ] *s* 366
 -ties [ti] *t* 281
 -tieuse [sjɛ:z] *t* 280, 284
 -tief [tjɛ] *ti* 291
 tige [ti:ʒ] *i* 94
 tilleul [tijœl] *l* p. 157 LXIV
 timidité [timidite] *i* p. 37 ix
 tinssiez [tɛssje] *in* 45
 -tio [tjo] *ti* 294
 -tion [sjɔ] *t* 280, 285
 -tions [tjɔ] *ti* 291
 -tium [sjɔm] *t* 280, 288
 tirelire [tirli:r] *i* p. 37 ix
 tiret [tirɛ] 421
 tiret (de séparation) [tirɛ də se-
 parasiɔ] 419
 Titien [tisjɛ] *t* 286, p. 117 LIII;
t, *en* p. 162 LXV
 titiller [titi(l)le] *ill* 232
 toast [tɔst] [to:st] 57; *t* 297; *a* p.
 157 LXIV
 tocsin [tɔksɛ] *c* p. 70 xxx
 toi [twa] *oi* 56, 156
 tombe [tɔ:b] *om* 141
 tombeau [tɔbo] *om* p. 55 xx
 tome [to:m] *o* 14, 111
 tondre [tɔ:dr] *on* p. 56 XXI B
 topaze [tɔpa:z] [tɔpa:z] *a* 64; *z* p.
 122 LVIII
 tort [tɔ:r] *o* 4, 104
 toste [tɔst] *o* 110
 tôt [to] *ô* p. 39 x
 total [total] *o* 109
 tôt ou tard [tot u ta:r] 47
 Toulon, 7, rue Saint-Georges, le
 18 août 1911 [tulɔ, sɛt, ry sɛ
 ʒɔrʒ, læ diz ɔt u diz nœf sã ɔ:r]
 425
 tour [tu:r] *ou* 4, 119; *t* 7
 tournesol [turnɔsɔl] *s* 269
 tournevis [turnɛvis] *e*, *s* p. 163
 LXVI
 tournez s'il vous plaît [turne s il
 vu plɛ] p. 161 XIV
 tous [tu(:)s] [tu] *s* 275, p. 157
 LXIV, *ou* p. 46 XIV
 ousse [tus] *ou* 119, 128, 328, p.
 46 xiv

tout [tu(t)] *ou* 4, 17, 119, p. 46

XIV

Tout à vous [tut a vu] 427

toute [tut] *ou* p. 46 XIV

tout le monde [tu l mɔ̃d] *e* 73

toux [tu] *x* 315; *ou* p. 46 XIV

traîne [trein] *aî* 90, p. 49 XVI

traîneau [treno] *aî* 90

trait d'union [tre d ynjɔ̃] 34, 419, 422

tramway [tramwe] [tramwe] *w* 157, 307

tranquille [trākil] *ill* 232, p. 157

LXIV; *i* p. 37 IX

trans before a vowel [trāz] 270

transaction [trāzaksjɔ̃] *s* 270

transatlantique [trāzatlātik] *s* 270

transept [trāse(pt)] *s* 270; *t* 299; *p* p. 98 XLVIII

transi [trāsi] *s* 270

transiger [trāziʒe] *s* 270

transir [trāsir] *s* 270

transit [trāzi(t)] *s* 270; *t* 299

transitif [trāzitif] *s* 270

transition [trāzisiʒ] *s* 270

transsubstantier [trāsyɥstāsje] *ti* 293; *t* p. 117 LIII

Transylvanie [trāsilvani] *s* 270

travail [trava(:)] *a* 13, 61; *il* 155, 225; *ail* p. 157 LXIV

travaille [trava:j] *a* 12, 61, 65; *e* 46

travailler [travaje] *ill* 225

tréma [trema] 33

tremper [trāpe] *em* 131

trente-neuf [trāt noef] *f* 194

très habile [trez abil] *s* 336, p. 141 LIX

trésor [trezɔ:r] *s* 268

triage [triaz] [trija:ʒ] *i* 153

tric-trac [trik trak] *c* p. 70 XXX

tril [tri] [tri:j] *il* 228

trimestre [trimestr] p. 161 XIV

triple [tripl] 37

triste [trist] *i* 94

tristement [tristēmā] *e* 393

triumvir [triomvir] [trijomvir] *m* 235

trois [trwa] *oi* p. 62 XXIV

trois un de suite [trwaz œ də sɥit] 371

trompe [trɔ:p] *om* 4, 141

tromper [trɔpe] *om* 141

tronc [trɔ̃] *c* 179, 340

trône [tro:n] *ô* 97

trôner [trone] *ô* 98

trop [tro] [tro] *o* 99; *p* 249

trop éclatant [trɔp eklatā] *p* 345

trop en avant [trɔp ān avā] *p, n* 336

trop étroit [trɔp etrwa] *p* p. 141 LIX

trop hardi [tro ardi] *p* p. 141 LX

trottoir [trotwair] *r* 261; *tt* 279

trou [tru] *ou* p. 46 XIV, p. 49 XVI

trouvaille [truvaj] *a* 61, 65; *aille* 226

troyen [trwajē] *oy* p. 62 XXIV

Troyen [trwajē] *en* 135

truc [tryk] *c* p. 70 XXX

tt [t] 42, 168, 279

tu [ty] *u* 17

tua [tʁa] *ua* p. 64 XXV

tu aimes [ty ɛ:m] *e* 391
 tuant [tqã] *uan* 162
 tu arguës [ty argy] *guë* 197
 tube [tyb] *u* p. 46 xv
 tubulaire [tybylɛ:r] *u* p. 46 xv
 tu châtieras [ty ʃatira] *t* 281
 tu donnes [ty dɔn] *e* p. 30 vi
 tuer [tqe] *ue* 160
 tueur [tqœ:r] *ueu*, 160, p. 64
 xxv
 tueuse [tqø:z] *ueu* 160, p. 64
 xxv
 tu fatigues [ty fatiga] *gua* 197
 tuile [tqi(:)] *ui* p. 64 xxv
 tuileries [tqilri] *ui* p. 64 xxv
 tulle [tyl] *u* p. 46 xv
 tumulte [tymylt] *u* p. 46 xv
 tuons [tqõ] *uon* 162, p. 65 xxvi
 tu parles [ty parl] *e* p. 30 vi
 tu peux [ty pø] *x* p. 122 lvii
 turc [tyrk] *u* 121; *c* 255
 turf [tyrf] *f* p. 76 xxxvi
 turque [tyrk] *qu* 255
 tu sais [ty se] [ty sɛ] *ai* 82, 124,
 322, p. 32 vii
 Tusculum [tyskylɔm] *m* 235
 tu tords [ty tɔ:r] *d* p. 74 xxxiv
 tu t'y es mis [ty t i ɛ mi] 384
 tuyau [tuijo] [tyjo] 46; *uy* 160,
 p. 64 xxv
 typhus [tifi:s] *s* 275

U

u [y] 22, 24; [q] 158; pronounced
 after *g* 197; silent after *g* 197;
 silent 202
 û [y] û 120, 121
 -ua [wa] 156; -uâ [qa] 158, 160
 -uan [qã] 161, 162
 ubiquité [ybikɥite] *qu* 257
 ue [œ] [ø] 117, 118, 122, 127; [qe]
 [qɛ] 158, 160; after *c* and *g* [œ]
 [ø] 320, 326
 -ué [qe] 158, 160
 -uè [qɛ] 158, 160
 -ueil [œ:j] *il* 226
 -ueille [œ:j] *ill* 226
 -ueu [qø] [qœ] 158, 160
 -ui [qi] 158, 160; +i [qij] 159
 -uille [y:j] [qij] *ill* 226
 -uin [qɛ] 136, 161, 162
 -um [ɔ] 142; [œ] 144; [ɔm] 145,
 235
 -ûmes [ym] û 15
 un [ɑ] 4, 17, 144, 146, 161, 386,
 p. 56 xxi B
 -un [ɔ] 142, 161; [œ] 144; [ɔn]
 146
 un ancien ami [œn ɑsjɛn ami] *n*
 375
 unanime [ynani:m] *n* p. 57 xxii
 un arabe [œn ara(:)b] *a* p. 153
 lxiii
 un arc-en-ciel [œn ark ɑ sjɛl] *n*,
 c p. 141 lxx
 un avis important [œn avi ɛportɑ]
 s 369
 un banc à dos [œ bɑ a do] *c* p.
 141 lx
 un beau mariage [œ bo marja:ʒ]
 U 402
 un bel angora [œ bel ɑgɔra] *a*
 400

un boulanger intelligent [œ bu-
lāʒe ɛ̃tɛlizɑ̃] *r* 349

un cerf dix-cors [œ sɛr di kɔr] *f*
p. 76 XXXVII

un charmant homme [œ ʃarmɑ̃t
om] *t* 331

un cosaque [œ kɔzak] *c* p. 153
LXIII

un court espace [œ kurt espɑ:s] *t*
352

un dédale [œ dedal] *d* p. 153
LXIII

un demi-litre [œ dmi litr] *e* 394
une [yn] *u* 121

une ancienne élève [yn ɑ̃sjen
elɛ:v] *e* 392

une autre année [yn otr ane] *e*
392

Une bonne année [yn bɔn ane]
430

une bouteille de cognac [yn bu-
tɛ:rj də kɔnak] *c* 400

une cheminée [yn ʃamine] *e* 394
une demi-livre [yn dəmi livr] *e*

394
une demoiselle [yn dəmwazel] *e*
394

une dryade [yn dria:(i)d] *d* p. 152
LXIII

une faim excessive [yn fɛ ekse-
sirv] *m* 373, p. 141 LX

une mégère [yn meʒɛ:r] *m* p. 153
LXIII

un enfant [œn ɑ̃fɑ̃] *n* 375
une petite [yn pɛtit] *e* 74, 393, 394

Une poignée de main [yn pwɑne
(pɔne) də mɛ̃] 427

une robe de florence [yn rɔ:(i)b
də flɔrɑ̃:s] *f* 400

une robe de madras [yn rɔ:(i)b
də madrɑ:s] *m* 400

une semaine [yn sɛmɛ:(i)n] *e* 394

une sirène [yn sire:(i)n] *s* p. 152
LXIII

une statue en carrare [yn staty
ɑ̃ karam] *c* 400

un et deux font trois [œ e dɔ fɔ̃
trwa] *n* p. 141 LX

un être actif [œn ɛtr aktif] *e* 73

Une Vieille maîtresse [yn vje:(i)j
metres] *V* 402

un excellent homme [œn ɛkselɑ̃t
om] *t* 350

un faune [œ fɔ:n] *f* p. 152 LXIII

un fort argument en sa faveur
[œ fɔ:rɛt argymɑ̃t ɑ̃ sa favœ:r]
t p. 141 LIX

un fort athlète [œ fɔrt atlet] *t* 352

un froid accueil [œ frwat akœ:rj]
d 362

un garçon indolent [œ garsɔ̃
ɛ̃dɔlə̃] *n* p. 141 LX

un grand homme [œ grɑ̃t om] *d* 362

un hermès [œn ɛrmɛ:(i)s] *h* p. 153
LXIII

uniforme [yniform] *n* 239

un illustre Parisien [œn ilystr
parizjɛ̃] *P* 399

union [ynjɔ̃] *p*: 19 II

un Irlandais [œn irlɑ̃de] *I* 399

univers [ynivɛ:r] *r* 264

université [yniversite] 16

un joug intolérable [œ zuk ɛ̃to-
lera:(i)bl] *g* p. 141 LIX

Un Mariage dans le monde [œ marja:ʒ dā lə mɔ̃:d] *M* 402
 un mentor [œ mɛtɔ:r] *m* p. 153
 LXIII
 un mètre d'angleterre [œ mɛ(:)tr d ɔ̃glɛtɛ:r] *a* 400
 un missel [œ mɪsɛl] *m* p. 152
 LXIII
 un noble vénitien [œ nɔbl ve-nisjɛ] *v* 399
 un nom anglais [œ nɔ̃ ɔ̃glɛ] *m*
 p. 141 LX
 un nom illustre [œ nɔ̃ illystr] *m*
 373
 un œuf dur [œn œ dy:r] *f* 193
 un œuf frais [œn œ frɛ] *f* 193
 un œuf gâté [œn œf gɛtɛ] *f* p. 76
 XXXVI
 un os [œn o:s] [œn ɔs] *s* p. 156
 LXIV
 un parfum exquis [œ parfœ sk-ski] *m* 373
 un phaéton [œ faetɔ̃] *p* p. 153
 LXIII
 un porc-épic [œ pɔrk epik] *c* p.
 141 LIX
 un pot de bière [œ po d bjɛ:r] *e*
 394
 un riche Américain [œ riʃ amɛ-ri-kɛ] *A* 399
 un satyre [œ sati:r] *s* p. 152 LXIII
 un savant allemand [œ savā almā] *a* 399
 un succès inattendu [œ syksez inatādy] *s* 366
 un tartufe [œ tartyf] *t* p. 153
 LXIII

un triton [œ tritɔ̃] *t* p. 152 LXIII
 un un mal fait [œn œ mal fe] 371
 un verre de bière [œ vɛ:r də bjɛ:r] *e* 394
 un vieillard infirme [œ vjeja:r ɛfirm] *d* 364
 unze [œ:z] *un* p. 56 XXI B
 -uon [qɔ̃] 161, 162
 Urgent [yrʒā] 431; *t* p. 117 LIV
 Ursule [yrsyl] *u* p. 46 xv
 us [y:s] [y] *s* 275
 -ûtes [yt] 15
 -utie [ysi] *t* 281
 utile [ytil] *u* p. 46 xv
 Uxelles [ysel] *x* 267, 313
 -uy [qi] 158, 160

V

v [vɛ] [və] 22, 24; [v] 304, 338
 vache [vaʃ] *ch* p. 72 XXXII
 vaciller [vasilɛ] *ill* 232
 vade-mecum [vade mekɔm] *um*
 145
 vaille [va:j] *a* 61
 vaincre [vɛ:kr] *cr* 37; *c* 255
 vaincrez [vɛkre] *ain* 135
 vaincs [vɛ] *cs* 164, *c* 179
 vaincu [vɛky] *c* 255
 vainquant [vɛkɑ̃] *qu* 255
 vainquez [vɛke] *qu* 255
 vainquis [vɛki] *qu* 254, 255 ,
 vainquons [vɛkɔ̃] *qu* 254, 255
 valet [valɛ] *v* p. 118 LV
 valse [vals] *a* p. 21 III
 valu [valy] *v* p. 118 LV
 valve [valv] *v* p. 118 LV

- vanille [vani(:)i] *ill* p. 90 XLIV
 vase [va:z] *a* 60
 vasistas [vazista:s] *s* 275, p. 157
 LXIV
 Vaud [vo] *d* p. 74 XXXIV
 vaudeville [vodvil] *ill* 232
 Vaugelas [voʒla] *a* 59
 vaux [vo] *au* p. 49 XVI
 veau [vo] *eau* 102, p. 39 X
 veille [vɛ(:)i] *ill* p. 157 LXIV
 veilleuse [vejø:z] *e* 91; *ei* p. 36
 VIII; *ill* p. 90 XLIV
 veine [vɛm] *ei* 90
 Vélasquez [velaskɛs] *z* 267
 vende [vɑ:d] *en* p. 56 XXI B
 vendéen [vɑdeē] *en* 136
 vendetta [vɛdɛtta] *en* p. 157
 LXIV
 vendredi [vɑdrɛdi] *en* 131; *e*
 393
 venez [vəne] *z* 318
 Véniat [venjat] *t* p. 117 LII
 Venise [vəni:z] *i* p. 37 IX
 Vénitien [vənisiʒ] *t* 286
 vent [vɑ] *v* 4, 304, p. 118 LV
 Vénus [veny:s] *s* 274
 ver [vɛ:r] *e* 13; *r* 263
 Vera Cruz [vera kry:z] *z* 319
 verdict [vedi(k)] [verdikt] *t* 300
 verger [vɛʒe] *r* 262
 verglas [vɛʒla] *a* 59
 vergogne [vɛʒɔn] *gn* p. 81 XL
 vermeil [vɛrmɛ(:)i] *il* p. 90 XLIV
 vermout(h) [vɛrmut] *th* 299; *t* p.
 163 LXVI
 vers [vɛ:r] *r* 166, 264
 Versailles [vɛrsa:j] *a* 61; *ill* p. 90
 XLIV; *v* p. 118 LV; *aill* p. 162
 LXV
 vers les une heure [vɛr lɛ yn œr]
s 369, 371
 vers un endroit [vɛr œ(n) œdrwa]
s 367
 vert [vɛ:r] *r* 166; *t* p. 117 LIV
 verte [vɛrt] *e* 91, p. 36 VIII
 verveine [vɛrvɛ(:)n] *v* p. 118 LV
 vestiaire [vɛstjɛ:r] *iai* 152; *ti* 290
 vête [vɛt] *ê* 85
 vêtir [vɛtir] *ê* 86
 veto [veto] *e* 80
 veuf [vœf] *f* p. 76 XXXVI
 veuf en secondes nocés [vœf œ
 sɔʒɔ̃d nɔs] *f* 342
 veuille [vœ:j] *euille* 226; *ill* p. 90
 XLIV
 Veuillez accepter, Madame, l'as-
 surance de ma parfaite et af-
 fectueuse considération [vœ-
 ʒɛz akseptɛ, madam, l'asyrɑ:s
 də ma parfɛt ɛ afɛktø:z kɔ̃si-
 dɛrasjɔ̃] 429
 Veuillez accepter, Madame, mes
 salutations respectueuses [vœ-
 ʒɛz akseptɛ, madam, mɛ saly-
 tasjɔ̃ rɛspɛktø:z] 429
 Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur,
 avec tous mes remerciements,
 l'assurance de mes sentiments
 bien dévoués [vœʒɛz agrɛɛ,
 ʃɛ:r mɛsjø, avɛk tu mɛ rɛmɛr-
 simɑ̃, l'asyrɑ:s də mɛ sɑ̃timɑ̃
 bjɛ devwɛ] 428
 Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'as-
 surance de mes sentiments

- distingués [vœʒez agree, mæs-
jə, l asyɾũ:s də mɛ sũtimũ dis-
tɛʒe] 428
- veuillez entrer [vœʒez ɑtre] z 333
- Veillez me rappeler au bon sou-
venir de [vœʒe mɛ raple o bɔ
suvniɾ də] 430
- veuve [vœ:v] *eu* 127, 327, p. 45
XIII; *v* 304; p. 161 XIV
- veux [vø] *eu* p. 44 XII
- viande [vjɑ:d] *ian* p. 65 XXVI
- vicomte [vikɔ:t] p. 161 XIV
- vicomtesse [vikɔ:tes] p. 161 XIV
- victoire [viktwaɾ] *oi* 56
- vie [vi] *e* 69; *i* 94
- vieil [vjɛ:j] *ieil* 226
- viellard [vjɛjaɾ] *d* p. 74 XXXIV;
ll p. 90 XLIV
- vieille [vjɛ:j] *eille* 226; *ill* p. 157
XLIV
- vieillir [vjɛjiɾ] *ill* p. 90 XLIV
- viendra [vjɛdra] *ien* p. 65 XXVI
- vienne [vjɛn] *v* p. 118 LV
- viens [vjɛ] *en* 135, p. 54 XIX
- vif [vif] *i* 94
- vif-argent [vif aɾʒɑ] *f* p. 76 XXXVI
- vif éclat [vif ekla] *f* 342
- vigoureux [vigurø] *go* p. 79
XXXVIII
- vil [vil] *l* 165; *il* 229
- vilain [vilɛ] *v* p. 118 LV
- village [vil(l)a:ʒ] *ill* 232
- ville [vil] *ill* 232; *i* p. 37 IX
- Villeneuve-le-Comte [vilnœ:v lə
kɔ:t] *V, C* 410
- Villmain [vilme] *ill* 232
- vin [vɛ] *in* 17, 135, p. 56 XXI B
- vinaigre [vine:gr] *n* p. 96 XLVI
- vin de Champagne [vɛ d ʃɑpaɲ]
e 394
- vindicté [vɛdikte] *c* p. 70 XXX
- vingt [vɛ] *g* 205, 213; *t* 302; *gt* p.
157 LXIV
- vingt chevaux [vɛ ʃəvo] *t* p. 157
LXIV
- vingt-deux [vɛt də] *t* 303, p. 157
LXIV
- vingt et un [vɛt e œ] *t* 303
- vingt hommes [vɛt ɔm] *t* 302
- vingt-huit [vɛt ɥit] *t* p. 157 LXIV
- vingtième [vɛtjɛm] *ti* 293; *t* p.
117 LII
- vingt-neuf [vɛt nœf] *t* 303, p.
157 LXIV
- vingt soldats [vɛ solda] *t* 302
- vingt-trois [vɛt trwa] *t* 303
- vinssions [vɛsjɔ] *in* 45
- violence [vjɔlə:s] *en* 131
- violette [vjɔlet] *io* 152
- violon [vjɔlɔ] *io* p. 60 XXIII
- virgule [virgyl] 419
- vis [vis] *s* 275, p. 163 LXVI
- vis-à-vis [viz a vi] *s* p. 163 LXVI
- Visigoth [vizigo] *t* 301
- vitre [vitr] 37
- vitrine [vitrin] *i* p. 37 IX
- vivace [vivas] *v* 304
- vivant [vivɑ] *v* p. 118 LV
- vivat [viva] [vivat] *t* 300
- vivre [vi:vɾ] *v* p. 118 LV
- vizir [vizir] z 316
- vœu [vø] *eu* p. 44 XII
- vœux [vø] *eu* 114, 127; *œu* 326
- voguons [vɔgɔ] *gu* p. 79 XXXVIII

voilà [vwala] à 50
 voilà le facteur [vwala l faktœr]
 e 73
 voir [vwair] v 304
 Voir tome III, chapitre IV de
 l'ouvrage [vwair to:m trwa,
 ʃapitr katr də l uvra:ʒ] 415
 voisin [vwazɛ̃] oi 156
 voix [vwa] x 315
 volaille [vølu:j] aille 226; l p. 87
 XLIII
 volatil [volatil] il 229
 volontiers [vølɔ̃tje] ti 293
 volontiers à mes ordres [vølɔ̃tje
 a mɛz œrdʁ] s 369
 voltairien [vøltɛrjɛ̃] v 399
 volubilis [volybili:s] s p. 163
 LXVI
 vont [vɔ̃] on p. 56 XXI B; v p. 118
 LV
 Vosges [vo:ʒ] [vɔ:ʒ] s 272, p. 162
 LXV, p. 163 LXVI
 Vos Majestés [vo maʒestɛ] V, M
 412
 votre [votr] o 106; v p. 118 LV
 vôtre [votr] v p. 118 LV
 Votre amie affectionnée [votr ami
 afɛksjɔnɛ] 429
 Votre ami sincère (fidèle) [votr
 ami sɛsɛr (fidɛl)], 427
 Votre bien sincère [votr bjɛ̃ sɛ-
 sɛr] 429
 Votre Majesté [votr maʒestɛ] V,
 M 412
 Votre tout dévoué [votr tu
 devvɛ] 427
 vouloir [vulwa:r] v 304

vouons [vwɔ̃] ouon p. 65 XXVI
 vous aimâtes [vuz emat] à 51
 vous aimez à lire [vuz ɛmɛz a
 lir] z 357
 vous allez à Paris [vuz alez a
 pari] z 357
 Vous avez été au parc [vuz avez
 ete o park] s, z p. 141 LIX
 vous avez eu [vuz avez y] s, z 333
 vous divaguâtes [vu divagat]
 guâ 197
 Vous en avez assez [vuz ɛ̃n avez
 ase] s, n, z p. 141 LIX
 vous êtes [vuz et] 15
 vous le dites [vu l dit] e 73
 vous mourrez [vu murre] rr 168
 vous naviguâtes [vu navigat] guâ
 197
 vous parlâtes [vu parlat] à 51
 Voyage autour du monde [vwa-
 ja:ʒ otu:r dy mɔ̃d] V 404
 voyageur [vwajaʒœr] ge p. 80
 XXXIX
 voyelle [vwajɛl] y 154
 voyez-le [vwaje lə] e 385
 vrai [vre] ai 82, 90, p. 36 VIII; v
 304
 vraisemblable [vresɛ̃blabl] s 269
 vu [vy] u p. 46 xv
 vun [vœ] un p. 56 XXI B

W

w [dubl ve] [dubl vø] 22, 24; [v]
 306, 307; [w] 157, 308
 Wagner [vagnɛr] w, r p. 163
 LXVI

wagon [vagō] 22; *w* 307
 Wagram [vagram] *am* 132; *W* 307
 Walker [valke:r] *W*, p. 119 LVI
 Wallon [valō] *W* p. 119 LVI
 Walpole [valpōl] *W* p. 119 LVI
 Walter Scott [valter skot] *W* 307
 warrant [varā] *w* p. 119 LVI
 Warwick [varvik] *W* 306
 Washington [vazēgtō] [wōʃintōn]
W 307; p. 162 LXV
 Waterloo [vaterlu] *W* 306
 water-proof [vater pruf] *w* 307
 Watteau [vato] *W* p. 119 LVI
 Weber [veber] *W* 307; *r* p. 163
 LXVI
 Weimar [vemair] *W* p. 119 LVI
 Wellington [velēgtō] *W* p. 119
 LVI
 Weser [veze:r] *r* p. 104 L; *w* p.
 119 LVI
 wh [w] 157, 309, 329
 Whig [wig] *Wh* 309
 whiskey [wiske] [wiski] *wh* 157,
 309
 whist [wist] *wh* 157, 309, 329; *t*
 297
 Wiesbaden [visbaden] *W* p. 119
 LVI
 wigwam [wigwam] *w* 308
 Winkelmann [vēkelman] *W* p.
 119 LVI
 Wisigoth [vizigo] *W* 307
 Wissenbourg [visēbur] *W* p. 119
 LVI
 wolfram [vōlfram] *w* p. 119 LVI
 Worms [vōrms] *w* p. 119 LVI
 Wurtemberg [vyrtāber] *g* 205

X

x [iks] [ksə] [gzə] 22, 24; 41; [ks]
 [k] [gz] [s] [z] 267, 280, 310–
 315, 317, 372; silent 315
 xaintraillies [sētra:ij] *x* 313
 xanthe [gzāt] *x* 312
 Xanthus [gzāty:s] *x* 312
 Xantippe [gzātip] *X* 312
 Xavier [gzavje] *X* 312
 Xénophon [gzenofōn] *X* 312
 Xerxēs [gzersēs] *x* 267, 312

Y

y [igrek] [i] 22, 24; [i] 94, 96; 383;
 [j] 152–154; *i+i* [j] 125, 159,
 224; between vowels=*i+i* 154
 –ya [ja] 152
 yacht [jak(t)] [jot] 371; *y* p. 60
 XXIII
 –yen [jē] 136, 162
 yeux [jø] *y* 4, 154, p. 60 XXIII;
eu 114
 –ym [ē] 135
 –ymn [imn] 140
 –yn [ē] 135
 Yolande [jolā:d] *y* 154
 yole [jōl] *y* 154, p. 60 XXIII

Z

z [zed] [zə] 4; 22, 24; [s] 267; [z]
 316; final [z] [s] 318, 319, 357–
 361
 Zacharie [zakari] *ch* p. 73 XXXIII

zadig [zadig] *g* 206

zèbre [zebr] *z* p. 122 LVIII

zèle [ze(:)l] *z* 4, 316

Zénith [zenit] *th* 299

zéro [zero] *o* 99; *z* 316

zest [zest] *t* 297, 299

zigzag [zigza(:)g] *g* 206; *z* p. 122

LVIII

zinc [zɛ:k] [zɛ:g] *c* 179, p. 70 xxx,
p. 163 LXVI

zone [zom] *o* 14, 111, p. 39 x; *z* 316

Zurich [zyrik] *ch* p. 73 xxxiii

Besides Nyrop's *Manuel phonétique*, mentioned in the Index under the letter H, the following useful books bearing on the subject here treated were received during the preparation of the present work:

DUMVILLE, Benj. *Elements of French pronunciation and diction*. London (Dent & Sons), 1912.

SCHOLLE and SMITH. *Elementary phonetics: English, French, German*; 2d edition. London (Blackie & Son), 1907.

OXFORD FRENCH SERIES

BY AMERICAN SCHOLARS

General Editor: RAYMOND WEEKS, PH. D.

Professor of the Romance Languages & Literatures in Columbia University

A History of French Literature.

By Prof. C. H. C. Wright, Harvard University.

This is a convenient and comprehensive history of French Literature, written in English, tracing the literary development of the French people from the Middle Ages to the present day. Prof. Wright has produced a work which might truly be called "a literary history of France," in which he throws much light on many old themes in a bright and unconventional way. There is a very complete bibliography and index.

Cloth. 964 pages.....net, \$3.00

"If admirable scholarship, painstaking thoroughness, and a pleasing style may be considered prime requisites in any historical work, then we are justified in according it the highest measure of praise."
—*New York Times Saturday Review*.

"A conscientious piece of work. . . . It yields to none of its American or English predecessors in soundness of scholarship or in range of information."
—*The Dial*.

"At last we have a comprehensive and up-to-date history of French Literature."
—*The Outlook*.

"By far the best manual on this subject in the English language."
—*Harvard Graduates' Magazine*.

"Scholarly, clear, judicious and interesting . . . will render excellent service in this country and England."

—*Prof. C. H. Grandgent, Harvard University*.

"A very conscientious and reliable work."

—*Prof. Adolphe Cohn, Columbia University*.

"Such a book we have needed for many years."

—*Prof. Hugo P. Thieme, University of Michigan*.

"We have certainly no work published on this side of the Atlantic which can equal it in any way."

—*Prof. Murray Peabody Brush, Johns Hopkins University*.

"Has not been surpassed in English."

—*Prof. Colbert Searles, Leland Stanford Junior University*.

OXFORD FRENCH SERIES

BY AMERICAN SCHOLARS

General Editor: RAYMOND WEEKS, PH. D.

Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures in Columbia University

Just Published

Gobseck and Jésus-Christ en Flandre.

By Honoré de Balzac. Edited by R. T. Holbrook.
Clothnet, **60c**

Both these works are admirably suited to the needs of students and are counted among their author's masterpieces. Intended for the second or third year of study.

"The notes show great accuracy and scholarship and are unusually helpful in their treatment of syntax."

—*Prof. Edgar vonFingerlin, University of Southern California.*

"It is both edited and printed with accuracy and intelligence."

—*Prof. Kenneth McKenzie, Yale University.*

"The notes which I have examined are as close to my idea of perfection as possible."—*Prof. Edward B. Schlatter, University of Wisconsin.*

"The annotation especially is abundant, accurate and stimulating—very different from the ordinary commonplace notes."

—*Prof. W. P. Shepard, Hamilton College.*

In Active Preparation

Abdallah, ou Le Trefle à Quatre Feuilles.

By Edouard Laboulaye. Edited with an introduction and English notes by Albert Schinz, Professor of French Literature at Bryn Mawr College. And a vocabulary by Helen Maxwell King, A.B., and M. A. Professor of French, Olivet College, Michigan.

French Pronunciation.

Principles and practice and a summary of usage in writing and printing.

By James Geddes, Jr., Ph.D., Professor of Romance Languages in Boston University.

Les Femmes Fortes.

Edited, with notes and vocabulary by Albert Cohen McMaster, A.M., and Francis B. Barton, Ph.D., Instructors in Williams College.

(Other volumes to follow shortly)

A NEW SERIES OF ELEMENTARY READERS

"The best suited to the needs of our American students that I know. The grammatical and literary work at the end of the books makes them invaluable for class use."

—*Prof. Charles W. Benton, University of Minnesota.*

Oxford Junior French Series

Intended to furnish simple, but not childish material, for elementary reading. Besides a few brief notes in French and a French-English vocabulary, each volume contains a questionnaire and direct method exercises, which enable the student to work up a lesson for himself, in preparation for more thorough questioning in class or for conversation.

Stiff Cloth at **25c** per copy, net.

Madame Thérèse.

By Erckmann-Chatrian. Edited by S. Tindall.

Gavroche.

By Hugo. From *Les Misérables*. Edited by Marc Ceppi.

L'Enfant des Grenadiers, etc.

By Soulié. Edited by H. L. Hutton.

La Chasse au Chastre.

By Dumas. Edited by G. H. Wade.

Adventures du Capitaine Pamphile.

By Dumas. Edited by R. A. Raven.

Deux Contes.

By Méry. Edited by T. R. N. Crofts.

Cosette.

By Hugo. From *Les Misérables*. Edited by Marc Ceppi.

Le Château des Merveilles.

By Noussanne. Edited by R. J. E. Bue.

Six Contes.

By Bazin. Edited by G. H. Clarke....net, **50c**
(Other volumes in preparation)

A NEW SERIES BASED ON THE DIRECT METHOD

Premières Notions de Vocabulaire et de Lecture,

par J. E. Pichon. Crown 8vo, with many illustrations.....net, **40c.**

Ma première visite à Paris.

By A. E. C. Being a French reading-book, with twenty-six illustrations. Crown 8vo.....net, **40c**

Je sais un Conte, (Folk-tales.)

By Mrs. J. G. Frazer. With phonetic transcript by L. Chouville.....net, **40c**

Trois Semaines en France.

By L. Chouville and D. L. Savory. An illustrated French reading-book. Crown 8vo.....net, **50c**

Dumas (Père).

Pages choisies. By B. L. Templeton. Crown 8vo,
net, **50c**

Histoires Courtes et Longues, pour lecture expliquée et reproduction.

By L. Chouville. Edited by D. L. Savory. Crown 8vo, **60c**; or Part I, **40c**, net; Part II, net, **40c**

3819